ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA
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ISSUED: November 1991

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR FORCE

.... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

OCTOBER 1991 HIGHLIGHTS

- **Pennsylvania's joblessness decreased in October, as the statewide rate of unemployment fell to 6.5 percent, seasonally adjusted, from 6.8 percent in September.**
- **Nonfarm jobs increased by 21,700 in October to a total of 5,180,800. They were about 34,300 below their level of October 1990.**

In September 1991 . . .

- **Average weekly earnings of production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries rose to $471.17, as the average workweek increased 0.1 hour and average hourly pay rose 4 cents.**
- **The total number of initial claims and weeks claimed fell for the second consecutive month.**
- **Unadjusted unemployment rates fell in 44 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties.**
- **All 15 of Pennsylvania's major labor market areas had lower seasonally adjusted unemployment rates than in August.**

Special Interest Topic: Labor Force Participation

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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Robert P. Casey, Governor
Department of Labor and Industry
Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

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Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania.

The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	Phone Number	Counties Served
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 Philadelphia	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314 Reading	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)963-3443 Scranton	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider Larry Baugher	(717)771-1272 York	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3501 Williamsport	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley Debra Nicholson	(814)533-2213 Johnstown	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron, Greene
William Ceriani Roberta Wilson	(412)565-5350 Pittsburgh	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler, Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 Erie	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

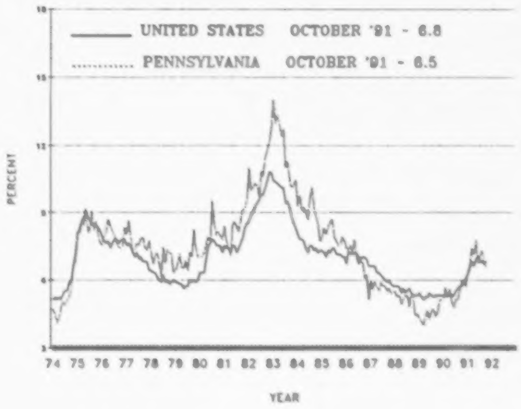
CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

EMPLOYMENT MOVED UP sharply in October, cutting Pennsylvania's rate of unemployment to 6.5 percent, seasonally adjusted, from 6.8 percent in September. The nation's rate rose to 6.8 percent in October from 6.7 percent in September.

Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show October's unemployment in Pennsylvania, adjusted for seasonality, down 13,000 to 388,000. October's jobless rate, at 6.5 percent, finally fell below the channel between 6.7 percent and 7.7 percent in which the rate fluctuated since February. Compared to one year ago, the rate was up from 5.9 percent.

Employment, seasonally adjusted, was up 86,000 from September to 5,606,000 in October. This was the second best gain of the year, exceeded only by April's rebound from the recession low in March. And it was the first that employment exceeded 5.6 million since June of last year, just prior to the official beginning of the recession. Employment is now only 69,000 below the all-time high set in March 1989.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

	OCT. 1991	SEP. 1991	OCT. 1990	CHANGE FROM SEP. 1991	CHANGE FROM OCT. 1990
Civilian Labor Force	**5,993**	5,915	5,897	78	96
Employment	**5,611**	5,542	5,550	69	61
Unemployment	**383**	373	346	10	37
Rate of Unemp.	**6.4%**	6.3%	5.9%	0.1	0.5
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
Civilian Labor Force	**5,994**	5,921	5,905	73	89
Employment	**5,606**	5,520	5,558	86	48
Unemployment	**388**	401	347	-13	41
Rate of Unemp.	**6.5%**	6.8%	5.9%	-0.3	0.6

Despite healthy employment gains, the statewide jobless rate is still up considerably from pre-recession levels due to a steadily increasing labor force. Optimistic job-seekers swelled the state's labor force to a new high of 5,994,000 in October, nearly 100,000 above pre-recession levels.

The healthy improvement in October's labor force numbers, with employment reaching pre-recession levels and the rate of unemployment falling below its eight month long channel, was not unexpected. During the past six months, orders and production were climbing, and the length of the workweek was stretched to pre-recession levels. Continued increases in demand were bound to result in hiring rather than additional overtime pay to existing workers. Continued improvement should appear in the months ahead since most economists do not foresee a double-dip recession. However, the improvement may be slow and uneven at times.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

	OCT. 1991 AP/	**SEP. 1991 P/**	AUG. 1991	SEP. 1990	CHANGE FROM	
					AUG. 1991	SEP. 1990
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	5,180.8	**5,159.1**	5,118.7	5,206.6	40.4	-47.5
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,222.4	**1,231.9**	1,237.2	1,285.3	-5.3	-53.4
Mining	26.3	**26.6**	26.4	28.2	0.2	-1.6
Construction	231.9	**233.6**	236.7	244.1	-3.1	-10.5
Manufacturing	964.2	**971.7**	974.1	1,013.0	-2.4	-41.3
Durable Goods	535.6	**540.7**	542.5	571.4	-1.8	-30.7
Lumber and Wood		**28.8**	28.9	31.1	-0.1	-2.3
Furniture and Fixtures		**17.8**	17.9	19.8	-0.1	-2.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass		**43.8**	44.1	47.1	-0.3	-3.3
Primary Metals		**82.4**	82.9	88.9	-0.5	-6.5
Fabricated Metals		**84.3**	84.0	87.9	0.3	-3.6
Industrial Machinery		**100.1**	101.0	106.3	-0.9	-6.2
Electric and Electronic Equipment		**76.4**	76.8	79.3	-0.4	-2.9
Transportation Equipment		**49.4**	49.2	51.9	0.2	-2.5
Instruments and Related		**37.8**	37.7	39.5	0.1	-1.7
Miscellaneous Manufacturing		**19.9**	20.0	19.6	-0.1	0.3
Nondurable Goods	428.6	**431.0**	431.6	441.6	-0.6	-10.6
Food and Kindred		**90.5**	90.2	90.3	0.3	0.2
Tobacco		**1.1**	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill		**26.7**	26.7	28.3	0.0	-1.6
Apparel and Other Textiles		**66.3**	66.1	70.4	0.2	-4.1
Paper and Allied		**39.6**	40.1	40.1	-0.5	-0.5
Printing and Publishing		**83.0**	83.0	85.6	0.0	-2.6
Chemicals and Allied		**61.3**	61.9	61.9	-0.6	-0.6
Petroleum and Coal		**11.8**	11.9	11.7	-0.1	0.1
Rubber and Plastics		**42.6**	42.4	43.0	0.2	-0.4
Leather		**8.1**	8.2	9.2	-0.1	-1.1
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3,955.9	**3,923.3**	3,880.4	3,917.3	42.9	5.5
Transportation	169.2	**167.5**	160.2	164.8	7.3	2.7
Public Utilities	104.8	**104.7**	105.5	105.5	-0.8	-0.8
Communications		**51.7**	51.6	50.4	0.1	1.3
Electric, Gas and Sanitary		**53.0**	53.9	55.1	-0.9	-2.1
Wholesale Trade	271.3	**272.3**	274.3	278.4	-2.0	-6.1
Retail Trade	908.2	**903.5**	903.9	903.9	-0.4	-0.4
General Merchandise Stores		**116.9**	116.7	116.1	0.2	0.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	301.9	**303.1**	305.0	301.7	-1.9	1.4
Finance		**141.5**	142.3	141.6	-0.8	-0.1
Insurance		**118.6**	118.5	117.0	0.1	1.6
Real Estate		**43.0**	44.2	43.1	-1.2	-0.1
Services	1,491.2	**1,495.1**	1,488.4	1,468.1	6.7	27.0
Business		**213.1**	213.5	213.8	-0.4	-0.7
Health		**493.2**	493.5	476.5	-0.3	16.7
Hospitals		**265.7**	265.9	256.6	-0.2	9.1
Legal		**42.7**	43.4	42.4	-0.7	0.3
Educational		**155.6**	131.6	154.2	24.0	1.4
Social		**109.6**	108.3	105.1	1.3	4.5
Other		**480.9**	498.1	476.1	-17.2	4.8
Government	709.3	**677.1**	643.1	695.4	34.0	-18.3
Federal		**134.9**	135.2	139.5	-0.3	-4.6
State		**149.0**	139.2	158.2	9.8	-9.2
Local		**393.2**	368.7	397.7	24.5	-4.5
PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	2.5	**3.9**	1.1	3.5	2.8	0.4

AP/ = Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data, used to compute "change from" columns.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

JOBS ROSE seasonally by 21,700 from September to October, according to advance preliminary data from the monthly survey of employer payrolls. Total nonagricultural wage and salary jobs increased to 5,180,800, but remained 34,300 fewer than in October 1990. Jobs in goods-producing industries declined by 9,500 from September, following the seasonal norm, while service-producing industry jobs increased by 32,600, as expected, with a strong gain in government outweighing losses in the service industries.

PAYROLLS EXPANDED by 40,400, more than twice the normal seasonal rate, from August to 5,159,100 in September. This increase brought the number of nonagricultural wage and salary jobs to the second highest level of the year, but left it lagging the year earlier figure by 47,500.

The monthly nonfarm job count excludes farm workers, the self-employed, domestic workers and unpaid family workers.

Goods-producing jobs numbered 1,231,900 in September -- down 5,300 from August and off 53,400 from a year earlier. The over-the-month decrease was well beyond the normal August-to-September drop, as all three segments of the goods-producing sector (mining, construction and manufacturing) performed worse than seasonally expected. All three goods-producing components also showed significant job losses since September 1990.

Manufacturing jobs were down by 2,400 from August to 971,700 in September. This decrease came at a time when very little change is expected. While this total manufacturing job figure is the fourth lowest on record, perhaps too much is made of this fact. In the metamorphasis of the manufacturing sector that has speeded up during the last decade, many support jobs such as accounting and research formerly done in-house by manufacturers have been contracted out and appear in other sectors of the economy -- especially services. These jobs still exist but show up in nonmanufacturing industries. The actual drop in the production worker segment of factory employment is relatively much less than the overall job drop in manufacturing.

Both durable and nondurable goods shared in the manufacturing jobs loss. Durable goods (those designed to last at least three years) lost 1,800 jobs in September, three times the seasonal norm. Nondurable goods industries, which normally gain 500 jobs in September, lost that number. Substantial over-the-year job losses occurred in both durable (-30,700) and nondurable goods (-10,600).

Construction jobs were down 3,100 over the month and 10,500 over the year. Special trade and building construction were much harder hit than was heavy construction.

Service-producing industries were the bright spot in September. A pickup of 42,900, more than twice the expected seasonal gain, brought the September job total for this sector to 3,923,300. Government, services and transportation were the big gainers -- all three largely as the result of the opening of fall school terms. Service-producers provided 5,500 more jobs this September than a year before.

EMPLOYERS

Looking for workers for employe training that's specific to your business? Then you're looking for the Pennsylvania Job Center near you; where employers find the employes they need, and workers find the jobs they want.

For a working future, this is the place.

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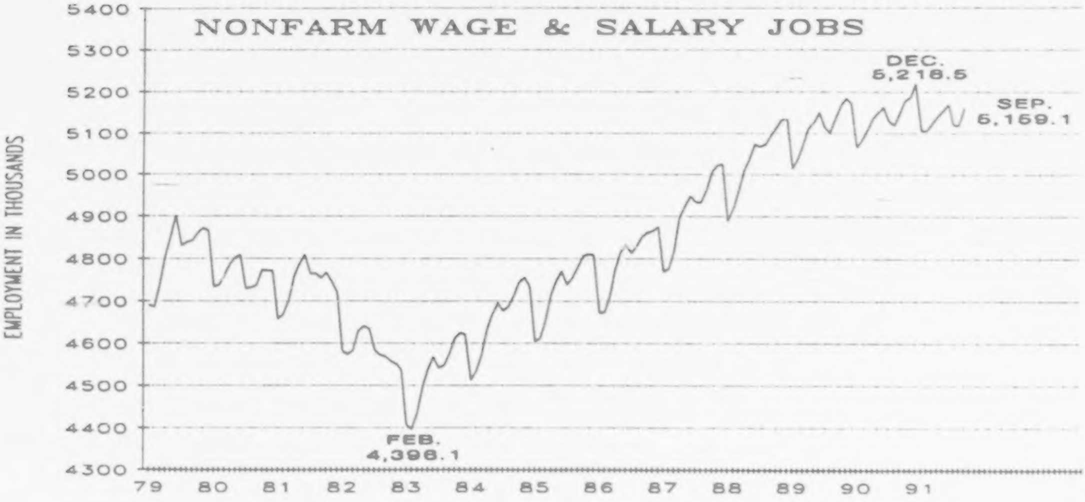
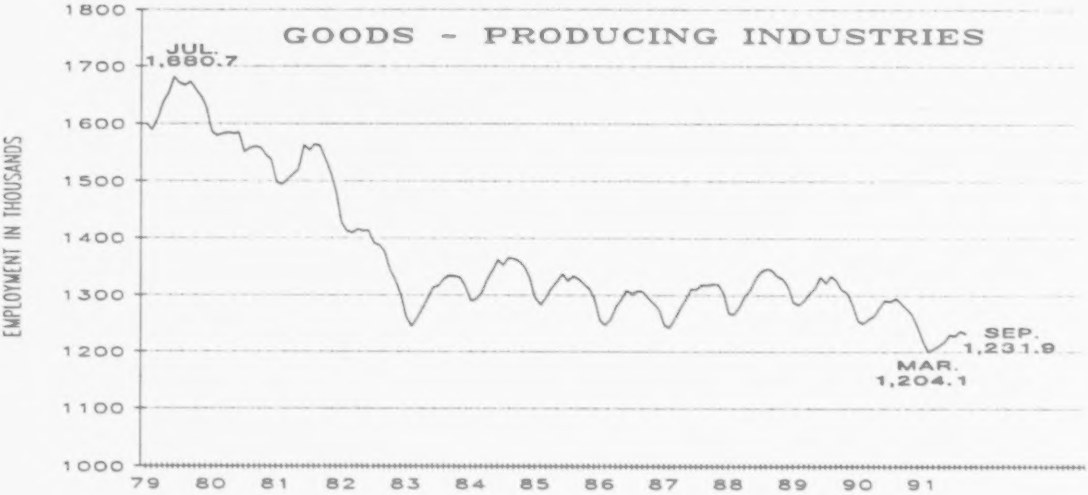
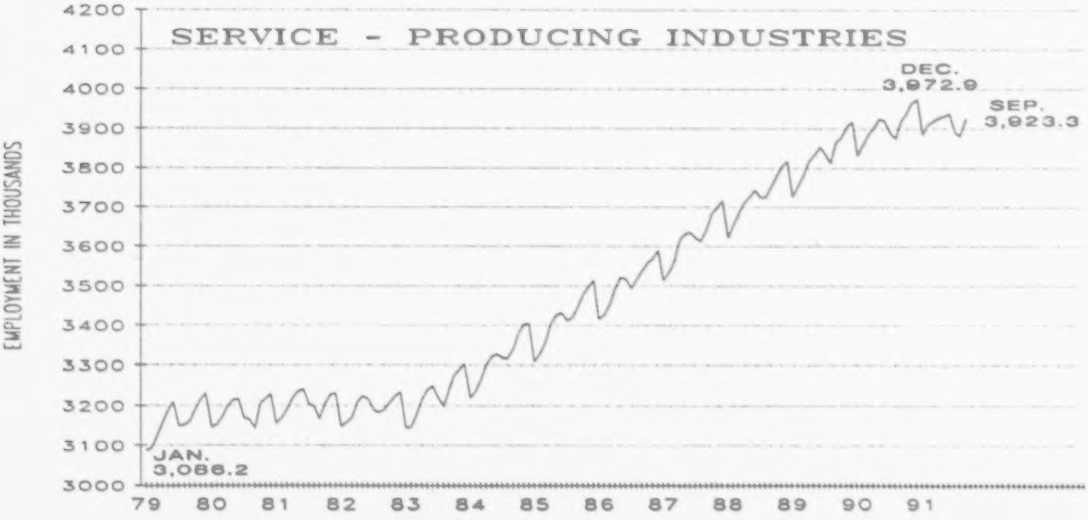
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT

in Pennsylvania







MONTH AND YEAR

ESTABLISHMENT PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS AND EARNINGS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	SEP. 1991 P/	AUG. 1991	SEP. 1990	SEP. 1991 P/	AUG. 1991	SEP. 1990	SEP. 1991 P/	AUG. 1991	SEP. 1990
Coal Mining	727.32	721.49	758.91	44.0	43.7	45.2	16.53	16.51	16.79
Nonmetallic Minerals	552.82	549.67	538.01	46.3	46.9	46.3	11.94	11.72	11.62
Manufacturing	471.17	468.38	457.85	40.9	40.8	41.1	11.52	11.48	11.14
Durable Goods	508.32	504.61	496.36	41.7	41.6	42.1	12.19	12.13	11.79
Lumber and Wood	378.07	379.76	362.74	39.3	39.6	39.3	9.62	9.59	9.23
Furniture and Fixtures	406.02	394.97	375.03	41.6	41.1	40.5	9.76	9.61	9.26
Stone, Clay, and Glass	492.66	494.62	487.41	41.4	41.6	42.2	11.90	11.89	11.55
Primary Metals	588.41	591.07	583.85	42.7	42.8	43.8	13.78	13.81	13.33
Fabricated Metals	481.92	473.41	465.09	42.2	41.6	41.9	11.42	11.38	11.10
Industrial Machinery	533.83	530.04	525.58	42.1	42.1	42.8	12.68	12.59	12.28
Electric and Electronic Equipment	476.99	467.58	460.32	42.1	41.6	42.0	11.33	11.24	10.96
Transportation Equipment	599.26	587.29	574.87	41.5	41.3	41.9	14.44	14.22	13.72
Instruments and Related	481.92	475.78	467.40	40.6	40.7	41.0	11.87	11.69	11.40
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	470.55	464.36	448.14	40.6	40.1	40.3	11.59	11.58	11.12
Nondurable Goods	425.73	422.01	410.17	39.9	39.7	39.9	10.67	10.63	10.28
Food and Kindred	460.23	463.32	456.64	40.3	40.5	41.4	11.42	11.44	11.03
Tobacco	285.32	295.89	279.89	40.3	40.7	40.8	7.08	7.27	6.86
Textile Mill	339.29	330.77	317.54	40.2	39.9	39.3	8.44	8.29	8.08
Apparel and Other Textiles	250.28	246.75	234.92	35.3	35.1	34.7	7.09	7.03	6.77
Paper and Allied	513.65	517.10	500.40	43.2	43.2	43.4	11.89	11.97	11.53
Printing and Publishing	473.22	458.23	465.63	39.6	38.8	39.9	11.95	11.81	11.67
Chemicals and Allied	581.79	587.20	557.83	43.0	43.4	42.1	13.53	13.53	13.25
Petroleum and Coal	708.11	696.57	686.21	43.9	43.4	44.3	16.13	16.05	15.49
Rubber and Plastics	418.55	416.12	420.61	41.4	41.2	42.4	10.11	10.10	9.92
Leather	304.31	290.55	274.12	40.2	39.0	38.5	7.57	7.45	7.12
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
Communications	600.84	601.73	607.35	38.1	38.4	41.8	15.77	15.67	14.53
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary	753.83	729.73	705.77	43.7	42.9	42.8	17.25	17.01	16.49

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

ANOTHER RECORD HIGH for average weekly pay was set in September by Pennsylvania's factory production workers. Average earnings jumped $2.79 to $471.17 during the week including the twelfth of the month. This third consecutive record high was the combined result of gains of 0.1 hour in the average workweek and four cents in average hourly pay. The September average weekly earnings were $13.32, or 2.9 percent, higher than those of September 1990.

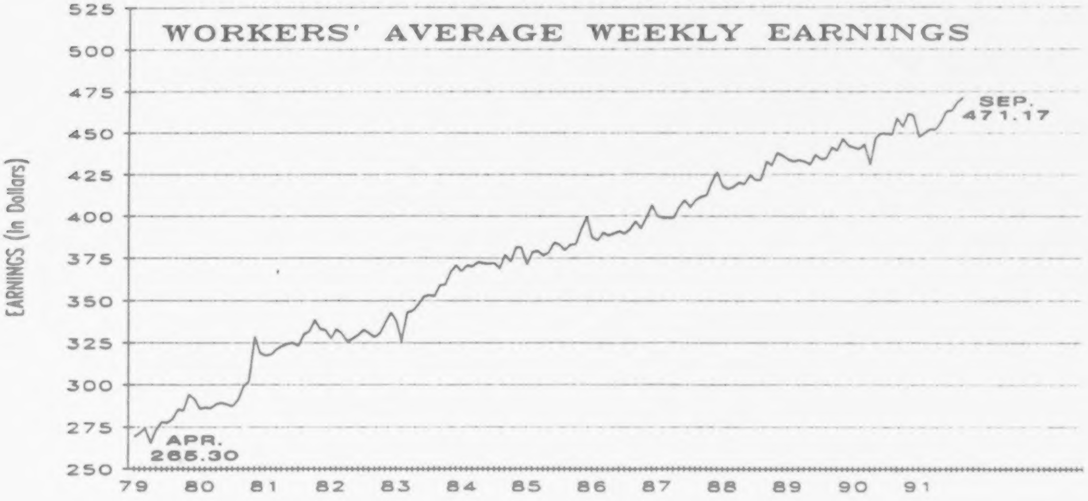
The average manufacturing workweek, at 40.9 hours in September, up for the second straight month, reached its highest level since December 1990. This increase in hours was not unexpected. As was stated in the previous issue, the workweek should gradually increase as the recovery proceeds. When management becomes convinced that the economy is healthy, they will hire new workers. Until that time, existing workers will be expected to put in considerable overtime. The one item which will cut this overtime is the use of temporary help hired through private employment agencies. The use of such workers is much more prevalent now than in the past.

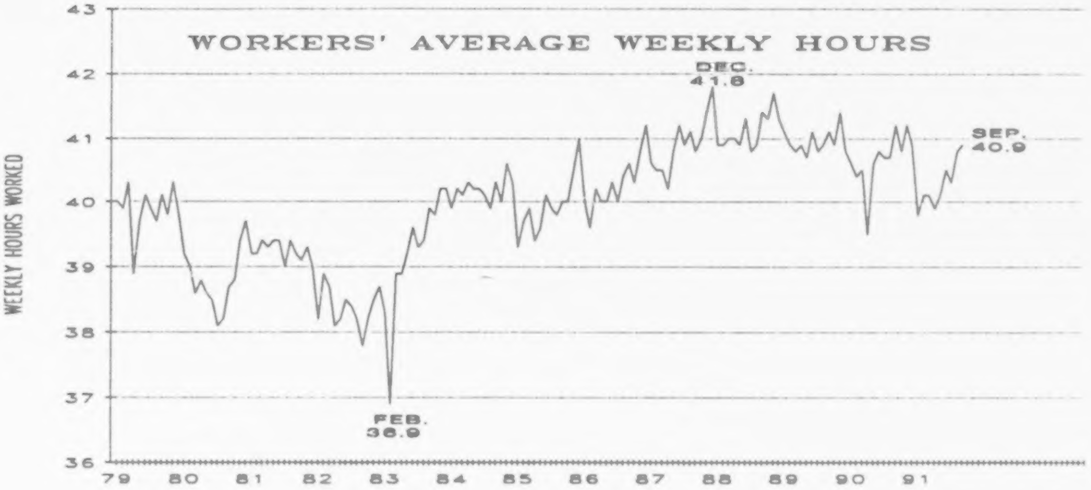
Both durable and nondurable goods industries worked more hours in September than in August. Workers in durable goods (those designed to last three or more years) increased their average workweek by 0.1 hour to 41.7 hours in September. Five of the ten "hard" goods industries had longer workweeks in September than in August.

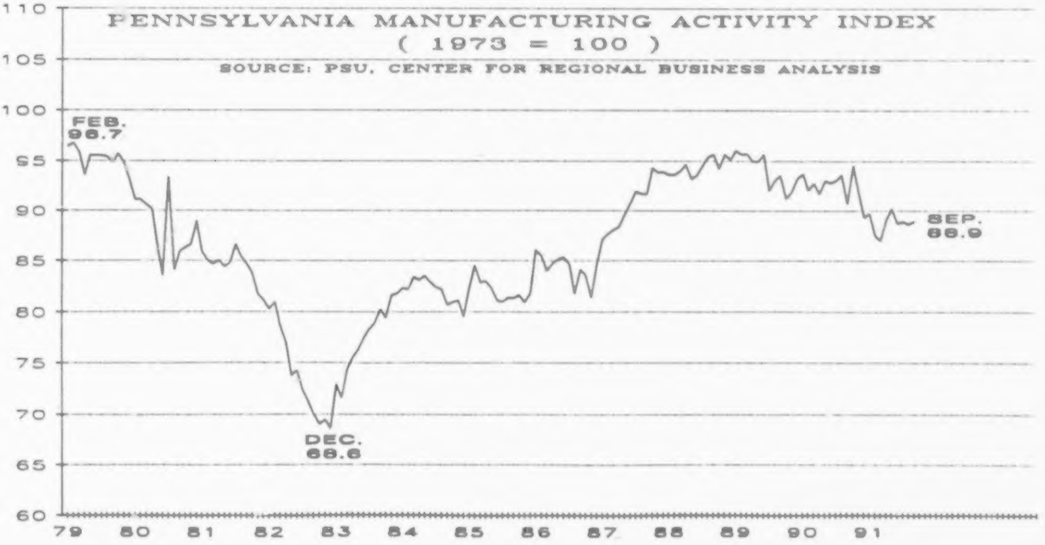
Nondurable goods industries, because of the inherent nature of some of their member lines, typically work a much shorter workweek than do durable goods industries. Nontheless, the "soft" goods average workweek was up 0.2 hour to 39.9 hours. Six of the ten nondurable goods industries had longer average workweeks in September than in August.

MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

in Pennsylvania







MONTH AND YEAR

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

REGULAR PROGRAM ACTIVITY

	SEP. 1991	AUG. 1991	SEP. 1990	CHANGE FROM AUG. 1991	 SEP. 1990
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	**85,527**	87,688	73,926	-2,161	11,601
Weeks Claimed	**673,860**	732,456	501,331	-58,596	172,529
...Average Weekly Volume	**160,443**	166,467	125,333	-6,024	35,110
Insured Unemployment Rate	**3.3%**	3.4%	2.6%	-0.1	0.7
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	**28,807**	34,392	26,016	-5,585	2,791
Final Payments	**14,027**	17,952	8,076	-3,925	5,951
Weeks Paid	**599,257**	751,575	455,140	-152,318	144,117
Net Benefit Amount	**$105,842,801**	$133,092,970	$78,433,639	-$27,250,169	$27,409,162
Average Check	**$176.62**	$177.09	$172.33	-$0.47	$4.29

CLAIMS FELL for the second consecutive month in September, following the normal seasonal pattern. Initial claims declined by 2,161 to 85,527 and weeks claimed by 58,596 to 673,860. Compared to September 1990, initial claims were 11,601 or 16 percent higher, and weeks claimed were 172,529 or 34 percent higher. Initial and continued claims in September 1991 were 30 and 60 percent higher, respectively, than in September 1989. The insured unemployment rate was 3.3 percent this September, a 0.1 percentage point drop from August but 0.7 percentage point above a year ago.

First payments, at 28,807, were 16 percent lower than in August, and final payments dropped 22 percent to 14,027. Both were above last year's levels. Weeks paid fell to a 1991 low of 599,257, a 20 percent decline from August.

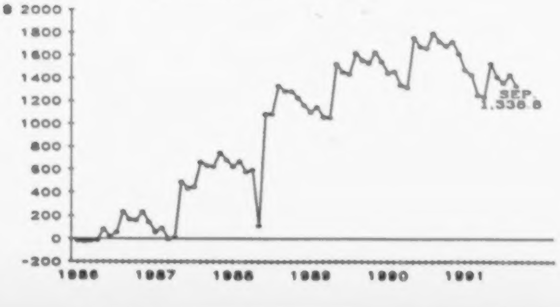
The average weekly check was down 47 cents to $176.62, another low for the year.

Net benefits fell by $27 million from August to $106 million, reflecting the fewer weeks paid and the lowered average check.

During September, income to the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund trailed disbursements by $98 million. This is a normal pattern for the last month of each quarter of the year, as most employer payments are received earlier in the quarter.

Cash reserves declined to $1.34 billion at the end of September, which was $387 million less than a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY


BALANCES
1986 - 1991
(Dollars in Millions)

SEPTEMBER 1991

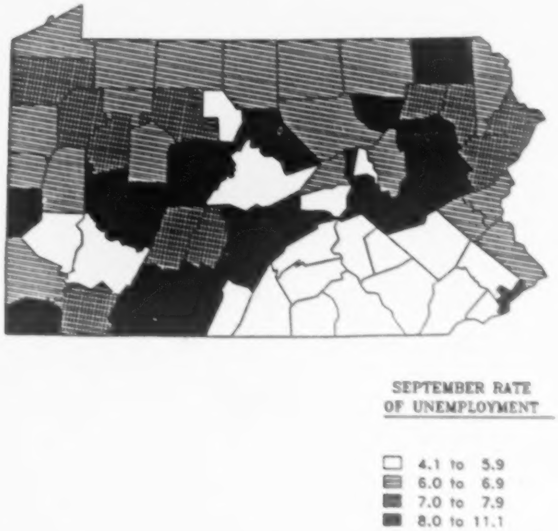
Income	$	7,392,237
Disbursements	$	105,844,520
Cash Reserves	$	1,338,793,669

UNEMPLOYMENT ... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

LOWER UNEMPLOYMENT rates were posted in 44 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties from August to September. Unadjusted unemployment rates were up in 16 counties and unchanged in the other seven. This, however, is not necessarily an indicator of a better economic climate. In September, seasonal improvement is expected because of the job pickup in education. But, this September, only eight counties had rates lower than a year ago.

For the second month in a row, Cumberland County had the lowest unemployment rate in the state. Its rate of 4.1 percent was down for the second straight month, but up from 3.8 percent a year ago. From July 1990 through August 1991, Chester County had the lowest rate, and its rate in September was just 4.2 percent. For more than five years, these two counties, Cumberland and Chester, have consistently had very low unemployment. Over these years, the monthly rates for both have never exceeded 5.1 percent.

Clearfield edged out Greene County with the state's highest unemployment rate of 11.1 percent in September. Both of these counties, Clearfield and Greene, have had double-digit rates in every month of 1991.



COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RANKING

	SEPTEMBER 1991 P/			AUGUST	
	RANK	RATE	VOLUME	RATE	DIFF.
Cumberland	1	4.1%	4,600	4.4%	-0.3
Chester	2	4.2	8,300	4.8	-0.6
Montgomery	3	4.8	18,600	4.8	0.0
Snyder	3	4.8	900	5.4	-0.6
Allegheny	5	4.9	32,700	5.1	-0.2
Lancaster	5	4.9	11,200	4.8	0.1
Lebanon	5	4.9	3,200	4.6	0.3
Adams	8	5.2	2,100	5.5	-0.3
Dauphin	8	5.2	7,100	5.4	-0.2
Delaware	10	5.3	15,300	5.3	0.0
Fulton	11	5.4	300	5.2	0.2
Franklin	12	5.5	3,300	6.0	-0.5
York	12	5.5	10,300	5.4	0.1
Centre	14	5.6	3,900	5.6	0.0
Berks	15	5.7	10,100	5.9	-0.2
Montour	15	5.7	500	5.4	0.3
Perry	17	5.8	1,200	6.8	-1.0
Westmoreland	17	5.8	10,200	6.0	-0.2
Cameron	19	5.9	200	6.4	-0.5
Bradford	20	6.0	1,900	6.2	-0.2
Tioga	20	6.0	1,100	6.7	-0.7
Butler	22	6.1	4,700	6.5	-0.4
Northampton	22	6.1	7,300	6.4	-0.3
Washington	22	6.1	5,700	6.3	-0.2
Bucks	25	6.2	18,600	6.4	-0.2
Lehigh	25	6.2	9,400	6.4	-0.2
Warren	25	6.2	1,400	6.0	0.2
Columbia	28	6.4	2,000	6.7	-0.3
Union	29	6.5	1,100	7.2	-0.7
Mercer	30	6.6	3,400	7.1	-0.5
Wayne	30	6.6	1,400	6.3	0.3
Erie	32	6.7	9,200	6.5	0.2
McKean	32	6.7	1,400	7.6	-0.9
Lycoming	34	6.8	4,100	7.0	-0.2
Forest	35	6.9	100	7.6	-0.7
Jefferson	35	6.9	1,400	7.4	-0.5
Lawrence	35	6.9	3,300	7.2	-0.3
Potter	35	6.9	600	6.9	0.0
Venango	39	7.2	1,800	7.6	-0.4
Clarion	40	7.3	1,300	8.4	-1.1
Lackawanna	41	7.4	8,100	7.6	-0.2
Blair	42	7.5	4,600	7.5	0.0
Elk	42	7.5	1,300	8.4	-0.9
Crawford	44	7.6	3,100	8.4	-0.8
Monroe	44	7.6	3,800	7.7	-0.1
Pike	44	7.6	1,000	7.1	0.5
Wyoming	47	7.7	1,000	8.0	-0.3
Fayette	48	7.8	4,600	8.5	-0.7
Cambria	49	7.9	5,200	8.6	-0.7
Bedford	50	8.1	1,800	8.8	-0.7
Philadelphia	50	8.1	59,800	8.0	0.1
Somerset	52	8.2	2,700	7.7	0.5
Susquehanna	52	8.2	1,500	8.1	0.1
Luzerne	54	8.4	13,500	8.5	-0.1
Schuylkill	54	8.4	6,100	8.6	-0.2
Armstrong	56	8.5	2,400	9.5	-1.0
Carbon	56	8.5	2,200	8.5	0.0
Juniata	58	8.6	900	8.2	0.4
Beaver	59	8.9	5,400	9.7	-0.8
Clinton	60	9.0	1,400	9.5	-0.5
Sullivan	61	9.2	300	9.2	0.0
Northumberland	62	9.3	4,600	9.4	-0.1
Mifflin	63	9.4	2,100	8.1	1.3
Indiana	64	9.5	3,300	10.7	-1.2
Huntingdon	65	10.6	2,000	9.8	0.8
Greene	66	10.7	1,400	11.5	-0.8
Clearfield	67	11.1	3,900	10.5	0.6

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA UNEMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

	SEP. 1991 P/		AUG. 1991		SEP. 1990	
	VOLUME	RATE	VOLUME	RATE	VOLUME	RATE
United States	**8,442.0**	**6.7%**	8,488.0	6.8%	7,087.0	5.7%
Pennsylvania	**401.0**	**6.8**	433.0	7.3	321.0	5.5
Labor Market Area						
Allentown-Bethlehem MSA	**23.3**	**6.8**	24.9	7.3	18.0	5.4
Altoona MSA	**5.2**	**8.3**	5.6	9.0	4.7	7.7
Beaver County PMSA	**5.9**	**9.8**	6.3	10.6	4.3	7.3
Erie MSA	**10.0**	**7.3**	10.2	7.5	7.4	5.5
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA	**16.1**	**4.8**	18.7	5.6	15.3	4.6
Johnstown MSA	**9.0**	**9.1**	9.3	9.4	7.0	7.2
Lancaster MSA	**12.3**	**5.4**	12.7	5.6	9.3	4.1
Philadelphia PMSA	**157.3**	**6.4**	162.8	6.7	117.9	4.8
Pittsburgh PMSA	**59.1**	**5.9**	62.9	6.3	47.0	4.8
Reading MSA	**11.4**	**6.4**	12.1	6.9	9.2	5.3
Scranton–Wilkes-Barre MSA	**31.5**	**8.6**	33.4	9.1	24.7	6.8
Sharon MSA	**3.8**	**7.3**	4.0	7.6	2.7	5.2
State College MSA	**4.1**	**6.0**	4.3	6.3	3.5	5.2
Williamsport MSA	**4.5**	**7.6**	4.9	8.2	4.8	8.0
York MSA	**13.4**	**5.9**	13.5	6.0	11.0	5.0

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data are seasonally adjusted.

LOWER UNEMPLOYMENT rates were registered during September in all 15 major Pennsylvania labor market areas. However, no rate declined by as much as 1 percentage point for the month. For the first time in two months, there were no double-digit rates among the 15 areas.

Beaver County, still depressed from the decline of its steel industry almost a decade ago, had the highest rate of 9.8 percent. Beaver County has borne the highest or second highest rate every month this year. The four-county Harrisburg area had the state's lowest unemployment rate of 4.8 percent. This was also the lowest for the area in nine months. Improvements were scattered throughout most area industries with concentrated improvements in manufacturing and transportation services. Harrisburg was almost a full percentage point below Lancaster - the area which normally enjoys the state's lowest unemployment rate.

Fourteen of the 15 major Pennsylvania labor market areas had higher unemployment rates this September than in September 1990. The exception was the Williamsport MSA which fell modestly from 8.0 percent to 7.6 percent. While 8.0 percent was the highest of the 15 rates in September 1990, 7.6 percent was the fifth highest rate in September 1991. Over the year, rates in both the Sharon MSA and the Beaver County PMSA rose over 2 percentage points. These two labor market areas consist of three contiguous counties located along the Ohio state border.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from a low of 4.2 percent in Chester (SDA 21) to a high of 8.9 percent in Beaver (SDA 05). Only five of the 28 areas had higher unemployment rates in September than in August.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREA LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

		SEPTEMBER 1991 P/			
SDA NO.	**COUNTIES**	**LABOR FORCE**	**EMP.**	**UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME**	**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**
01	Erie	136.5	127.3	9.2	6.7
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	108.8	101.0	7.8	7.2
03	City of Pittsburgh	175.0	166.3	8.8	5.0
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	492.2	468.3	23.9	4.9
05	Beaver	60.3	54.9	5.4	8.9
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	141.2	130.7	10.5	7.4
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	236.3	221.4	14.8	6.3
08	Greene, Washington	107.9	100.8	7.2	6.6
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	104.3	95.6	8.7	8.3
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	208.2	191.5	16.7	8.0
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	233.4	218.0	15.4	6.6
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	85.0	79.1	5.8	6.9
14	Lackawanna	109.7	101.6	8.1	7.4
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	110.2	101.8	8.4	7.6
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	234.1	214.4	19.6	8.4
17	Philadelphia	734.6	674.9	59.8	8.1
18	Bucks	299.9	281.3	18.6	6.2
19	Montgomery	385.9	367.3	18.6	4.8
20	Delaware	289.7	274.4	15.3	5.3
21	Chester	198.3	190.0	8.3	4.2
22	Lehigh, Northampton	271.5	254.8	16.7	6.2
23	Berks	176.0	165.9	10.1	5.7
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	345.0	328.0	17.0	4.9
25	Lancaster	227.3	216.1	11.2	4.9
26	York	185.7	175.4	10.3	5.5
27	Adams, Franklin	101.3	95.9	5.4	5.4
28	Lawrence, Mercer	100.1	93.3	6.8	6.8
29	Montour, Northumberland	56.9	51.9	5.0	8.8
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	**5915.0**	**5542.0**	**373.0**	**6.3**

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

P/ = Preliminary data.

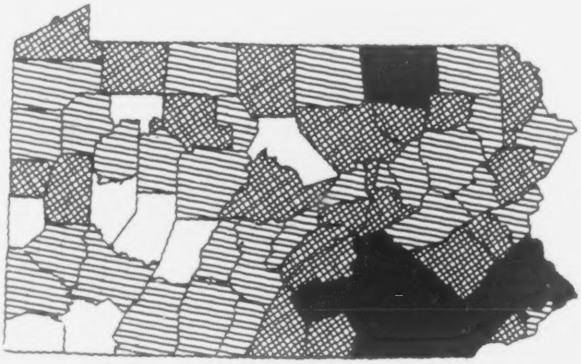
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

SPECIAL INTEREST TOPIC

1990 Labor Force Participation Rates

A basic measure of labor force activity is the civilian labor force participation rate. This is derived by dividing the number of civilian labor force participants by the size of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over. Labor force participation rates, therefore, represent the percentage of the working age population (16+) that is either working or looking for work.

The statewide labor force participation rate increased to 62.9 percent in 1990 from 60.8 percent in 1980. This was primarily due to a 466,000, or nine percent, rise in the state's labor force, compared with only a 456,000, or five percent, increase in the state's working age population. These figures reflected mainly the nationwide tendency for proportionately more women to take or seek paying jobs.



Labor force participation rates showed increases in two-thirds of the counties in Pennsylvania from 1980 to 1990 (Table A), with the largest gains in Sullivan, Bradford and Centre counties. Of the 23 counties which registered declines in labor force participation over the decade, Beaver, Clinton and Greene counties showed the biggest decreases.

The counties with the highest labor force participation rates for 1990 are found predominantly in the eastern half of the state (see map above). Lebanon, Dauphin, Montgomery and Bucks counties registered the highest rates with rates of 72.6, 72.4, 71.9 and 71.8, respectively. The lowest participation rates are found for the most part in the western half of the state, with Beaver (40.7), Greene (42.9) and Indiana (49.1) counties having the lowest rates. This western area is still rebounding from the great manufacturing shakeout of the 1970's and early 1980's and its revitalization is still lagging the rest of the state.

TABLE A

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY COUNTY IN PENNSYLVANIA 1990

	POPULATION AGES 16+ 1990	LABOR FORCE 1990	PARTIC. RATE 1990	PARTIC. RATE 1980	CHANGE 1990-1980
Adams	60,700	39,700	65.3%	68.5%	-3.2
Allegheny	1,083,700	661,800	61.1	59.1	2.0
Armstrong	57,800	28,900	50.0	53.3	-3.3
Beaver	147,300	60,000	40.7	57.3	-16.6
Bedford	37,300	22,100	59.1	59.0	0.1
Berks	266,500	175,800	66.0	67.0	-1.0
Blair	102,200	61,800	60.4	57.6	2.8
Bradford	46,300	32,500	70.3	60.7	9.6
Bucks	416,800	299,500	71.8	70.1	1.7
Butler	118,400	76,000	64.2	59.8	4.4
Cambria	129,600	64,800	50.0	52.2	-2.2
Cameron	4,600	2,800	61.3	56.6	4.7
Carbon	45,300	25,700	56.7	60.1	-3.4
Centre	103,600	67,600	65.2	57.2	8.0
Chester	292,200	200,300	68.5	68.2	0.3
Clarion	33,100	18,100	54.5	55.0	-0.5
Clearfield	60,800	34,700	57.0	58.4	-1.4
Clinton	29,500	15,600	52.7	62.3	-9.6
Columbia	51,000	31,700	62.3	62.3	0.0
Crawford	66,400	40,300	60.6	60.5	0.1
Cumberland	157,200	110,500	70.3	66.8	3.5
Dauphin	188,000	136,100	72.4	66.4	6.0
Delaware	434,100	290,900	67.0	62.7	4.3
Elk	27,000	17,500	64.8	63.7	1.1
Erie	211,900	134,700	63.6	63.4	0.2
Fayette	114,500	59,500	51.9	50.2	1.7
Forest	3,900	1,900	49.5	53.9	-4.4
Franklin	95,000	60,100	63.3	65.4	-2.1
Fulton	10,600	6,400	60.3	60.9	-0.6
Greene	30,700	13,200	42.9	49.7	-6.8
Huntingdon	35,100	19,100	54.5	56.6	-2.1
Indiana	71,400	35,100	49.1	54.5	-5.4
Jefferson	35,700	19,700	55.4	56.7	-1.3
Juniata	15,900	10,100	63.6	63.4	0.2
Lackawanna	176,400	110,000	62.4	58.1	4.3
Lancaster	322,000	227,700	70.7	69.0	1.7
Lawrence	76,200	48,600	63.7	56.4	7.3
Lebanon	89,000	64,700	72.6	66.8	5.8
Lehigh	232,000	150,400	64.8	66.4	-1.6
Luzerne	266,200	160,700	60.4	57.4	3.0
Lycoming	92,300	60,300	65.3	63.4	1.9
McKean	36,800	21,200	57.7	61.5	-3.8
Mercer	96,000	52,300	54.5	57.3	-2.8
Mifflin	36,100	21,600	59.8	59.0	0.8
Monroe	74,200	49,800	67.1	62.8	4.3
Montgomery	541,100	388,900	71.9	67.8	4.1
Montour	13,900	8,100	58.0	59.3	-1.3
Northampton	195,700	118,400	60.5	63.0	-2.5
Northumberland	76,900	48,800	63.4	59.1	4.3
Perry	31,300	21,200	67.6	65.2	2.4
Philadelphia	1,245,100	732,400	58.8	54.5	4.3
Pike	21,500	13,300	61.6	59.3	2.3
Potter	12,700	8,000	63.5	58.2	5.3
Schuylkill	123,000	74,000	60.2	57.4	2.8
Snyder	28,400	19,200	67.7	63.2	4.5
Somerset	60,900	32,900	54.0	56.0	-2.0
Sullivan	4,900	3,300	66.5	53.6	12.9
Susquehanna	30,700	17,900	58.5	60.3	-1.8
Tioga	31,900	19,100	59.8	58.7	1.1
Union	28,800	16,900	58.8	57.7	1.1
Venango	45,800	25,700	56.1	57.9	-1.8
Warren	35,000	22,200	63.6	63.2	0.4
Washington	164,000	93,900	57.2	56.4	0.8
Wayne	31,000	20,700	66.8	64.4	2.4
Westmoreland	296,700	176,600	59.5	59.1	0.4
Wyoming	21,300	13,400	63.0	60.8	2.2
York	266,100	184,300	69.2	68.8	0.4
PENNSYLVANIA	**9,388,000**	**5,901,000**	**62.9**	**60.8**	**2.1**

Rates computed using unrounded data
SOURCE:
Bureau of Research and Statistics
Pennsylvania Department of Labor
and Industry

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by average annual covered employment. Average annual covered employment is estimated until six months after year's end due to a lag in reporting covered employment.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

DEC

1991

56-45-1A

ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON/WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

ISSUED: December 1991

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR FORCE

.... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

NOVEMBER 1991 HIGHLIGHTS

- **Pennsylvania's joblessness rose slightly in November, but the statewide rate of unemployment remained 6.5 percent, seasonally adjusted.**
- **Nonfarm jobs rose by 4,200 in November to 5,184,700. They were about 45,800 below their level of November 1990.**

In October 1991 . . .

- **Average weekly earnings of production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries fell to $471.65, as the average workweek declined 0.2 hour and average hourly pay rose only one cent.**
- **The total number of initial claims and weeks claimed rose after two months of decline.**
- **Unadjusted unemployment rates fell in 25 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties and rose in 38.**
- **Eleven of Pennsylvania's 15 major labor market areas had lower seasonally adjusted unemployment rates than in September.**

Special Interest Topic: Unemployment Rate Determination

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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry

Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force . . . A Monthly Statistical Analysis is published monthly by the Bureau of Research and Statistics. Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

ADDRESS INQUIRIES TO:
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PHONE: (717) 787-6466

Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania.

The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	Phone Number	Counties Served
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 Philadelphia	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314 Reading	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)963-3443 Scranton	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider Larry Baugher	(717)771-1272 York	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 Williamsport	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley Debra Nicholson	(814)533-2213 Johnstown	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron, Greene
William Ceriani Roberta Wilson	(412)565-5350 Pittsburgh	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler, Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 Erie	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

UNEMPLOYMENT in Pennsylvania was virtually unchanged in November with the statewide rate of unemployment remaining at October's level of 6.5 percent, seasonally adjusted. The nation's rate was 6.8 percent in November, unchanged from October.

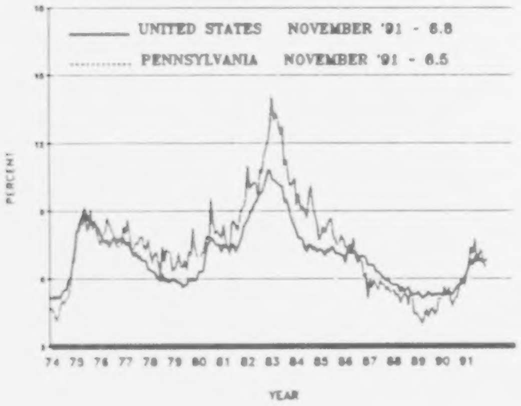
Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show November's unemployment in Pennsylvania, adjusted for seasonality, up 2,000 to 390,000. This small increase did not change the rate of unemployment from October's 6.5 percent. It represents the second consecutive month that the rate held below the 6.7 to 7.7 percent range in which the rate fluctuated during most of the recession. Compared to one year ago, the rate was up from 5.8 percent.

RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

				CHANGE FROM	
	NOV. 1991	OCT. 1991	NOV. 1990	OCT. 1991	NOV. 1990
Civilian Labor Force	**5,975**	5,993	5,911	-18	64
Employment	**5,589**	5,611	5,563	-22	26
Unemployment	**386**	383	347	3	39
Rate of Unemp.	**6.5%**	6.4%	5.9%	0.1	0.6
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
Civilian Labor Force	**5,966**	5,994	5,917	-28	49
Employment	**5,576**	5,606	5,574	-30	2
Unemployment	**390**	388	343	2	47
Rate of Unemp.	**6.5%**	6.5%	5.8%	0.0	0.7

Employment, seasonally adjusted, was down 30,000 from October to 5,576,000 in November. This was still well above the nine months of 1991 preceeding October. Compared to one year ago, employment was nearly unchanged at plus 2,000.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



The year-to-year comparison again emphasized the nature of the recession's impact on Pennsylvania jobs. Most employment losses quickly recovered to the point where employment is virtually unchanged from a year ago. But unemployment is considerably higher due to continued expansion in the state's labor force, which was up 49,000 over the year. A more rapidly expanding economy may be needed to generate new jobs for a growing labor force.

Among the eleven largest states for which seasonally adjusted data are available, Pennsylvania's 6.5 percent rate of unemployment in November ranked ninth, unchanged from October. Only Ohio at 5.6 percent and North Carolina at 5.5 percent ranked lower.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

					CHANGE FROM	
	NOV. 1991 AP/	**OCT. 1991 P/**	SEP. 1991	OCT. 1990	SEP. 1991	OCT. 1990
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	5,184.7	**5,180.5**	5,165.2	5,215.1	15.3	-34.6
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,207.0	**1,219.9**	1,230.9	1,276.4	-11.0	-56.5
Mining	25.9	**26.0**	26.5	27.7	-0.5	-1.7
Construction	218.7	**228.2**	233.4	239.5	-5.2	-11.3
Manufacturing	962.4	**965.7**	971.0	1,009.2	-5.3	-43.5
Durable Goods	535.6	**536.1**	540.3	569.1	-4.2	-33.0
Lumber and Wood		**28.1**	28.8	30.6	-0.7	-2.5
Furniture and Fixtures		**17.8**	17.8	19.6	0.0	-1.8
Stone, Clay, and Glass		**43.4**	43.8	46.7	-0.4	-3.3
Primary Metals		**80.6**	82.3	88.5	-1.7	-7.9
Fabricated Metals		**84.0**	84.1	87.8	-0.1	-3.8
Industrial Machinery		**99.7**	100.2	105.8	-0.5	-6.1
Electric and Electronic Equipment		**76.5**	76.4	79.7	0.1	-3.2
Transportation Equipment		**48.5**	49.3	51.3	-0.8	-2.8
Instruments and Related		**37.6**	37.6	39.4	0.0	-1.8
Miscellaneous Manufacturing		**19.9**	20.0	19.7	-0.1	0.2
Nondurable Goods	426.8	**429.6**	430.7	440.1	-1.1	-10.5
Food and Kindred		**90.0**	90.3	90.6	-0.3	-0.6
Tobacco		**1.1**	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill		**26.8**	26.7	27.9	0.1	-1.1
Apparel and Other Textiles		**65.5**	66.1	69.5	-0.6	-4.0
Paper and Allied		**39.1**	39.6	40.0	-0.5	-0.9
Printing and Publishing		**83.1**	83.0	85.2	0.1	-2.1
Chemicals and Allied		**61.6**	61.5	62.1	0.1	-0.5
Petroleum and Coal		**11.8**	11.8	11.6	0.0	0.2
Rubber and Plastics		**42.6**	42.5	43.0	0.1	-0.4
Leather		**8.0**	8.1	9.1	-0.1	-1.1
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3,975.6	**3,958.1**	3,930.5	3,937.1	27.6	21.0
Transportation	170.2	**169.5**	167.5	166.7	2.0	2.8
Public Utilities	104.9	**105.1**	104.8	105.3	0.3	-0.2
Communications		**52.1**	51.6	50.5	0.5	1.6
Electric, Gas and Sanitary		**53.0**	53.2	54.8	-0.2	-1.8
Wholesale Trade	271.1	**271.5**	272.2	276.9	-0.7	-5.4
Retail Trade	920.0	**906.8**	903.6	907.7	3.2	-0.9
General Merchandise Stores		**121.2**	116.8	120.5	4.4	0.7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	299.5	**299.4**	302.8	298.7	-3.4	0.7
Finance		**140.5**	141.5	140.4	-1.0	0.1
Insurance		**117.6**	118.3	117.0	-0.7	0.6
Real Estate		**41.3**	43.0	41.3	-1.7	0.0
Services	1,495.3	**1,497.3**	1,493.8	1,466.3	3.5	31.0
Business		**214.1**	213.9	213.9	0.2	0.2
Health		**493.8**	492.6	476.9	1.2	16.9
Hospitals		**265.8**	265.3	257.3	0.5	8.5
Legal		**42.9**	42.7	42.5	0.2	0.4
Educational		**168.9**	154.2	164.2	14.7	4.7
Social		**110.3**	109.5	105.6	0.8	4.7
Other		**467.3**	480.9	463.2	-13.6	4.1
Government	714.6	**708.5**	685.8	715.5	22.7	-7.0
Federal		**134.0**	134.9	137.5	-0.9	-3.5
State		**152.3**	149.0	162.3	3.3	-10.0
Local		**422.2**	401.9	415.7	20.3	6.5
PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	2.1	**2.5**	3.8	1.6	-1.3	0.9

AP/ = Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data, used to compute "change from" columns.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

JOBS ROSE seasonally in November by 4,200 to 5,184,700, according to advance preliminary data from the monthly survey of employer payrolls. The November 1991 total was 45,800 less than in November 1990. Goods-producing jobs declined seasonally by 12,900, with expected losses occurring across all industry lines. Service-producing sector jobs increased seasonally by 17,500 over October, with major gains in retail trade and government outweighing relatively small losses in services and wholesale trade.

PENNSYLVANIA'S non-agricultural jobs count increased in October to a total of 5,180,500, the third highest October level on record. The October 1991 total was up 15,300 over the month, but down 34,600 from one year ago.

The monthly non-farm job count excludes farm workers, the self-employed, domestic workers, and unpaid family workers.

The job count in the goods-producing sector decreased 11,000 from September's total. Seasonal fluctuations usually account for an over-the-month loss of 10,200 jobs. The October figure is down 56,500 from one year ago.

Construction employment, at 228,200, fell 5,200 since September, reflecting a continued sluggishness in the broad spectrum of building activity. Last year at this time, construction jobs numbered 239,500.

Manufacturing payrolls, at 965,700, dropped 5,300 from September; usually, a job loss of 8,600 occurs at this time of year. A year-to-year comparison shows a decline of 43,500 manufacturing jobs.

Service-producing industries gained 27,600 jobs in October to reach 3,958,100, the highest October level on record. Currently, there are 21,000 more service sector jobs than in October 1990.

A record high of 1,497,300 jobs was reached in October for miscellaneous services. However, the 3,500 job pickup from September was only one-half of seasonal expectations. Among the service industry groups, best performances were seen in health, social and educational services -- all of which exceeded seasonal norms. Other services, which includes hotels and recreational services, exceeded the usual seasonal decline.

Retail trade posted a job gain of 3,200 from September, only 65 percent of its normal monthly increase. Gains in general merchandise, department stores and miscellaneous retail outweighed a decline in eating and drinking places. The October gain recovered all but 900 of the jobs lost to the soft economy over the last year.

Elsewhere, the chronic weakness of banking and real estate continued into October. While finance, insurance and real estate jobs were up 700 from the depressed level of a year ago, they were down 3,400 from September.

EMPLOYERS

Looking for workers for employe training that's specific to your business? Then you're looking for the Pennsylvania Job Center near you; where employers find the employes they need, and workers find the jobs they want.

For a working future, this is the place.

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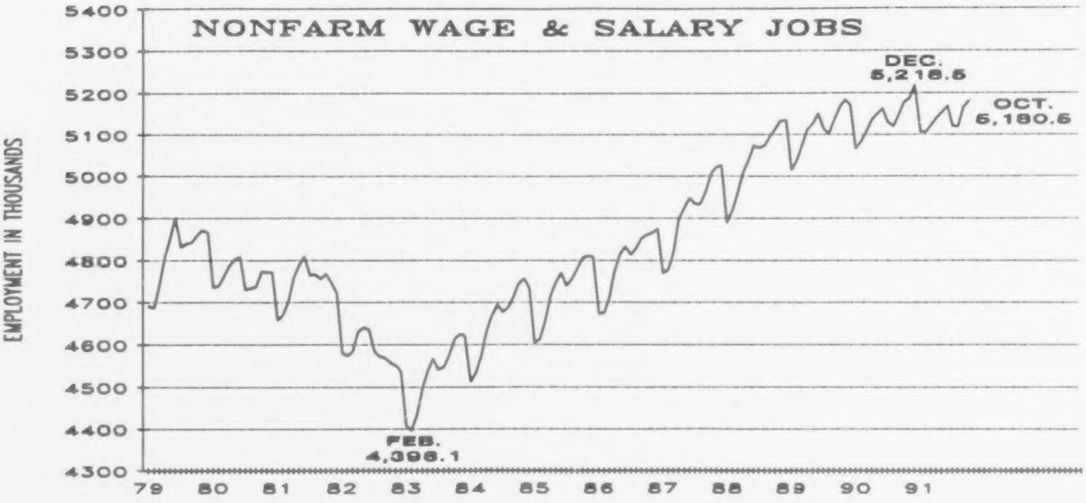
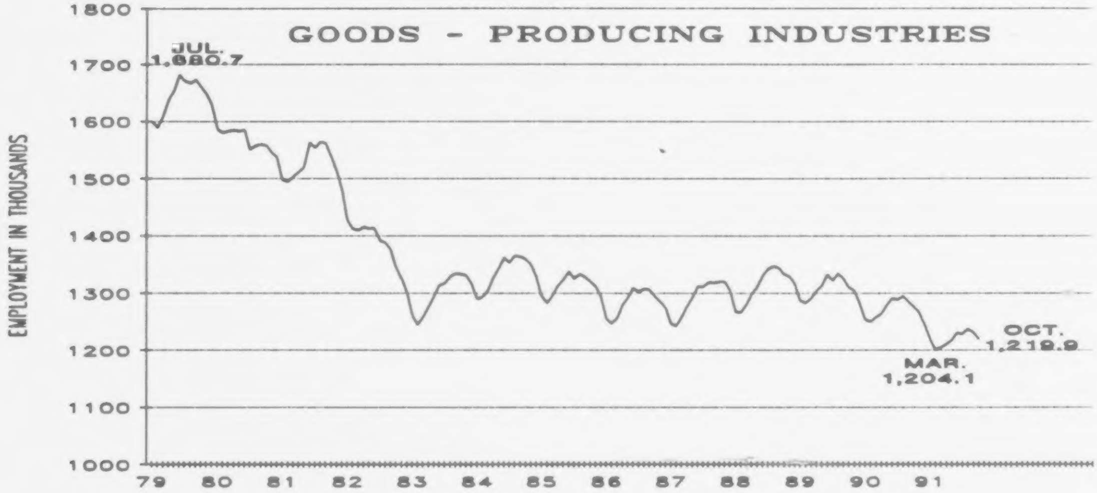
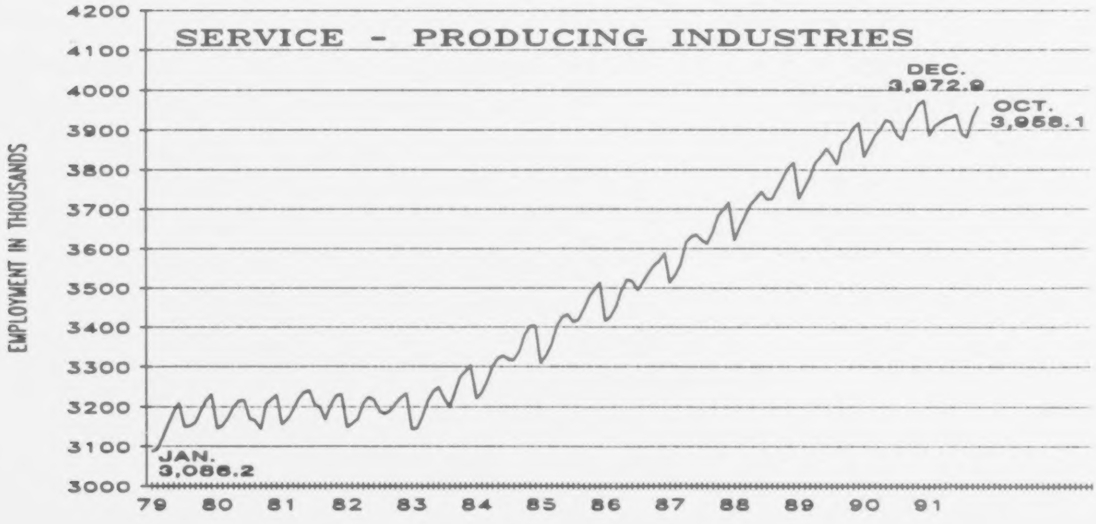
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT

in Pennsylvania







MONTH AND YEAR

ESTABLISHMENT PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS AND EARNINGS

GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OCT. 1991 P/	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS SEP. 1991	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OCT. 1990	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OCT. 1991 P/	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS SEP. 1991	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OCT. 1990	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OCT. 1991 P/	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS SEP. 1991	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OCT. 1990
Coal Mining	733.97	720.51	737.66	44.7	43.8	45.2	16.42	16.45	16.32
Nonmetallic Minerals	564.34	555.77	524.12	48.4	46.9	45.3	11.66	11.85	11.57
Manufacturing	471.65	473.55	454.51	40.8	41.0	40.8	11.56	11.55	11.14
Durable Goods	509.99	511.21	492.40	41.7	41.8	41.8	12.23	12.23	11.78
Lumber and Wood	373.05	377.45	365.77	38.9	39.4	39.5	9.59	9.58	9.26
Furniture and Fixtures	397.85	406.16	373.18	41.1	41.7	40.3	9.68	9.74	9.26
Stone, Clay, and Glass	489.54	487.86	485.94	41.0	41.1	42.0	11.94	11.87	11.57
Primary Metals	601.87	605.77	570.18	43.3	43.3	43.0	13.90	13.99	13.26
Fabricated Metals	485.48	484.34	464.26	42.4	42.3	41.6	11.45	11.45	11.16
Industrial Machinery	527.10	534.25	520.25	41.8	42.1	42.4	12.61	12.69	12.27
Electric and Electronic Equipment	473.10	475.86	459.48	41.5	42.0	42.0	11.40	11.33	10.94
Transportation Equipment	605.70	597.61	566.09	41.6	41.3	41.2	14.56	14.47	13.74
Instruments and Related	475.51	480.67	468.71	40.4	40.7	40.9	11.77	11.81	11.46
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	483.61	465.81	452.92	40.2	40.4	41.1	12.03	11.53	11.02
Nondurable Goods	425.86	427.60	406.06	39.8	40.0	39.5	10.70	10.69	10.28
Food and Kindred	458.68	464.94	447.41	40.2	40.5	40.6	11.41	11.48	11.02
Tobacco	275.87	285.32	278.07	38.8	40.3	40.3	7.11	7.08	6.90
Textile Mill	334.06	338.08	314.76	40.2	40.2	39.1	8.31	8.41	8.05
Apparel and Other Textiles	252.75	252.76	234.57	35.8	35.7	34.7	7.06	7.08	6.76
Paper and Allied	520.80	517.00	500.26	43.4	43.3	43.2	12.00	11.94	11.58
Printing and Publishing	469.09	473.21	457.06	38.8	39.5	39.3	12.09	11.98	11.63
Chemicals and Allied	594.00	585.59	568.28	43.2	42.9	42.6	13.75	13.65	13.34
Petroleum and Coal	697.68	706.06	658.75	43.2	43.8	42.5	16.15	16.12	15.50
Rubber and Plastics	421.45	420.62	411.27	41.4	41.4	41.5	10.18	10.16	9.91
Leather	288.42	298.31	259.41	38.0	39.2	36.9	7.59	7.61	7.03
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
Communications	595.73	600.93	586.77	37.8	38.3	40.3	15.76	15.69	14.56
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary	756.47	741.32	712.62	43.5	43.1	42.8	17.39	17.20	16.65

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

EARNINGS RETREATED for Pennsylvania's factory production workers to $471.65 in October from September's all-time high of $473.55. This drop of $1.90 was the result of a decline of 0.2 of an hour in the average workweek, for average hourly earnings actually increased one cent over the month. Even with this drop, October's average weekly earnings rank as the second highest on record.

October's average weekly earnings were $17.14 higher than a year ago. This increase came about as the result of a 42 cent boost in average hourly earnings. Over the year the average workweek remained the same.

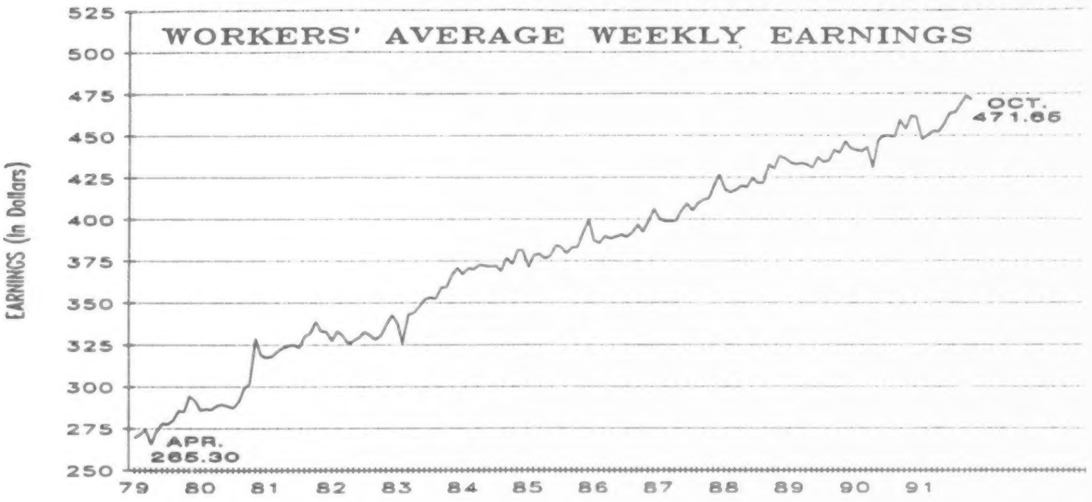
The average workweek, at 40.8 hours, was well over the 40-hour threshhold below which an employer tends to lay off workers rather than reduce hours. Ever since April, the average workweek has been consistently above 40 hours.

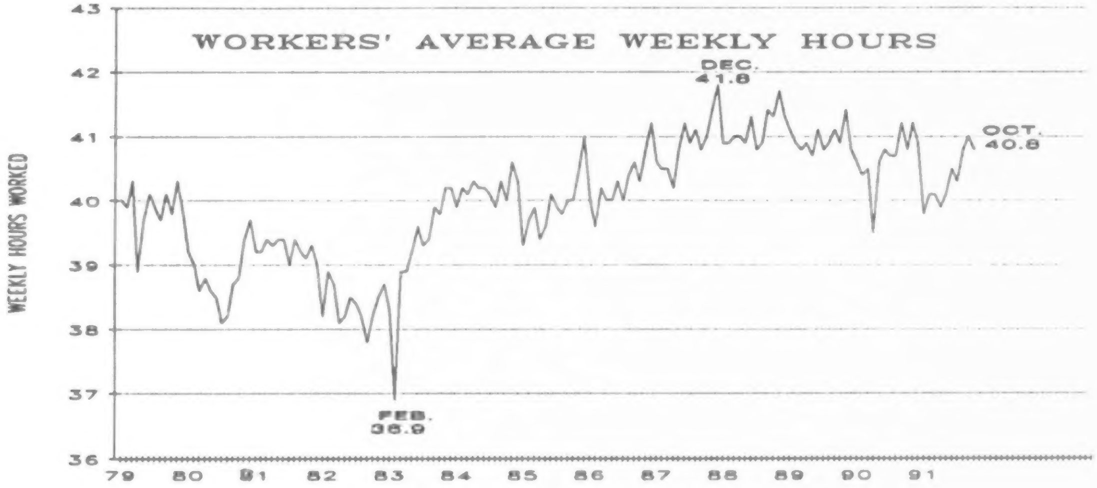
The average, however, masks some major workweek differences among the industries. In October there were six industry groups, plus total nondurables, with workweeks below 40 hours. Four of these have had workweeks under 40 hours in every month since April: communications, printing, apparel and total nondurables - all industry areas showing high unemployment. The most prominent of these is apparel, whose workweek has been as low as 34.0 hours, and still remains below 35 hours in October.

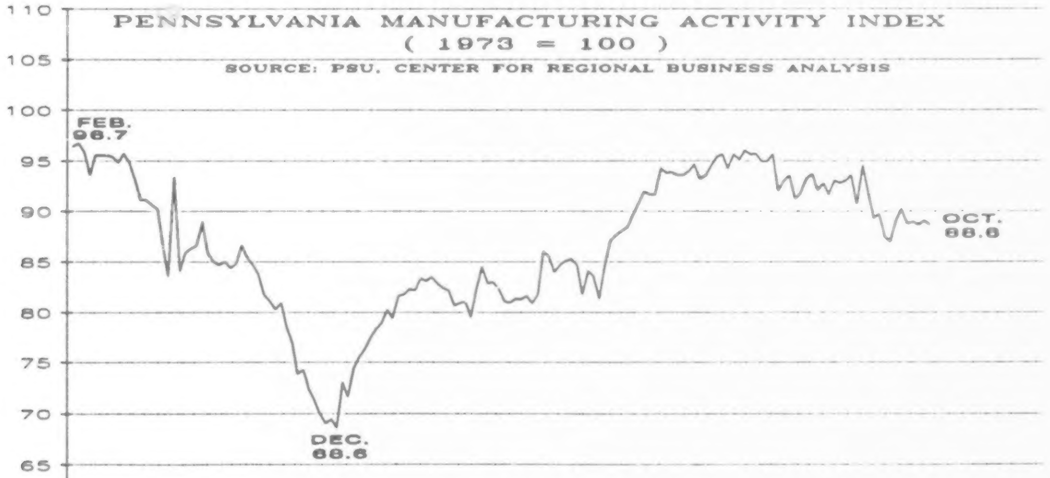
In the 1990-91 economic downturn, hours for manufacturing durable goods industries have held up surprisingly well - lending support to the observation that Pennsylvania has not been in a typical "hard goods" manufacturing recession like 1982.

MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

in Pennsylvania







MONTH AND YEAR

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

REGULAR PROGRAM ACTIVITY

	OCT. 1991	SEP. 1991	OCT. 1990	CHANGE FROM SEP. 1991	CHANGE FROM OCT. 1990
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	**104,484**	85,527	102,998	18,957	1,486
Weeks Claimed	**727,815**	673,860	600,609	53,955	127,206
...*Average Weekly Volume*	**158,221**	160,443	130,567	-2,222	27,654
Insured Unemployment Rate	**3.2%**	3.3%	2.7%	-0.1	0.5
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	**36,214**	28,807	33,582	7,407	2,632
Final Payments	**15,627**	14,027	9,613	1,600	6,014
Weeks Paid	**660,192**	599,257	498,862	60,935	161,330
Net Benefit Amount	**$120,714,367**	$105,842,801	$86,961,051	$14,871,566	$33,753,316
Average Check	**$182.85**	$176.62	$174.32	$6.23	$8.53

CLAIMS ROSE in October, following two consecutive months of decline. Initial claims advanced by 18,957, or 20 percent, from September to 104,484, but were only 1.4 percent higher than in October 1990. Weeks claimed, at 727,815, were 53,955, or 8 percent, over September's total and 127,206, or 20 percent, higher than a year ago. Nevertheless, October had the second lowest total of weeks claimed so far in 1991. The average weekly volume declined from September (reflecting two additional work days in October), dropping the insured unemployment rate by 0.1 percentage point to 3.2 percent.

First payments increased in October by 7,407, or 26 percent, from September to 36,214, 8 percent higher than a year ago. Final payments also rose over September and last year by 1,600 and 6,014, respectively.

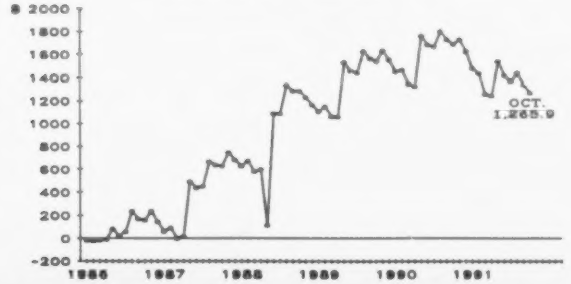
Net benefits rose $15 million in October as a result of the increase in weeks paid and a rise in the average weekly check by $6. The $121 million benefit total, however, was the second lowest for any month so far in 1991.

During October, income to the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund trailed disbursements by $73 million. Cash reserves declined to $1.3 billion, which was $421 million less than on October 31, 1990.

Pennsylvania began in the last week of November paying 13 weeks of Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC) benefits to unemployed persons who exhausted their regular Unemployment Compensation benefits since March 1, 1991. Data on the EUC program will be provided starting in next month's report.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY

BALANCES
1986 - 1991
(Dollars in Millions)



OCTOBER 1991		
Income	$	47,851,700
Disbursements	$	120,712,076
Cash Reserves	$	1,265,933,293

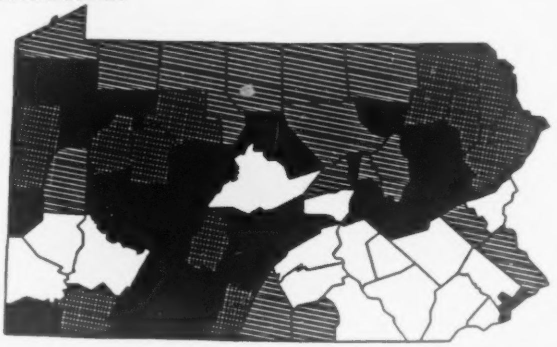
UNEMPLOYMENT ... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

LOWER UNEMPLOYMENT rates were posted in 25 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties from September to October. This represents an improvement over October 1990 when only three counties had lower monthly rates. While no county unemployment rate fell by as much as 1.0 percentage point over the month, seven county rates increased by 1.0 point or more.

For the third month in a row, Cumberland County had the lowest unemployment rate in the state. Its rate of 4.0 percent in October was down for the third straight month and was down from 4.1 percent a year ago.

Rates for the four suburban Philadelphia counties have consistently ranked among the lowest in the state; but because of permanent layoffs in its steel industry, Bucks County's rate has been close to the state average for much of this year. Nevertheless, Bucks County's rate is down from a high of 7.5 percent in March to 6.1 percent in October.

Counties east of the Susquehanna River have tended to have lower unemployment rates than those to the west. But, of the 17 counties with October rates below those of a year ago, 13 of them lie west of this mid-state river. This apparent contradiction reflects that the western counties, never fully recovering from the 1982 recession, have suffered comparatively less additional unemployment in the 1990-91 downturn.



OCTOBER RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

☐ 4.0 to 6.0
▨ 6.1 to 7.0
▩ 7.1 to 8.0
■ 8.1 to 10.8

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RANKING

	OCTOBER 1991 P/			SEPTEMBER	
	RANK	RATE	VOLUME	RATE	DIFF.
Cumberland	1	4.0	4,500	4.1	-0.1
Chester	2	4.4	8,900	4.2	0.2
Lancaster	3	4.7	10,700	4.9	-0.2
Montgomery	4	4.9	19,100	4.8	0.1
Allegheny	5	5.0	33,700	4.9	0.1
Lebanon	6	5.1	3,300	4.9	0.2
Delaware	7	5.2	15,200	5.3	-0.1
Dauphin	8	5.4	7,400	5.2	0.2
Centre	9	5.6	3,900	5.6	0.0
Berks	10	5.7	10,100	5.8	-0.1
Perry	10	5.7	1,200	5.8	-0.1
Washington	10	5.7	5,500	6.0	-0.3
Westmoreland	10	5.7	10,200	5.7	0.0
Northampton	14	6.0	7,300	6.1	-0.1
Snyder	14	6.0	1,100	5.0	1.0
York	14	6.0	11,400	5.6	0.4
Bucks	17	6.1	18,700	6.2	-0.1
Bradford	18	6.2	2,000	6.0	0.2
Warren	18	6.2	1,400	6.3	-0.1
Adams	20	6.3	2,600	5.3	1.0
Lehigh	20	6.3	9,700	6.2	0.1
Montour	20	6.3	500	5.7	0.6
Butler	23	6.4	5,000	6.1	0.3
Franklin	24	6.5	4,000	5.5	1.0
Lycoming	25	6.6	4,000	6.8	-0.2
Potter	26	6.7	600	6.8	-0.1
Cameron	27	6.8	200	6.3	0.5
Columbia	27	6.8	2,200	6.5	0.3
Tioga	27	6.8	1,300	6.0	0.8
Erie	30	6.9	9,500	6.8	0.1
McKean	30	6.9	1,500	6.9	0.0
Union	30	6.9	1,200	6.5	0.4
Lackawanna	33	7.2	8,000	7.3	-0.1
Lawrence	34	7.4	3,600	6.9	0.5
Mercer	35	7.5	4,000	6.5	1.0
Monroe	35	7.5	3,800	7.7	-0.2
Wayne	35	7.5	1,500	6.8	0.7
Elk	38	7.6	1,300	7.5	0.1
Pike	39	7.7	1,000	7.6	0.1
Clarion	40	7.8	1,500	7.4	0.4
Fulton	40	7.8	500	5.7	2.1
Blair	42	7.9	5,000	7.5	0.4
Fayette	42	7.9	4,800	7.8	0.1
Philadelphia	42	7.9	59,100	8.0	-0.1
Jefferson	45	8.0	1,600	7.1	0.9
Susquehanna	45	8.0	1,500	8.3	-0.3
Wyoming	45	8.0	1,100	7.8	0.2
Bedford	48	8.2	1,900	8.1	0.1
Carbon	48	8.2	2,200	8.7	-0.5
Armstrong	50	8.3	2,400	8.5	-0.2
Crawford	50	8.3	3,400	7.6	0.7
Venango	50	8.3	2,100	7.2	1.1
Forest	53	8.5	200	7.0	1.5
Schuylkill	53	8.5	6,200	8.4	0.1
Clinton	55	8.6	1,300	9.0	-0.4
Juniata	55	8.6	900	8.9	-0.3
Sullivan	55	8.6	300	9.1	-0.5
Cambria	58	8.7	5,800	8.0	0.7
Luzerne	59	8.8	14,500	8.4	0.4
Mifflin	59	8.8	2,000	9.3	-0.5
Beaver	61	8.9	5,500	9.0	-0.1
Northumberland	61	8.9	4,400	9.4	-0.5
Somerset	61	8.9	3,000	8.2	0.7
Indiana	64	9.5	3,400	9.5	0.0
Clearfield	65	10.3	3,600	11.1	-0.8
Greene	66	10.5	1,400	10.7	-0.2
Huntingdon	67	10.8	2,000	10.7	0.1

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA UNEMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

	OCT. 1991 P/		SEP. 1991		OCT. 1990	
	VOLUME	RATE	VOLUME	RATE	VOLUME	RATE
United States	**8,582.0**	**6.8%**	8,442.0	6.7%	7,142.0	5.7%
Pennsylvania	**388.0**	**6.5**	401.0	6.8	347.0	5.9
Labor Market Area						
Allentown-Bethlehem MSA	**22.8**	**6.6**	23.4	6.8	20.1	6.0
Altoona MSA	**5.2**	**8.2**	5.3	8.5	4.8	7.8
Beaver County PMSA	**5.7**	**9.3**	5.9	9.7	4.5	7.6
Erie MSA	**9.9**	**7.2**	9.9	7.3	7.9	5.8
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA	**16.4**	**4.9**	16.1	4.8	15.7	4.7
Johnstown MSA	**9.0**	**9.0**	9.1	9.2	8.1	8.2
Lancaster MSA	**10.5**	**4.6**	12.1	5.3	10.3	4.5
Philadelphia PMSA	**159.4**	**6.4**	157.0	6.4	130.1	5.3
Pittsburgh PMSA	**56.4**	**5.6**	58.6	5.9	51.6	5.2
Reading MSA	**10.6**	**6.0**	11.3	6.4	10.3	5.9
Scranton–Wilkes-Barre MSA	**30.6**	**8.3**	31.4	8.6	27.0	7.4
Sharon MSA	**4.1**	**7.8**	3.8	7.3	2.9	5.5
State College MSA	**3.8**	**5.5**	4.1	6.0	3.7	5.5
Williamsport MSA	**4.5**	**7.4**	4.6	7.7	5.4	8.9
York MSA	**13.8**	**6.0**	13.6	6.0	12.2	5.5

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data are seasonally adjusted.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES SLID in eleven of the fifteen major Pennsylvania labor market areas during October. For the second month in a row, there were no double-digit rates among the fifteen areas.

The Beaver County Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA), still feeling the effects of the decline almost a decade ago of its basic steel, had the highest unemployment rate of 9.3 percent. The Beaver County PMSA has borne the highest or second highest rate every month this year.

The Lancaster Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) had the state's lowest unemployment rate of 4.6 percent - down from 5.3 percent in September. With its diversified employment, this area normally enjoys the state's lowest unemployment rate of all major labor market areas. Lancaster's October rate was the lowest of any major labor market area in 1991.

The four-county Harrisburg MSA, with the lowest unemployment rate in September, was second lowest in October with a rate of 4.9 percent. October was the first month of the year to have two labor market areas with rates below 5.0 percent.

Fourteen of the fifteen major Pennsylvania labor market areas had the same or higher unemployment rates this October than in October 1990. The exception was the Williamsport MSA which plunged from 8.9 percent to 7.4 percent over the year. Williamsport suffered a substantial loss of manufacturing jobs beginning in August 1990 when its unemployment rate rose from near average to the highest in the state.

Over the year, the rate in the Sharon MSA rose over 2.0 percentage points. Beginning in January, this area which had been consistently better than average, tumbled to below average for almost all of 1991. The Sharon MSA is located along the Ohio state border.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREA LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	OCTOBER 1991 P/ LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME	RATE
01	Erie	138.3	128.8	9.5	6.9
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	110.1	101.5	8.6	7.8
03	City of Pittsburgh	177.4	168.2	9.1	5.2
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	498.5	473.9	24.6	4.9
05	Beaver	61.4	55.9	5.5	8.9
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	142.3	131.5	10.8	7.6
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	239.0	224.1	14.9	6.2
08	Greene, Washington	108.4	101.6	6.9	6.3
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	105.0	96.2	8.8	8.4
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	211.2	193.1	18.1	8.6
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	237.9	222.1	15.8	6.6
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	87.1	80.9	6.2	7.1
14	Lackawanna	110.9	102.9	8.0	7.2
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	110.4	101.9	8.5	7.7
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	237.7	216.9	20.8	8.7
17	Philadelphia	744.9	685.8	59.1	7.9
18	Bucks	304.5	285.8	18.7	6.1
19	Montgomery	392.3	373.2	19.1	4.9
20	Delaware	294.1	278.9	15.2	5.2
21	Chester	202.0	193.1	8.9	4.4
22	Lehigh, Northampton	276.0	259.0	17.0	6.2
23	Berks	178.3	168.2	10.1	5.7
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	346.0	328.7	17.3	5.0
25	Lancaster	228.4	217.7	10.7	4.7
26	York	188.3	176.9	11.4	6.0
27	Adams, Franklin	103.1	96.5	6.6	6.4
28	Lawrence, Mercer	101.9	94.3	7.6	7.4
29	Montour, Northumberland	57.8	52.8	4.9	8.5
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5993.0	5611.0	383.0	6.4

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

SPECIAL INTEREST TOPIC

HOW UNEMPLOYMENT RATES ARE DETERMINED

Civilian labor force, employment and unemployment statistics are of great interest to the general public -- especially when unemployment rates are high. This is a brief explanation of how these rates are developed. The data exclude military personnel and all persons under the age of 16.

Unemployment estimating is a two-tiered process. On one tier, data for the nation and Pennsylvania are derived from a monthly household survey which is performed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. This survey, always run for the week including the twelfth day of the month, includes over 58,000 households nationwide -- about 2,650 of which are in Pennsylvania. Survey workers contact each sample household and ask a series of questions which determine if each member of the household is employed, unemployed or not in the labor force. To be **employed** during the survey week, a person must either work at least one hour for pay, or at least 15 hours without pay in a family business, or be on authorized leave from work, or involved in a labor-management dispute. To be **unemployed**, a person must not be employed as defined above and must either be ACTIVELY seeking work, or on temporary layoff or awaiting a promised job within 30 days. The **civilian labor force** is the sum of employment and unemployment. The **unemployment rate** is derived by dividing unemployment by the civilian labor force, with the result expressed as a percent.

The nationwide survey is not large enough to develop local unemployment estimates, thus the second tier. To obtain local employment statistics, a sample of employers is surveyed each month to obtain job estimates. These job data are adjusted by census-derived factors to convert from jobs to workers (eliminating dual job holding and commuting). The number of unemployed people is derived by adding the number of people filing for unemployment compensation, estimates of those who file late or not at all, estimates of those exhausting their unemployment benefits and estimates of new, unsuccessful jobseekers and former workers returning to the job search. These labor force statistics are dovetailed with the data derived from the household survey for the state (i.e., summed and adjusted to equal the state data) to obtain local labor force, employment and unemployment statistics.

A more detailed explanation of this procedure is available from your local labor market analyst listed on the inside cover of this publication.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by average annual covered employment. Average annual covered employment is estimated until six months after year's end due to a lag in reporting covered employment.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

JAN

1992

ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

ISSUED: January 1992

PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

.... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

DECEMBER 1991 HIGHLIGHTS

- **Pennsylvania's joblessness rose sharply in December; the statewide rate of unemployment, seasonally adjusted, increased to 7.1 percent.**
- **Nonfarm jobs fell seasonally by 10,900 in December to 5,180,500. They were about 38,000 under their level of December 1990.**

In November 1991 . . .

- **Average weekly earnings of production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries rose to $474.71, as the average workweek increased by 0.3 hour and average hourly pay by 7 cents.**
- **The total number of initial claims rose 8 percent from October but weeks claimed fell by 7 percent.**
- **Unadjusted unemployment rates rose in 45 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties.**
- **Eight of Pennsylvania's 15 major labor market areas had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates than in October, but changes were small.**

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LABOR
MARKET
INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Robert P. Casey, Governor
Department of Labor and Industry
Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force . . . A Monthly Statistical Analysis

is published monthly by the Bureau of Research and Statistics. Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

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SEVENTH AND FORSTER STREETS
HARRISBURG, PA 17121
PHONE: (717) 787-6466

Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania.

The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	Phone Number	Counties Served
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 Philadelphia	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314 Reading	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)963-3443 Scranton	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider Larry Baugher	(717)771-1272 York	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 Williamsport	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley Debra Nicholson	(814)533-2213 Johnstown	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron, Greene
William Ceriani Roberta Wilson	(412)565-5350 Pittsburgh	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler, Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 Erie	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASED sharply in December, inflating Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted jobless rate to 7.1 percent from November's rate of 6.5 percent. The nation's rate also rose to 7.1 percent in December from 6.9 percent in November.

Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show December's unemployment in Pennsylvania, adjusted for seasonality, up 32,000 to 422,000. This was the highest number of unemployed since last August. December's rate of 7.1 percent was also the highest rate since August when the rate was 7.3 percent. Compared to one year ago, the jobless rate in the Commonwealth was up from 5.7 percent.

Employment, seasonally adjusted, was down 50,000 from November to 5,526,000 in December. This was the second consecutive decline, giving up 80,000 since October's 5,606,000 which represented the highest employment of 1991. October 1991 also represented the only month since June 1990, just prior to the official start of this national recession, that Pennsylvania's employment exceeded 5.6 million. Compared to one year ago, employment was down 59,000.

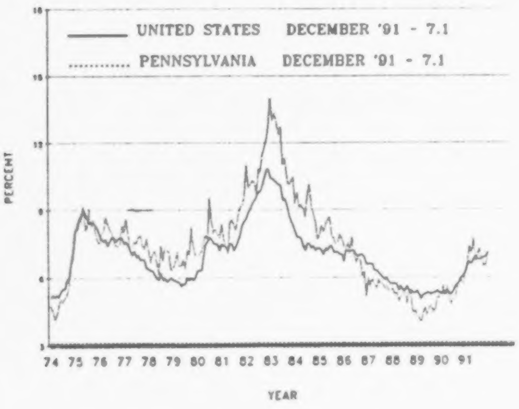
The recent setback is viewed as temporary. The statewide rate of unemployment is not likely to return to last year's high of 7.7 percent. Business financial positions are overall in much better shape than one year ago, demand for goods and services is up, and employers have on average a longer workweek cushion to fall back on if demand drops.

Among the eleven largest states for which seasonally adjusted data are available, Pennsylvania's 7.1 percent rate of unemployment in December ranked eighth, up from ninth in November. Only North Carolina at 5.7 percent and Ohio at 6.6 percent ranked lower. Texas was tied at 7.1 percent. Nine states had rate increases while two had decreases.

RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

				CHANGE FROM	
	DEC. 1991	NOV. 1991	DEC. 1990	NOV. 1991	DEC. 1990
Civilian Labor Force	**5,930**	5,975	5,891	-45	39
Employment	**5,531**	5,589	5,567	-58	-36
Unemployment	**399**	386	324	13	75
Rate of Unemp.	**6.7%**	6.5%	5.5%	0.2	1.2
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
Civilian Labor Force	**5,948**	5,966	5,922	-18	26
Employment	**5,526**	5,576	5,585	-50	-59
Unemployment	**422**	390	337	32	85
Rate of Unemp.	**7.1%**	6.5%	5.7%	0.6	1.4

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

	DEC. 1991 AP/	NOV. 1991 P/	OCT. 1991	NOV. 1990	CHANGE FROM OCT. 1991	CHANGE FROM NOV. 1990
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	5,180.5	5,191.4	5,181.2	5,230.5	10.2	-39.1
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,192.8	1,211.9	1,219.4	1,267.0	-7.5	-55.1
Mining	25.2	25.8	26.0	27.4	-0.2	-1.6
Construction	209.1	222.3	228.0	233.2	-5.7	-10.9
Manufacturing	958.5	963.8	965.4	1,006.4	-1.6	-42.6
Durable Goods	531.2	535.0	535.6	567.7	-0.6	-32.7
Lumber and Wood		27.4	28.0	30.1	-0.6	-2.7
Furniture and Fixtures		17.8	17.8	19.4	0.0	-1.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass		43.0	43.4	46.2	-0.4	-3.2
Primary Metals		80.5	80.3	88.5	0.2	-8.0
Fabricated Metals		83.9	84.0	87.4	-0.1	-3.5
Industrial Machinery		99.6	99.8	105.6	-0.2	-6.0
Electric and Electronic Equipment		77.5	76.5	79.7	1.0	-2.2
Transportation Equipment		47.6	48.3	51.3	-0.7	-3.7
Instruments and Related		37.5	37.6	39.5	-0.1	-2.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing		20.2	19.9	20.0	0.3	0.2
Nondurable Goods	427.3	428.8	429.8	438.7	-1.0	-9.9
Food and Kindred		90.0	90.1	90.7	-0.1	-0.7
Tobacco		1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill		26.5	26.8	27.4	-0.3	-0.9
Apparel and Other Textiles		64.6	65.5	68.6	-0.9	-4.0
Paper and Allied		39.2	39.2	39.9	0.0	-0.7
Printing and Publishing		83.7	83.1	85.7	0.6	-2.0
Chemicals and Allied		61.7	61.7	62.1	0.0	-0.4
Petroleum and Coal		11.6	11.8	11.5	-0.2	0.1
Rubber and Plastics		42.4	42.5	42.7	-0.1	-0.3
Leather		8.0	8.0	9.0	0.0	-1.0
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3,985.5	3,977.5	3,959.3	3,962.4	18.2	15.1
Transportation	170.7	169.7	169.1	167.2	0.6	2.5
Public Utilities	104.5	104.8	105.0	105.0	-0.2	-0.2
Communications		52.2	52.1	50.6	0.1	1.6
Electric, Gas and Sanitary		52.6	52.9	54.4	-0.3	-1.8
Wholesale Trade	270.6	271.5	271.7	277.5	-0.2	-6.0
Retail Trade	935.5	923.9	907.9	925.1	16.0	-1.2
General Merchandise Stores		130.0	121.3	128.7	8.7	1.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	300.9	299.7	299.4	299.0	0.3	0.7
Finance		140.5	140.5	140.4	0.0	0.1
Insurance		118.0	117.6	117.5	0.4	0.5
Real Estate		41.2	41.3	41.1	-0.1	0.1
Services	1,491.9	1,495.0	1,497.9	1,467.5	-2.9	27.5
Business		213.4	214.3	214.5	-0.9	-1.1
Health		494.4	493.6	478.9	0.8	15.5
Hospitals		266.1	265.8	258.5	0.3	7.6
Legal		43.2	43.0	42.7	0.2	0.5
Educational		171.2	168.8	166.5	2.4	4.7
Social		111.4	110.6	106.5	0.8	4.9
Other		461.4	467.6	458.4	-6.2	3.0
Government	711.4	712.9	708.3	721.1	4.6	-8.2
Federal		133.5	133.8	136.1	-0.3	-2.6
State		152.9	152.8	163.0	0.1	-10.1
Local		426.5	421.7	422.0	4.8	4.5
PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	2.2	2.0	2.5	1.1	-0.5	0.9

AP/ = Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data, used to compute "change from" columns.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

JOBS FELL seasonally in December by 10,900 to 5,180,500, according to advance preliminary data from the monthly survey of employer payrolls. The December total was 38,000 less than in December 1990. Goods-producing jobs declined by 19,100 since November with losses occurring in all industry lines, especially construction. Service-producing sector jobs rose 8,000, with seasonal hirings in retail trade of 11,600 and small gains in transportation and public utilities, and finance, insurance and real estate outweighing losses in wholesale trade, services and government.

JOBS INCREASED in Pennsylvania by 10,200 in November to 5,191,400 - the third highest November on record. While this month-to-month rise was well over the seasonal norm, the number of jobs was off 39,100 from the record high of a year ago. Heavy job losses in goods-producing industries - particularly durable goods manufacturing - outweighed gains in service-producing industries.

The monthly non-farm job count excludes farm workers, the self-employed, domestic workers, and unpaid family members.

Over the month, service-producing industries added 18,200 jobs to reach 3,977,500 - breaking the previous record high reached last December. This rise was more than 25 percent over the seasonal norm, mainly because of larger than expected gains in retail trade.

Local government picked up 4,800 jobs over the month to reach 426,500. Most of these new jobs were in education. Over the year, local government grew by an almost identical number of 4,500 despite an overall falling off of 8,200 government jobs.

While services dipped by 2,900 jobs in November, this was less than the seasonal norm. Over the year, services gained 27,500 jobs. The November 1991 job count was just below the all-time high reached in October. For the month, the rise in educational services was exceeded by the seasonal fall in amusement and recreation. For the year, health services was the major gainer.

Over half of the month-to-month job gains in retail trade came from general merchandise stores hiring for the Christmas season. Losses were confined to eating and drinking establishments and businesses tied to the automotive and construction industries which have taken the brunt of the recent downturn.

Jobs in goods-producing industries fell by 7,500 to 1,211,900 in November. While this was somewhat less than seasonally expected, November proved to be yet another month of the continuing downturn. There were 55,100 fewer goods-producing jobs this November than in November 1990. November replaced October as the lowest month among goods-producing industries on record.

For the month, there was a decline in each of the three major goods-producing industry segments: mining, construction and manufacturing. Except for construction, however, the numbers affected were small. Construction's dip was less than seasonally expected and was divided almost evenly between special construction and specialized trades.

Both durable and nondurable goods industries shared in manufacturing's modest decline of 1,600 jobs in November.

EMPLOYERS

Looking for workers for employe training that's specific to your business? Then you're looking for the Pennsylvania Job Center near you; where employers find the employes they need, and workers find the jobs they want.

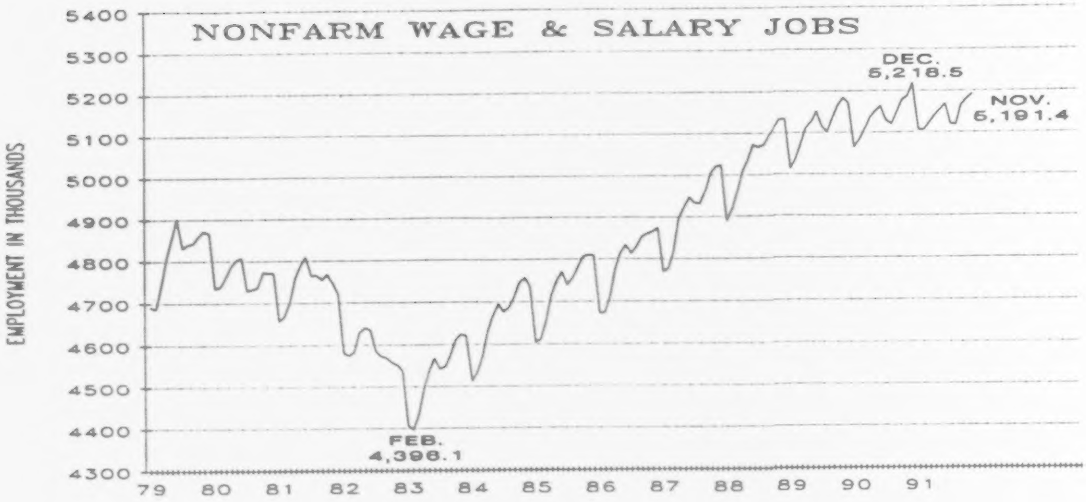
For a working future, this is the place.

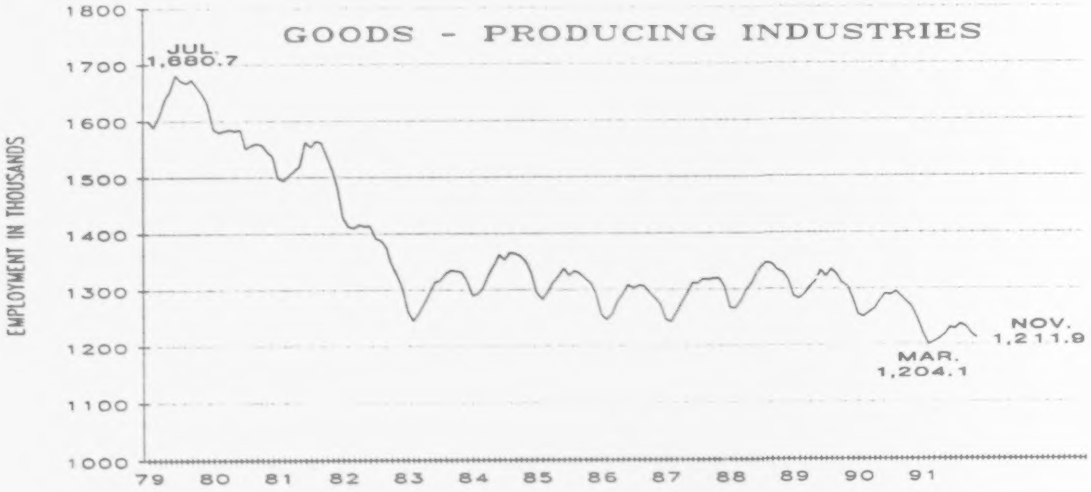
For the Job Center near you call:

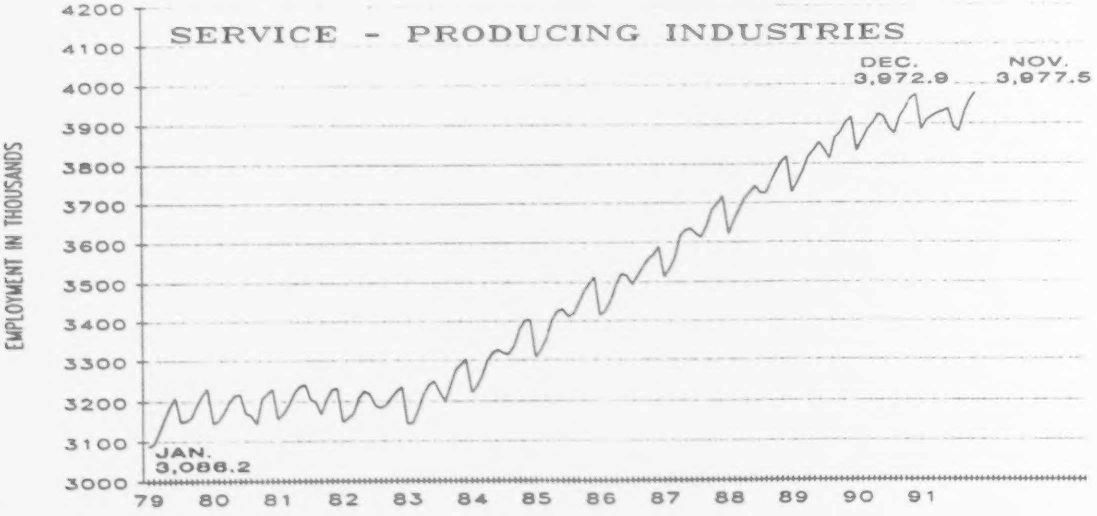
1-800-622-JOBS

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT

in Pennsylvania







MONTH AND YEAR

ESTABLISHMENT PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS AND EARNINGS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	NOV. 1991 P/	OCT. 1991	NOV. 1990	NOV. 1991 P/	OCT. 1991	NOV. 1990	NOV. 1991 P/	OCT. 1991	NOV. 1990
Coal Mining	764.61	719.96	725.12	46.2	43.9	44.0	16.55	16.40	16.48
Nonmetallic Minerals	541.71	552.90	528.26	46.3	47.5	45.5	11.70	11.64	11.61
Manufacturing	474.71	468.38	463.39	41.1	40.8	41.3	11.55	11.48	11.22
Durable Goods	511.14	503.78	503.63	42.0	41.6	42.5	12.17	12.11	11.85
Lumber and Wood	380.03	375.54	369.34	39.3	39.2	39.8	9.67	9.58	9.28
Furniture and Fixtures	404.62	397.99	388.93	41.8	41.2	41.2	9.68	9.66	9.44
Stone, Clay, and Glass	499.73	492.34	495.62	41.3	41.2	42.8	12.10	11.95	11.58
Primary Metals	590.67	582.08	590.95	43.4	42.8	44.2	13.61	13.60	13.37
Fabricated Metals	485.72	485.48	476.79	42.2	42.4	42.8	11.51	11.45	11.14
Industrial Machinery	543.14	527.52	534.38	42.7	41.8	43.2	12.72	12.62	12.37
Electric and Electronic Equipment	476.72	470.38	466.31	42.3	41.7	42.2	11.27	11.28	11.05
Transportation Equipment	599.26	605.70	583.53	41.3	41.6	41.8	14.51	14.56	13.96
Instruments and Related	498.12	475.14	474.66	42.0	40.3	41.6	11.86	11.79	11.41
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	460.58	468.12	431.47	38.9	40.6	40.4	11.84	11.53	10.68
Nondurable Goods	430.80	426.93	412.33	40.0	39.9	39.8	10.77	10.70	10.36
Food and Kindred	470.02	461.30	458.02	40.8	40.5	41.6	11.52	11.39	11.01
Tobacco	280.02	275.87	276.40	39.0	38.8	40.0	7.18	7.11	6.91
Textile Mill	332.49	331.57	307.51	40.4	39.9	38.2	8.23	8.31	8.05
Apparel and Other Textiles	252.05	252.39	232.90	35.6	35.8	34.3	7.08	7.05	6.79
Paper and Allied	521.86	520.30	508.81	43.2	43.0	43.6	12.08	12.10	11.67
Printing and Publishing	474.71	469.95	459.03	39.2	39.0	39.2	12.11	12.05	11.71
Chemicals and Allied	589.45	593.64	572.66	42.9	43.3	42.8	13.74	13.71	13.38
Petroleum and Coal	733.36	708.72	697.08	44.5	43.4	44.4	16.48	16.33	15.70
Rubber and Plastics	425.34	422.06	417.32	41.7	41.5	41.9	10.20	10.17	9.96
Leather	289.93	288.42	276.19	38.3	38.0	38.2	7.57	7.59	7.23
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
Communications	599.96	595.35	612.57	37.9	37.8	41.7	15.83	15.75	14.69
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary	760.38	751.25	740.72	43.6	43.4	43.7	17.44	17.31	16.95

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

EARNINGS WERE UP for Pennsylvania's production workers. Despite the soft national economy, November's wages exceeded the previous high reached in September 1991. Average weekly earnings increased by $6.33 for the month to $474.71 and by $11.32 from November 1990.

The average workweek of 41.1 hours was the longest since November 1990, a record month. It was up 0.3 hour from October and up 1.3 hours from the 1991 low reached in January.

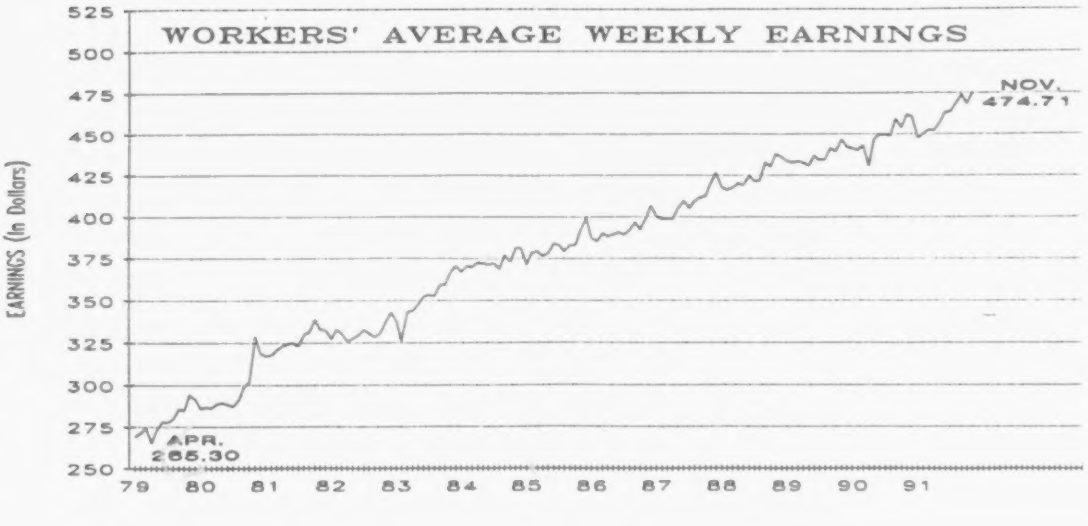
The November average hourly earnings tied the record high reached in September 1991. The hourly earnings of $11.55 exceeded those of October by 7 cents and those of November 1990 by 33 cents. Premium overtime pay resulting from the increase in hours would have accounted for a major proportion of the monthly gain.

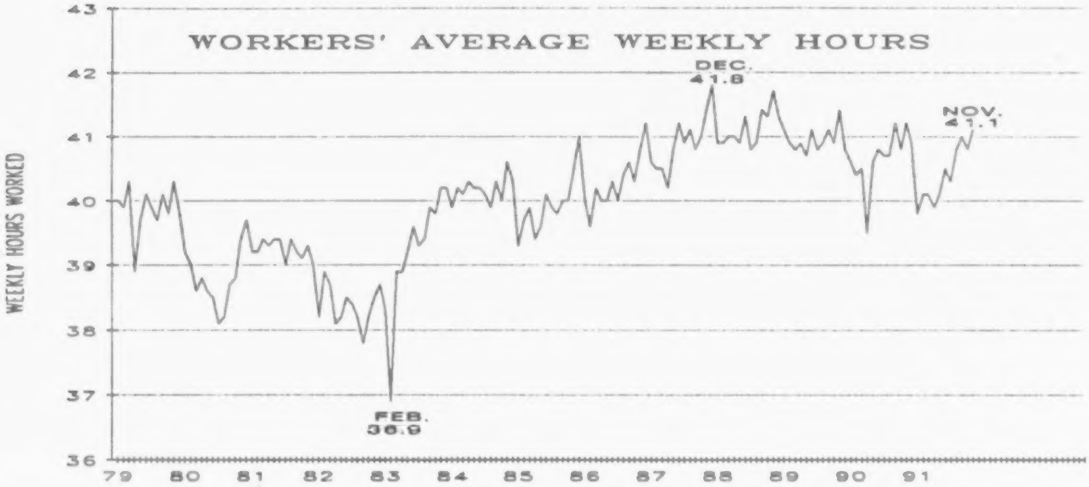
The durable goods workweek was up 0.4 of an hour as all but two of its 10 industry groups had at least a 40-hour workweek in November. Only miscellaneous manufacturing, down 0.7 hour for the month, showed a decline of more than one-half hour. However, seven durable goods groups had shorter workweeks this November than in November 1990, and in all seven the workweek was shorter by one-half hour or more. Primary metals continued to have the longest durable goods workweek - 43.4 hours - up 0.6 of an hour from October, but down 0.8 hour from its exceptional peak one year ago.

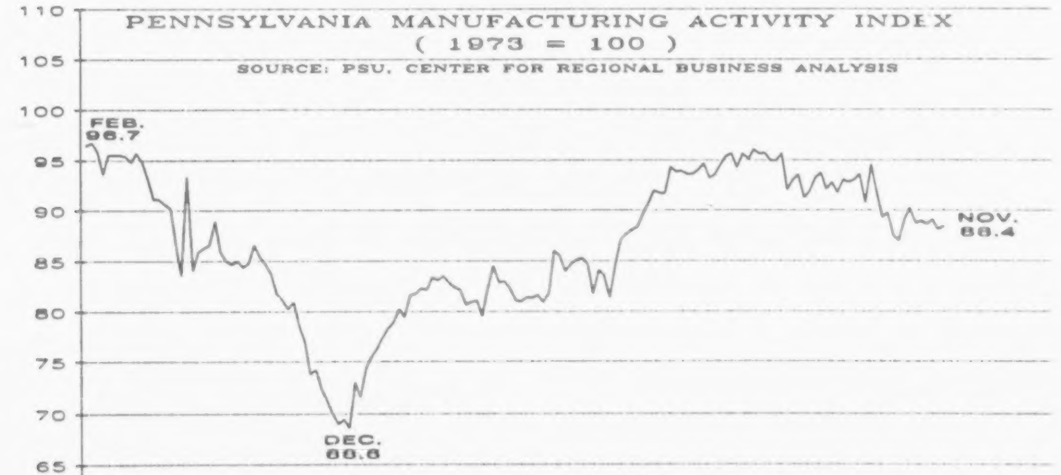
Among nondurable goods industries, where the 40-hour workweek is less common, the average workweek rose 0.1 of an hour over the month to 40.0 hours in November. This is its highest level in over two years. Eight of the ten nondurables groups had longer workweeks in November than in October. However, only half of the industry groups had longer workweeks than in November 1990.

MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

in Pennsylvania







MONTH AND YEAR

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

REGULAR PROGRAM ACTIVITY

	NOV. 1991	OCT. 1991	NOV. 1990	CHANGE FROM OCT. 1991	CHANGE FROM NOV. 1990
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	**112,873**	104,484	120,995	8,389	-8,122
Weeks Claimed	**673,485**	727,815	615,334	-54,330	58,151
...Average Weekly Volume	**160,354**	158,221	139,849	2,133	20,505
Insured Unemployment Rate	**3.3%**	3.2%	2.9%	0.1	0.4
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	**32,823**	36,214	40,283	-3,391	-7,460
Final Payments	**12,245**	15,627	9,512	-3,382	2,733
Weeks Paid	**544,157**	660,192	572,520	-116,035	-28,363
Net Benefit Amount	**$94,944,913**	$120,714,367	$100,247,524	-$25,769,454	-$5,302,611
Average Check	**$174.48**	$182.85	$175.10	-$8.37	-$0.62

INITIAL CLAIMS ROSE 8 percent from October to 112,873 in November, but weeks claimed fell by 7 percent to their 1991 low, 673,485. The average weekly claims volume, however, increased from October, reflecting two fewer workdays in November, raising the insured unemployment rate 0.1 percentage point to 3.3 percent. Though initial claims were 8,122 fewer than a year ago, weeks claimed and the average weekly volume remained above November 1990.

First payments, final payments, weeks paid, net benefits, and the average check in November all fell from their month ago and year ago levels, except for final payments which, at 12,245, were 2,733 more than a year ago. The $95 million benefit amount was the lowest for any month of 1991 and was $5 million less than in November 1990.

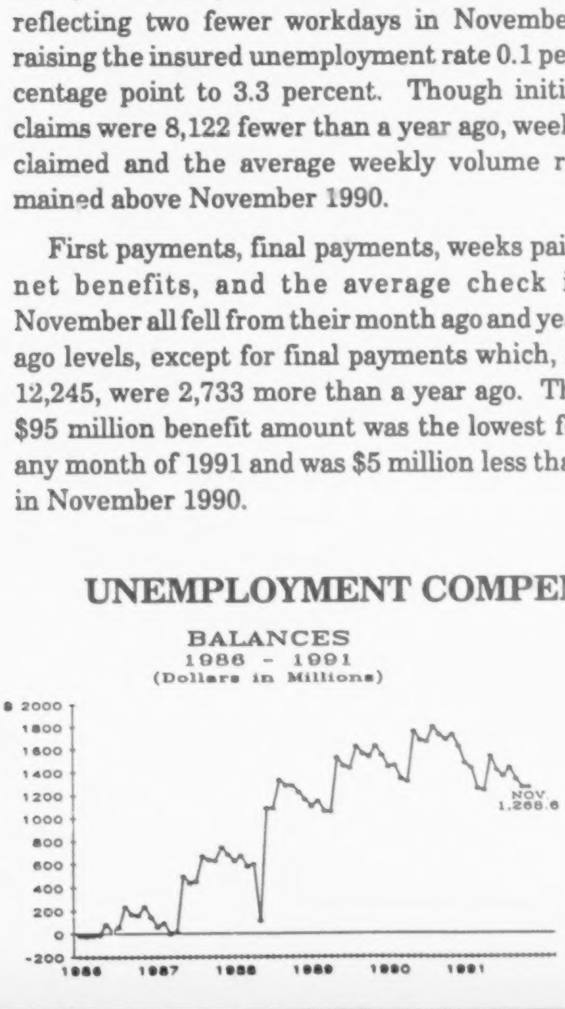
The trust fund balance increased almost $3 million as income exceeded disbursements in November.

EUC PROGRAM ACTIVITY

	NOV. 1991
First payments	11,939
Weeks paid	11,939
Benefit Amount	$2,315,864
Average Check	$194

In November, a total of 11,939 checks worth $2.3 million, or an average of $194, were issued for Emergency Unemployment Compensation benefits. These figures include payments to former federal employes and veterans as well as to regular UC exhaustees. EUC began November 17 in all states. Pennsylvania claimants may draw up to 13 weeks; this maximum duration will increase to 20 weeks after the EUC adjusted insured unemployment rate reaches 5.0 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY



NOVEMBER 1991		
Income	$	99,994,294
Disbursements	$	97,305,916
Cash Reserves	$	1,268,621,671

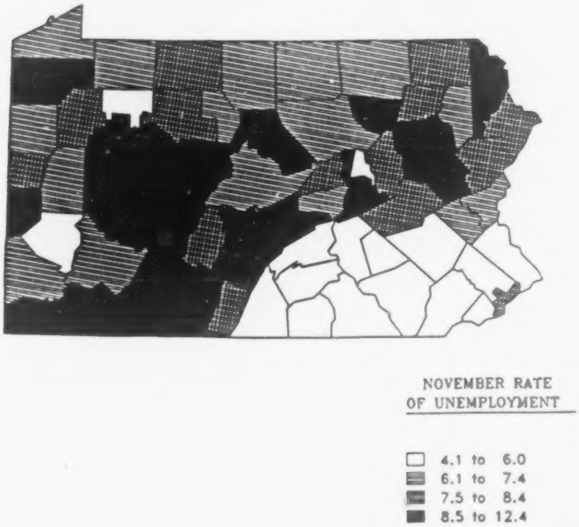
UNEMPLOYMENT ... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

HIGHER UNEMPLOYMENT rates were posted in 45 of Pennsylvania's counties in November, as those with rising rates outnumbered those with declining rates by better than 2 to 1. Among all 67 counties there was a greater rate spread in November than in October. While most declines in November were in counties with low unemployment rates to begin with, all of the major advancing counties in November already had comparatively high rates.

Generally, the more sparcely populated counties have had higher unemployment rates in recent months. Forest, Huntingdon, Greene, Mifflin and Clearfield - the five counties with double digit rates in November - all had unemployment numbering below 4,000.

Chester, Montgomery, Delaware and Bucks Counties, the four suburban Philadelphia counties, each had declining rates for November. These counties, in contrast to Philadelphia County itself, have consistently ranked among the lowest in the state.

Cumberland County had the lowest unemployment rate in the state for the fourth month in a row. Its rate of 4.1 percent, while up 0.1 percentage point from October, was the same as one year ago.



COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RANKING

	NOVEMBER 1991 P/			OCTOBER	
	RANK	RATE	VOLUME	RATE	DIFF.
Cumberland	1	**4.1**	**4,500**	4.0	0.1
Chester	2	**4.2**	**8,500**	4.5	-0.3
Montgomery	3	**4.8**	**18,900**	4.9	-0.1
Allegheny	4	**5.0**	**33,600**	5.0	0.0
Delaware	5	**5.1**	**15,100**	5.2	-0.1
Lancaster	5	**5.1**	**11,500**	4.7	0.4
Dauphin	7	**5.4**	**7,400**	5.3	0.1
York	7	**5.4**	**10,100**	6.0	-0.6
Perry	9	**5.5**	**1,200**	5.6	-0.1
Lebanon	10	**5.6**	**3,600**	5.1	0.5
Adams	11	**5.7**	**2,300**	6.4	-0.7
Berks	11	**5.7**	**10,200**	5.7	0.0
Franklin	13	**5.8**	**3,600**	6.5	-0.7
Bucks	14	**5.9**	**17,800**	6.1	-0.2
Montour	14	**5.9**	**500**	6.2	-0.3
Cameron	16	**6.1**	**200**	6.7	-0.6
Centre	16	**6.1**	**4,300**	5.5	0.6
Lehigh	16	**6.1**	**9,500**	6.3	-0.2
Northampton	16	**6.1**	**7,300**	6.0	0.1
Bradford	20	**6.4**	**2,100**	6.1	0.3
Washington	20	**6.4**	**6,200**	5.8	0.6
Westmoreland	22	**6.5**	**11,600**	5.7	0.8
Mercer	23	**6.7**	**3,500**	7.5	-0.8
Butler	24	**7.0**	**5,400**	6.4	0.6
Lycoming	24	**7.0**	**4,300**	6.6	0.4
Snyder	26	**7.1**	**1,400**	6.1	1.0
Warren	26	**7.1**	**1,600**	6.0	1.1
Tioga	28	**7.2**	**1,400**	6.8	0.4
Lackawanna	29	**7.3**	**8,100**	7.2	0.1
Potter	29	**7.3**	**600**	6.7	0.6
Erie	31	**7.4**	**10,100**	6.9	0.5
McKean	32	**7.5**	**1,600**	6.9	0.6
Elk	33	**7.6**	**1,300**	7.6	0.0
Philadelphia	33	**7.6**	**56,400**	7.9	-0.3
Union	33	**7.6**	**1,300**	6.8	0.8
Blair	36	**7.8**	**4,900**	7.9	-0.1
Monroe	37	**7.9**	**4,000**	7.6	0.3
Lawrence	38	**8.0**	**3,900**	7.3	0.7
Columbia	39	**8.1**	**2,600**	6.9	1.2
Pike	39	**8.1**	**1,100**	7.8	0.3
Fulton	41	**8.2**	**500**	7.8	0.4
Venango	41	**8.2**	**2,100**	8.3	-0.1
Susquehanna	43	**8.3**	**1,500**	7.8	0.5
Wyoming	43	**8.3**	**1,100**	8.0	0.3
Schuylkill	45	**8.4**	**6,100**	8.5	-0.1
Cambria	46	**8.5**	**5,600**	8.7	-0.2
Sullivan	46	**8.5**	**300**	8.5	0.0
Crawford	48	**8.6**	**3,500**	8.3	0.3
Luzerne	49	**8.8**	**14,300**	8.8	0.0
Clarion	50	**8.9**	**1,600**	7.8	1.1
Northumberland	51	**9.1**	**4,400**	8.9	0.2
Clinton	52	**9.2**	**1,400**	8.7	0.5
Somerset	52	**9.2**	**3,100**	8.9	0.3
Armstrong	54	**9.3**	**2,700**	8.3	1.0
Beaver	54	**9.3**	**5,600**	9.0	0.3
Fayette	54	**9.3**	**5,700**	7.9	1.4
Bedford	57	**9.4**	**2,100**	8.4	1.0
Carbon	57	**9.4**	**2,500**	8.4	1.0
Jefferson	57	**9.4**	**1,900**	8.2	1.2
Juniata	57	**9.4**	**900**	8.6	0.8
Indiana	61	**9.9**	**3,500**	9.5	0.4
Wayne	61	**9.9**	**2,000**	7.7	2.2
Clearfield	63	**10.7**	**3,800**	10.2	0.5
Mifflin	64	**10.9**	**2,400**	8.9	2.0
Greene	65	**11.0**	**1,400**	10.4	0.6
Huntingdon	66	**11.8**	**2,300**	10.9	0.9
Forest	67	**12.4**	**200**	8.3	4.1

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA UNEMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

	NOV.1991 P/		OCT. 1991		NOV. 1990	
	VOLUME	RATE	VOLUME	RATE	VOLUME	RATE
United States	**8,499.0**	**6.8%**	8,582.0	6.8%	7,337.0	5.9%
Pennsylvania	**390.0**	**6.5**	388.0	6.5	343.0	5.8
Labor Market Area						
Allentown-Bethlehem MSA	**22.5**	**6.6**	22.3	6.5	20.3	6.0
Altoona MSA	**5.0**	**8.0**	5.3	8.4	5.0	8.0
Beaver County PMSA	**5.8**	**9.5**	5.7	9.3	5.0	8.4
Erie MSA	**10.1**	**7.4**	10.0	7.3	7.9	5.8
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA	**16.7**	**5.0**	16.8	5.0	15.6	4.7
Johnstown MSA	**8.7**	**8.7**	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.6
Lancaster MSA	**10.9**	**4.8**	10.8	4.7	10.4	4.6
Philadelphia PMSA	**158.4**	**6.4**	160.1	6.4	127.2	5.2
Pittsburgh PMSA	**58.7**	**5.8**	57.9	5.7	52.3	5.3
Reading MSA	**10.8**	**6.1**	10.6	6.0	9.9	5.7
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre MSA	**30.0**	**8.1**	30.5	8.2	28.2	7.7
Sharon MSA	**3.7**	**7.0**	4.1	7.7	3.0	5.7
State College MSA	**3.9**	**5.6**	3.8	5.5	3.8	5.6
Williamsport MSA	**4.4**	**7.3**	4.4	7.2	4.7	7.8
York MSA	**12.9**	**5.7**	13.8	6.0	11.8	5.3

P/ = Preliminary data. **Note: Data are seasonally adjusted.**

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE changes in Pennsylvania were mixed in November. Of Pennsylvania's 15 major labor market areas, eight had higher rates in November than in October. The changes were minor. Of the 15, only one area's rate change exceeded half of a percentage point: the Sharon Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), with a decline of 0.7 of a percentage point. This represented a pullback from the plateau following Sharon MSA's significant unemployment rise of the first quarter of 1991.

Over the year, only one of the 15 major labor market areas posted a rate decline, while four had rates up by more than a percentage point. Of these, the Erie MSA experienced the greatest upturn from November 1990, climbing 1.6 percentage points to 7.4 percent. Erie's unemployment rate rise, like Sharon's, occurred in the first quarter of 1991. Both of these labor market areas had held up better than the state as a whole in the early months of the recession.

For the third month in a row, there were no labor market areas with double-digit unemployment rates. With a rate of only 4.8 percent, the Lancaster MSA was again the lowest of the 15. It has held that distinction for seven of the last eight months. With a rate of 9.5 percent, the Beaver County PMSA continued to have the highest rate in the state. Never having fully recovered from the early 80's recession, Beaver County has had an unemployment rate consistently over 9 percent every month this year.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from a low of 4.2 percent in Chester (SDA 21) to a high of 9.3 percent in Beaver (SDA 05).

SERVICE DELIVERY AREA LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	NOVEMBER 1991 P/ LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME	RATE
01	Erie	137.3	127.2	10.1	7.4
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	108.9	99.9	9.0	8.3
03	City of Pittsburgh	176.8	167.7	9.1	5.2
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	496.7	472.2	24.5	4.9
05	Beaver	60.8	55.1	5.6	9.3
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	142.0	130.4	11.6	8.2
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	240.6	223.3	17.3	7.2
08	Greene, Washington	108.6	101.0	7.6	7.0
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	105.2	95.8	9.4	8.9
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	210.1	191.6	18.5	8.8
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	237.6	219.9	17.7	7.5
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	86.4	80.0	6.3	7.4
14	Lackawanna	110.7	102.6	8.1	7.3
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	110.4	100.8	9.5	8.6
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	236.6	216.1	20.5	8.6
17	Philadelphia	742.1	685.8	56.4	7.6
18	Bucks	303.6	285.8	17.8	5.9
19	Montgomery	392.1	373.2	18.9	4.8
20	Delaware	294.0	278.9	15.1	5.1
21	Chester	201.6	193.1	8.5	4.2
22	Lehigh, Northampton	274.4	257.6	16.8	6.1
23	Berks	178.5	168.3	10.2	5.7
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	345.1	327.4	17.7	5.1
25	Lancaster	228.3	216.7	11.5	5.1
26	York	186.4	176.3	10.1	5.4
27	Adams, Franklin	102.0	96.1	5.9	5.8
28	Lawrence, Mercer	101.7	94.3	7.5	7.3
29	Montour, Northumberland	56.9	52.0	4.9	8.6
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	**5975.0**	**5589.0**	**386.0**	**6.5**

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

P/ = Preliminary data.

Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by average annual covered employment. Average annual covered employment is estimated until six months after year's end due to a lag in reporting covered employment.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

1 845-1A

ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

ISSUED: February 1992

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR FORCE

.... *A Monthly Statistical Analysis*

JANUARY 1992 HIGHLIGHTS

- **Pennsylvania's joblessness rose seasonally in January, but the statewide rate of unemployment, seasonally adjusted, remained 7.1 percent.**
- **Nonfarm jobs fell seasonally by 110,800 in January to 5,062,900. They were about 42,400 below their level of January 1991.**

In December 1991 . . .

- **Average weekly earnings of production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries rose to a new high of $483.81, as the average workweek increased by 0.4 hour and average hourly pay by 8 cents.**
- **The total number of initial claims jumped by 60 percent from November and weeks claimed by 40 percent.**
- **Almost $50 million benefits were paid to emergency unemployment compensation claimants.**
- **Unadjusted unemployment rates rose in 54 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties.**
- **All of Pennsylvania's 15 major labor market areas had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates than in November 1991 and December 1990.**

Special Interest Topic: Emergency Unemployment Compensation

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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Robert P. Casey, Governor
Department of Labor and Industry
Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force . . . A Monthly Statistical Analysis is published monthly by the Bureau of Research and Statistics. Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

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SEVENTH AND FORSTER STREETS
HARRISBURG, PA 17121
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Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania.

The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	**Phone Number**	**Counties Served**
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 Philadelphia	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314 Reading	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)963-3443 Scranton	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider Larry Baugher	(717)771-1272 York	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 Williamsport	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley Debra Nicholson	(814)533-2213 Johnstown	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron, Greene
William Ceriani Roberta Wilson	(412)565-5350 Pittsburgh	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler, Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 Erie	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

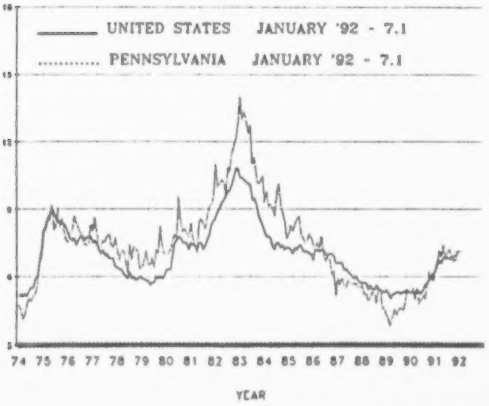
CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

JOBLESSNESS in Pennsylvania was virtually unchanged in January. The statewide seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment held at 7.1 percent while the nation's rate also held at 7.1 percent.

Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show January's unemployment in Pennsylvania, adjusted for seasonality, up only 1,000 to 422,000. Although this was the highest number of unemployed since August of last year, the increase was much less than economists predicted. Compared to one year ago, the jobless rate in the Commonwealth was up from 6.3 percent.

Employment, seasonally adjusted, was up 24,000 from December to 5,556,000 in January. This healthy gain, without a corresponding decline among the unemployed, pushed the statewide civilian labor force up to 5,978,000, third highest ever, below only last year's high of 5,982,000 in October and the all-time high of 6,008,000 in March 1990. Compared to one year ago, employment was up 56,000.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

	JAN. 1992	DEC. 1991	JAN. 1991	CHANGE FROM DEC. 1991	CHANGE FROM JAN. 1991
Civilian Labor Force	**5,935**	5,930	5,831	5	104
Employment	**5,470**	5,531	5,416	-61	54
Unemployment	**465**	399	415	66	50
Rate of Unemp.	**7.8%**	6.7%	7.1%	1.1	0.7
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
Civilian Labor Force	**5,978**	5,953	5,872	25	106
Employment	**5,556**	5,532	5,500	24	56
Unemployment	**422**	421	372	1	50
Rate of Unemp.	**7.1%**	7.1%	6.3%	0.0	0.8

Among the eleven largest states for which seasonally adjusted data are available, Pennsylvania's 7.1 percent rate of unemployment in January ranked eighth, unchanged from December. Only New Jersey at 6.8 percent, Ohio at 6.7 percent, and North Carolina at 5.7 percent ranked lower.

January's numbers were encouraging in light of recent deterioration and lower economic forecasts. Economic recovery stalled during the fourth quarter in Pennsylvania and the nation, and economists agreed that things were going to get worse before they got better. But employment rose in January at both the state and national levels. Pennsylvania's employment gain is supported by encouraging reports from employers around the state. Seasonal layoffs were smaller than normal, especially in the manufacturing sector which has been holding up surprisingly well during the recession. This sector is sporting an average workweek of 41.6 hours, indicating considerable overtime hours. This suggests that business activity is up, but employers fear hiring new workers if the economy is going to turn down.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

	JAN. 1992 AP/	DEC. 1991 P/	NOV. 1991	DEC. 1990	CHANGE FROM	
					NOV. 1991	DEC. 1990
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	5,062.9	5,173.7	5,186.5	5,218.5	-12.8	-44.8
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,164.7	1,193.3	1,210.6	1,244.6	-17.3	-51.3
Mining	24.5	25.2	25.7	26.9	-10.9	-1.7
Construction	192.4	210.8	221.7	219.4	-5.9	-8.6
Manufacturing	947.8	957.3	963.2	998.3	-3.1	-41.0
Durable Goods	526.3	531.3	534.4	561.6	-0.1	-30.3
Lumber and Wood		27.3	27.4	29.6	-0.2	-2.3
Furniture and Fixtures		17.6	17.8	19.1	-0.9	-1.5
Stone, Clay, and Glass		42.0	42.9	45.2	-0.9	-3.2
Primary Metals		80.7	80.4	87.2	0.3	-6.5
Fabricated Metals		83.4	83.9	87.1	-0.5	-3.7
Industrial Machinery		98.8	99.7	105.2	-0.9	-6.4
Electric and Electronic Equipment		76.7	77.1	78.0	-0.4	-1.3
Transportation Equipment		47.2	47.8	50.9	-0.6	-3.7
Instruments and Related		37.5	37.2	39.4	0.3	-1.9
Miscellaneous Manufacturing		20.1	20.2	19.9	-0.1	0.2
Nondurable Goods	421.5	426.0	428.8	436.7	-2.8	-10.7
Food and Kindred		88.8	89.9	90.3	-1.1	-1.5
Tobacco		1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill		26.1	26.5	26.9	-0.4	-0.8
Apparel and Other Textiles		64.3	64.7	67.9	-0.4	-3.6
Paper and Allied		38.9	39.2	39.4	-0.3	-0.5
Printing and Publishing		83.8	83.6	85.7	0.2	-1.9
Chemicals and Allied		61.4	61.7	62.4	-0.3	-1.0
Petroleum and Coal		11.6	11.7	11.4	-0.1	0.2
Rubber and Plastics		42.1	42.4	42.7	-0.3	-0.6
Leather		7.9	8.0	8.9	-0.1	-1.0
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3,895.9	3,978.2	3,973.9	3,972.9	4.3	5.3
Transportation	166.6	171.6	170.0	168.7	1.6	2.9
Public Utilities	105.0	104.4	104.7	104.9	-0.3	-0.5
Communications		52.1	52.0	50.7	0.1	1.4
Electric, Gas and Sanitary		52.3	52.7	54.2	-0.4	-1.9
Wholesale Trade	270.0	271.7	271.8	277.9	-0.1	-6.2
Retail Trade	889.2	933.2	922.6	937.5	10.6	-4.3
General Merchandise Stores		134.4	130.1	133.8	4.3	0.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	298.6	300.3	299.5	299.1	0.8	1.2
Finance		141.4	140.5	140.4	0.9	1.0
Insurance		118.1	118.0	117.9	0.1	0.2
Real Estate		40.8	41.0	40.8	-0.2	0.0
Services	1,471.3	1,489.6	1,492.3	1,466.3	-2.7	23.3
Business		209.7	212.9	213.9	-3.2	-4.2
Health		496.4	492.9	480.4	3.5	16.0
Hospitals		267.8	265.2	258.8	2.6	9.0
Legal		42.6	42.9	42.9	-0.3	-0.3
Educational		170.0	171.8	163.7	-1.8	6.3
Social		111.9	111.4	107.0	0.5	4.9
Other		459.0	460.4	458.4	-1.4	0.6
Government	695.2	707.4	713.0	718.5	-5.6	-11.1
Federal		134.5	134.0	136.4	0.5	-1.9
State		148.2	152.5	161.4	-4.3	-13.2
Local		424.7	426.5	420.7	-1.8	4.0
PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.0	0.2	1.2

AP/ = Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data, used to compute "change from" columns.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

JOBS FELL seasonally by 110,800 in January to 5,062,900, according to advance preliminary data from the monthly survey of nonagricultural employer payrolls. Jobs were 42,400 fewer than in January 1991 mainly because of declines in manufacturing, construction, trade and government. About three-fourths of the December-to-January job losses occurred in the service-producing sector, specifically in retail trade, services and government. Goods-producing jobs were down by 28,600, chiefly in construction and manufacturing.

JOBS DECREASED in Pennsylvania by 12,800 since November to 5,173,700 in December. This month-to-month drop was nearly double the seasonal norm and brought December's job total to 44,800 below that of December 1990. The reason for the decline during both periods was the same: major losses in the goods-producing sector overwhelmed the much smaller gains in the service-producing sector.

The non-farm job count excludes not only farm workers, but also domestic workers, unpaid family workers, and the self-employed.

Jobs within the goods-producing sector fell by 17,300 for the month and 51,300 for the year. Declines in each of its major components -- mining, construction, durable goods and nondurable goods manufacturing -- however, were close to seasonal expectations.

Due to the lingering recession, record low jobs were posted in December for durable goods manufacturing, overall manufacturing, and the goods-producing sector as a whole. This followed November's record lows for both durable goods manufacturing and manufacturing, and a near record low for the goods-producing sector. While nearly all industry groups shared in the over-the-year goods-producing decline, primary metals and industrial machinery each lost over 6,000 jobs since December 1990. Construction fell by nearly 9,000 jobs over the same time period.

Climbing for the fourth straight month in December, jobs in the service-producing industries grew by 4,300 from November and by 5,300 from December 1990 to 3,978,200. The job pickup from November, however, was only half of the expected seasonal rise. Over the month, the largest gain was in retail trade (10,600), owing to the Christmas shopping season. For the year, retail trade was off by more than 4,000 and wholesale trade was off by more than 6,000.

For the year, the largest decline was shown by Pennsylvania state government: the loss of 13,200 jobs represented a drop of over 9 percent in state employment from December 1990.

The largest over-the-year gain was shown in services, up by more than 23,000 jobs. The largest gains within these services were health and educational services, both of which expanded by over 3 percent. While social services expanded by a smaller number, its year-to-year gain was more than 4 percent.

EMPLOYERS

Looking for workers for employee training that's specific to your business? Then you're looking for the Pennsylvania Job Center near you; where employers find the employees they need, and workers find the jobs they want.

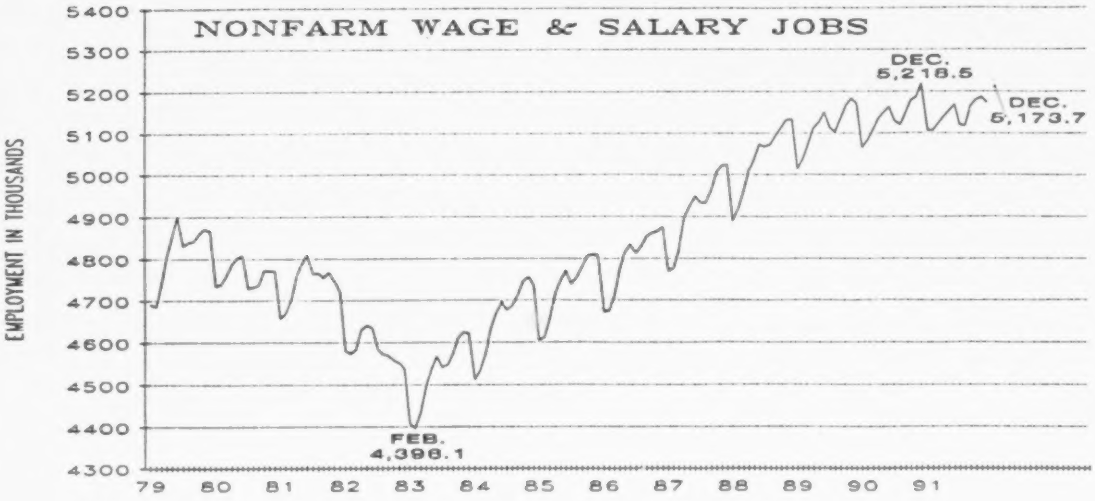
For a working future, this is the place.

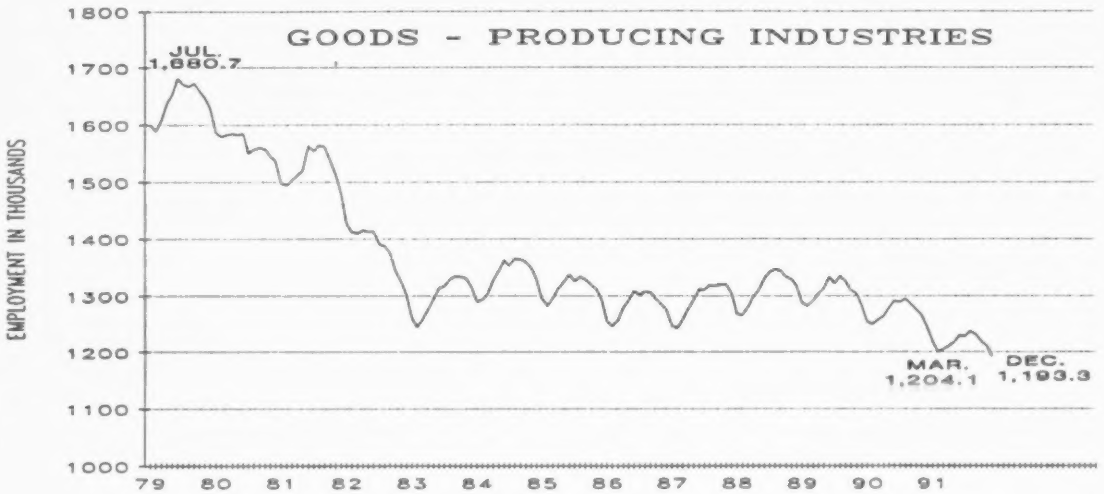
For the Job Center near you call:

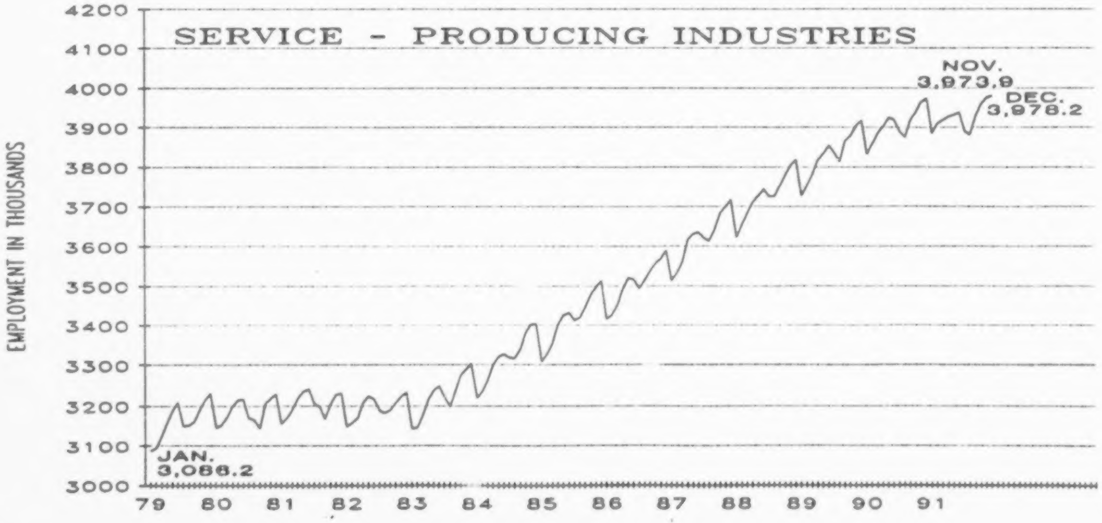
1-800-622-JOBS

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT

in Pennsylvania







MONTH AND YEAR

ESTABLISHMENT PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS AND EARNINGS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	DEC. 1991 P/	NOV. 1991	DEC. 1990	DEC. 1991 P/	NOV. 1991	DEC. 1990	DEC. 1991 P/	NOV. 1991	DEC. 1990
Coal Mining	734.38	721.58	707.54	44.4	43.6	42.7	16.54	16.55	16.57
Nonmetallic Minerals	475.45	540.08	496.22	41.2	46.2	43.3	11.54	11.69	11.46
Manufacturing	483.81	475.86	460.94	41.6	41.2	40.9	11.63	11.55	11.27
Durable Goods	515.68	511.98	495.81	42.2	42.0	41.7	12.22	12.19	11.89
Lumber and Wood	378.11	378.67	356.64	38.9	39.2	37.7	9.72	9.66	9.46
Furniture and Fixtures	411.88	406.56	373.74	41.9	42.0	39.3	9.83	9.68	9.51
Stone, Clay, and Glass	492.82	503.36	475.12	41.0	41.6	41.1	12.02	12.10	11.56
Primary Metals	599.00	591.48	564.40	43.5	43.3	42.5	13.77	13.66	13.28
Fabricated Metals	501.99	486.87	468.15	43.5	42.3	42.1	11.54	11.51	11.12
Industrial Machinery	547.39	539.32	534.57	43.0	42.6	42.8	12.73	12.66	12.49
Electric and Electronic Equipment	487.34	478.13	475.25	42.6	42.2	42.7	11.44	11.33	11.13
Transportation Equipment	586.04	601.74	583.80	40.5	41.3	42.0	14.47	14.57	13.90
Instruments and Related	491.83	501.54	472.80	41.4	41.9	40.9	11.88	11.97	11.56
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	475.19	461.38	420.81	40.1	39.1	38.5	11.85	11.80	10.93
Nondurable Goods	445.40	432.55	416.16	40.9	40.2	39.9	10.89	10.76	10.43
Food and Kindred	477.43	470.92	458.16	41.3	41.2	41.5	11.56	11.43	11.04
Tobacco	276.97	281.46	296.61	38.9	39.2	43.3	7.12	7.18	6.85
Textile Mill	328.10	332.00	301.02	39.2	40.0	36.8	8.37	8.30	8.18
Apparel and Other Textiles	255.26	252.04	236.64	35.7	35.7	34.8	7.15	7.06	6.80
Paper and Allied	527.47	520.65	509.21	43.2	43.1	43.3	12.21	12.08	11.76
Printing and Publishing	503.88	473.54	474.36	41.2	39.2	40.2	12.23	12.08	11.80
Chemicals and Allied	621.48	612.36	573.89	45.1	44.6	42.7	13.78	13.73	13.44
Petroleum and Coal	713.00	730.25	683.20	42.9	44.5	42.7	16.62	16.41	16.00
Rubber and Plastics	465.88	423.90	425.80	45.1	41.6	42.2	10.33	10.19	10.09
Leather	286.77	291.46	282.65	36.3	38.3	38.3	7.90	7.61	7.38
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
Communications	600.56	598.44	592.95	37.7	37.9	40.2	15.93	15.79	14.75
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary	771.76	759.93	705.56	43.9	43.4	42.3	17.58	17.51	16.68

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

ANOTHER RECORD high for average weekly earnings was set by Pennsylvania's production workers in December. Average weekly earnings of $483.81 were $7.95 above the previous high reached in November and $22.87 above the level of December 1990. These increases resulted from pickups in both hours and pay.

At 41.6 hours, manufacturing's average workweek posted a 2-year high -- exceeding the previous high set in November 1990 by 0.3 hour. It is encouraging to note that November and December 1991 were two of only four months in the last two years where the average workweek exceeded 41 hours. This suggests a pickup of orders earlier held back because of the recession.

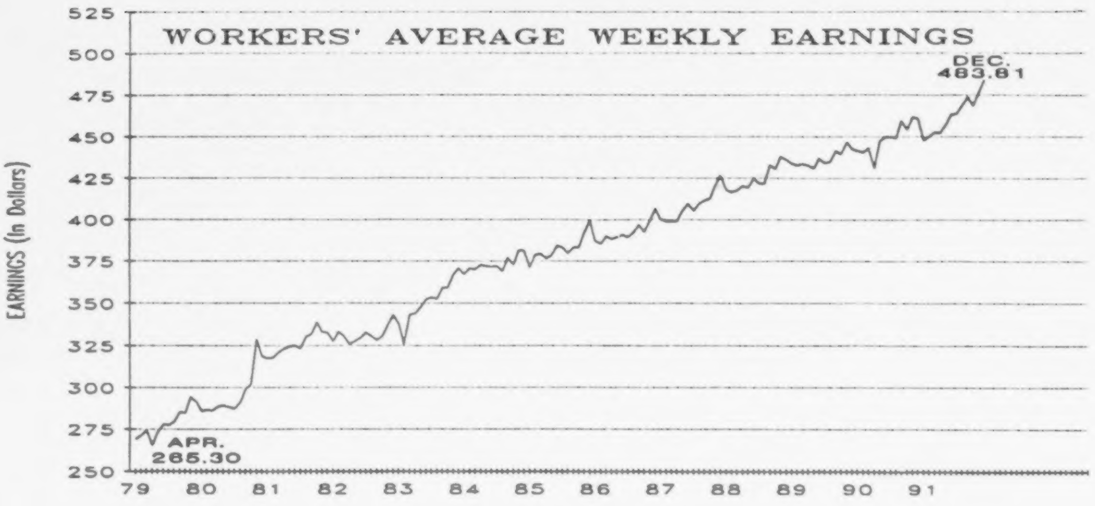
Also setting a high in December, average hourly earnings of $11.63 were eight cents an hour above November 1991's previous record. However, there is a tendency for hourly earnings to rise month-by-month in contrast to work hours which tend to vary with the economy.

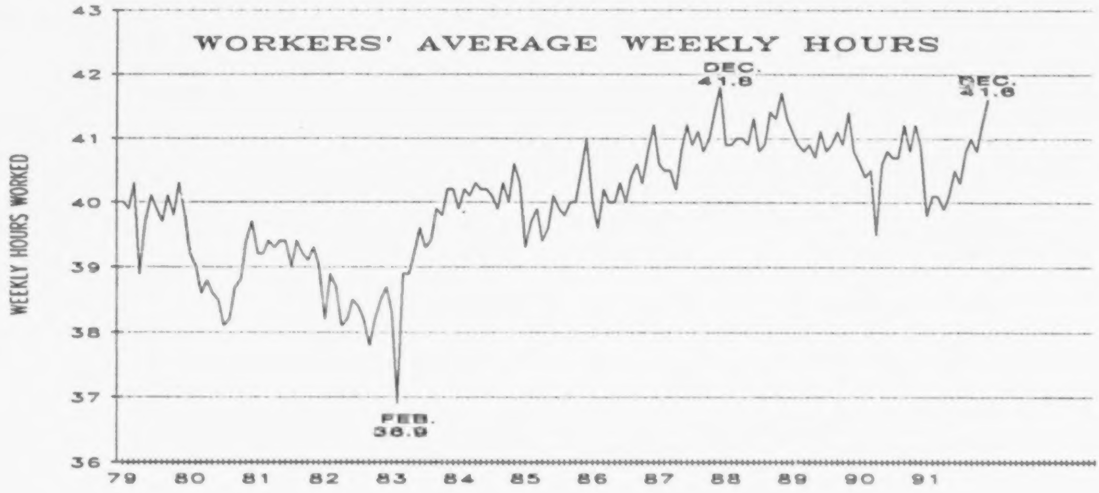
Not all industry groups shared in December's overall increases. Among the durable goods industry group, four of ten industries showed lower earnings than in November, while five averaged a shorter workweek. The largest drop in both hours and earnings was in transportation equipment where earnings fell by $15.70 and hours declined by 0.8 hour since November. Only one "hard goods" industry -- lumber and wood products -- averaged a less-than-40-hour workweek in December.

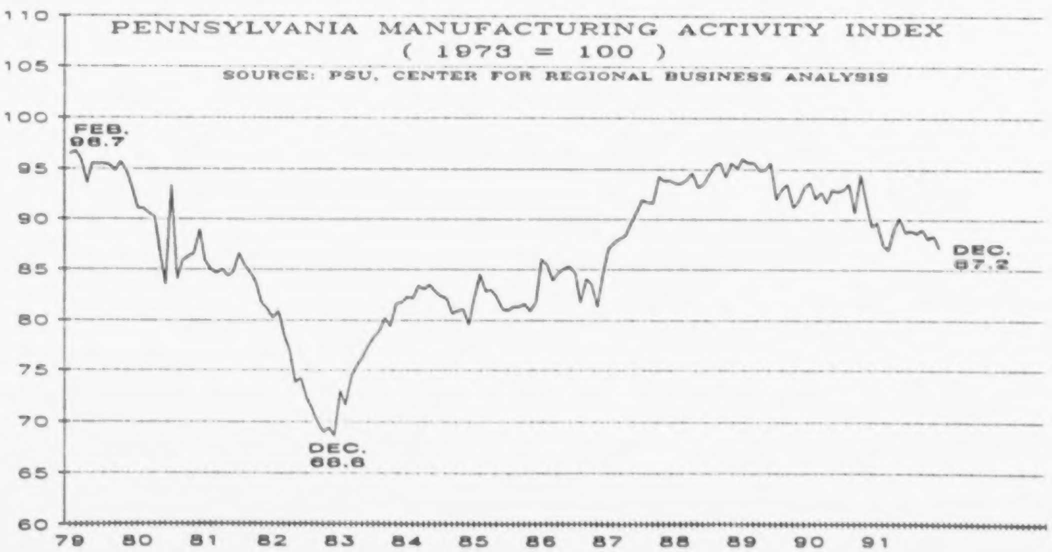
Individually, nondurable goods industries behaved much the same as durable goods; four of ten groups showed declines in both earnings and average hours worked. Nevertheless, while the 42.2 hour workweek for "hard goods" industries in December averaged well over the 40.9 hour workweek for "soft goods" industries, nondurable goods registered its 2-year high in December. The durable goods sector reached its high in November 1990.

MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

in Pennsylvania







MONTH AND YEAR

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

REGULAR PROGRAM ACTIVITY

	DEC. 1991	NOV. 1991	DEC. 1990	CHANGE FROM NOV. 1991	CHANGE FROM DEC. 1990
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	**181,036**	112,873	155,811	68,163	25,225
Weeks Claimed	**939,851**	673,485	750,366	266,366	189,485
...Average Weekly Volume	**213,603**	160,354	178,659	53,249	34,944
Insured Unemployment Rate	**4.4%**	3.3%	3.6%	1.1	0.8
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	**53,743**	32,823	48,347	20,920	5,396
Final Payments	**16,425**	12,245	9,559	4,180	6,866
Weeks Paid	**805,007**	544,157	629,491	260,850	175,516
Net Benefit Amount	**$152,472,561**	$94,944,913	$111,113,532	$57,527,648	$41,359,029
Average Check	**$189.41**	$174.48	$176.51	$14.93	$12.90

CLAIMS JUMPED sharply in December, a month which normally experiences an upsurge in claims activity. Initial claims soared 60 percent to 181,036, the third consecutive monthly increase. Weeks claimed advanced 40 percent to 939,851, or 266,366 higher than last month. The average weekly volume increased in response and pushed the insured unemployment rate to 4.4 percent, the highest monthly rate since April 1991.

All payment activity increased substantially in December: first payments by 64 percent, final payments by 34 percent, and weeks paid by 48 percent. The net benefit amount increased to $152,472,561, or 61 percent, in response to both the jump in weeks paid and the rise in the average check to $189.41, the highest average check amount in 1991.

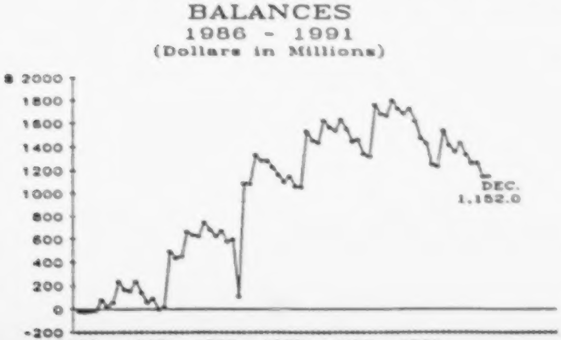
The December Unemployment Trust Fund balance decreased by $117 million from November as disbursements exceeded income.

EUC PROGRAM ACTIVITY

	Dec. 1991	Cumulative
First payments	63,268	75,369
Weeks paid	259,846	271,947
Benefit Amount	$49,748,940	52,109,949
Average Check	$191	$192

In December, 63,268 persons received checks of $50 million or an average of $191 weekly for Emergency Unemployment Compensation benefits. These figures include payments to former federal employees and veterans, as well as to regular UC exhaustees. EUC began November 17 in all states. Pennsylvania claimants can now draw up to 33 weeks of benefits. See the Special Interest Topic on page 11 for an explanation.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY



DECEMBER 1991

Income	$	35,440,892
Disbursements	$	152,471,275
Cash Reserves	$	1,151,952,297

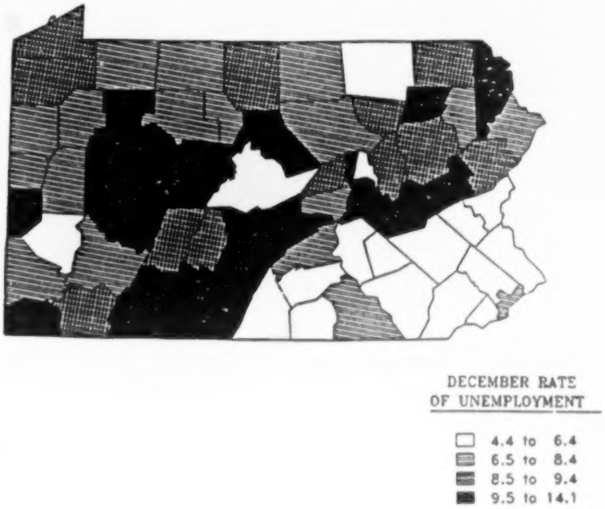
UNEMPLOYMENT ... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

RATE INCREASES outnumbered decreases in December by 9 to 1, as claims, not seasonally adjusted, inched upward in 54 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties since November. Seven counties had stable rates while only six had declines.

The largest rise, 4.0 percentage points, occurred in Juniata County where unemployment climbed from 900 to 1,400 over the month, when a fire in December burned a major kitchen cabinet factory to the ground. No other county showed an increase of as much as 2.0 percentage points over the month.

Three counties, Chester, Cumberland and Montgomery, continued to have rates below 5.0 percent. In contrast, Forest County, the state's least populous county, posted the highest unemployment rate for the second month in a row. Its rate for December was 14.1 percent. This was the first time since March that any county's unemployment rate topped 14.0 percent.

There seems to be a growing spread between the counties with the highest and the lowest unemployment rates. Counties with double-digit rates are up from five to 14 since November, and up from five since December 1990. Almost two-thirds of the counties with December gains of 1.0 percentage point or more are concentrated in the bottom quarter of counties, i.e., those with the highest rates.



COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RANKING

	DECEMBER 1991 P/			NOVEMBER	
	RANK	RATE	VOLUME	RATE	DIFF.
Chester	1	4.4	8,800	4.3	0.1
Cumberland	2	4.5	4,900	4.1	0.4
Montgomery	3	4.9	19,000	4.8	0.1
Allegheny	4	5.0	33,600	5.0	0.0
Delaware	5	5.1	15,000	5.1	0.0
Dauphin	6	5.6	7,600	5.4	0.2
Lebanon	6	5.6	3,600	5.6	0.0
Bucks	8	5.9	17,800	5.9	0.0
Franklin	8	5.9	3,600	5.8	0.1
Lancaster	8	5.9	13,300	5.1	0.8
Centre	11	6.0	4,200	6.1	-0.1
Montour	11	6.0	500	5.9	0.1
Berks	13	6.2	10,900	5.7	0.5
Lehigh	13	6.2	9,400	6.2	0.0
Adams	15	6.4	2,600	5.9	0.5
Bradford	15	6.4	2,000	6.4	0.0
Northampton	15	6.4	7,700	6.1	0.3
Cameron	18	6.6	200	6.2	0.4
York	18	6.6	12,300	5.4	1.2
Perry	20	6.7	1,400	5.5	1.2
Washington	20	6.7	6,300	6.4	0.3
Mercer	22	7.1	3,800	6.7	0.4
Westmoreland	22	7.1	12,800	6.5	0.6
Philadelphia	24	7.2	53,100	7.6	-0.4
Butler	25	7.3	5,700	7.0	0.3
McKean	26	7.4	1,600	7.6	-0.2
Warren	26	7.4	1,600	7.1	0.3
Lackawanna	28	7.6	8,400	7.3	0.3
Lycoming	28	7.6	4,500	7.1	0.5
Tioga	30	7.8	1,500	7.4	0.4
Elk	31	7.9	1,300	7.6	0.3
Lawrence	32	8.2	4,000	8.0	0.2
Pike	33	8.3	1,000	8.3	0.0
Snyder	33	8.3	1,600	7.2	1.1
Venango	35	8.4	2,100	8.2	0.2
Erie	36	8.5	11,600	7.4	1.1
Potter	36	8.5	700	7.3	1.2
Cambria	38	8.6	5,600	8.5	0.1
Luzerne	38	8.6	13,800	8.7	-0.1
Monroe	38	8.6	4,300	8.0	0.6
Union	38	8.6	1,500	7.6	1.0
Blair	42	8.7	5,400	7.9	0.8
Susquehanna	42	8.7	1,500	8.4	0.3
Crawford	44	9.0	3,500	8.6	0.4
Sullivan	44	9.0	300	8.4	0.6
Columbia	46	9.2	3,000	8.2	1.0
Fayette	47	9.3	5,600	9.4	-0.1
Northumberland	48	9.5	4,600	9.1	0.4
Beaver	49	9.6	5,800	9.3	0.3
Jefferson	49	9.6	1,900	9.5	0.1
Carbon	51	9.8	2,600	9.5	0.3
Fulton	51	9.8	600	8.2	1.6
Schuylkill	51	9.8	7,100	8.4	1.4
Wyoming	54	10.1	1,400	8.2	1.9
Armstrong	55	10.3	3,000	9.2	1.1
Somerset	55	10.3	3,500	9.2	1.1
Clarion	57	10.5	2,000	8.9	1.6
Clinton	57	10.5	1,600	9.2	1.3
Indiana	59	10.6	3,700	9.9	0.7
Bedford	60	10.7	2,400	9.4	1.3
Mifflin	60	10.7	2,300	10.8	-0.1
Wayne	62	10.8	2,200	10.0	0.8
Clearfield	63	10.9	3,800	10.7	0.2
Greene	64	11.2	1,500	11.0	0.2
Huntingdon	65	13.0	2,500	11.8	1.2
Juniata	66	13.4	1,400	9.4	4.0
Forest	67	14.1	300	12.5	1.6

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA UNEMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

	DEC.1991 P/ VOLUME	RATE	NOV. 1991 VOLUME	RATE	DEC. 1990 VOLUME	RATE
United States	**8,891.0**	**7.1%**	8,499.0	6.8%	7,600.0	6.1%
Pennsylvania	**421.0**	**7.1**	401.0	6.7	337.0	5.7
Labor Market Area						
Allentown-Bethlehem MSA	**23.4**	**6.8**	22.8	6.7	19.5	5.8
Altoona MSA	**5.4**	**8.6**	5.1	8.1	4.9	7.9
Beaver County PMSA	**6.1**	**10.0**	5.9	9.7	5.1	8.5
Erie MSA	**12.0**	**8.7**	10.2	7.5	7.9	5.8
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA	**19.3**	**5.7**	17.0	5.1	15.6	4.7
Johnstown MSA	**9.3**	**9.3**	8.9	8.9	7.8	7.9
Lancaster MSA	**13.5**	**5.9**	11.3	5.0	10.5	4.6
Philadelphia PMSA	**164.0**	**6.7**	159.1	6.4	126.2	5.2
Pittsburgh PMSA	**62.0**	**6.1**	59.5	5.9	50.1	5.0
Reading MSA	**11.8**	**6.6**	10.9	6.1	10.4	5.9
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre MSA	**31.8**	**8.6**	30.4	8.2	26.8	7.3
Sharon MSA	**4.0**	**7.5**	3.8	7.2	2.7	5.1
State College MSA	**4.2**	**6.0**	4.0	5.8	3.7	5.4
Williamsport MSA	**4.5**	**7.5**	4.4	7.3	4.3	7.1
York MSA	**15.0**	**6.6**	12.9	5.7	11.2	5.0

P/ = Preliminary data.

Note: Data are seasonally adjusted.

ALL FIFTEEN of Pennsylvania's major labor market areas recorded higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates in December than in November. Every major labor market area was up for the year as well. This would seem to affirm the much discussed sluggish recovery.

The Erie MSA, which climbed by more than 1.0 percentage point over the month, was the major gainer, reflecting a large temporary December layoff by a major area employer. Erie, which used to have rates consistently below the state's average, has had above average rates for the entire second half of 1991. This is because Erie's rates remained high while the state's dropped in mid-year.

There were no labor market areas with double-digit unemployment rates in September, October, or November. However, in December, Beaver County Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) climbed from 9.7 percent to 10.0 percent. Beaver County, still suffering the effects of the early 80's recession, has had an unemployment rate consistently over 9.0 percent for every month since January 1991, and has had the highest rate of the 15 major labor market areas for every month since June.

The Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), with 5.7 percent unemployed, replaced Lancaster as the major labor market area with the lowest rate in Pennsylvania. This is because Lancaster had a month-to-month rise of 0.9 percentage point and Harrisburg a rise of 0.6 point. For each month in 1991, these two areas posted the lowest or next lowest unemployment rate among the 15 labor market areas. Prior to 1991, each had rates consistently below 5.0 percent.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from a low of 4.4 percent in SDA 21 to a high of 9.6 percent in SDAs 05 and 10.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREA LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

SDA		DECEMBER 1991 P/			
		LABOR		UNEMPLOYMENT	
NO.	COUNTIES	FORCE	EMP.	VOLUME	RATE
01	Erie	136.6	125.0	11.6	8.5
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	107.2	97.7	9.5	8.9
03	City of Pittsburgh	174.9	166.2	8.7	5.0
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	492.9	468.1	24.8	5.0
05	Beaver	60.8	55.0	5.8	9.6
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	141.3	128.9	12.4	8.8
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	239.8	221.3	18.4	7.7
08	Greene, Washington	108.0	100.2	7.8	7.2
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	104.5	94.9	9.6	9.2
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	208.9	188.9	20.0	9.6
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	233.8	215.2	18.7	8.0
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	84.5	77.8	6.6	7.9
14	Lackawanna	109.8	101.5	8.4	7.6
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	109.2	99.1	10.1	9.3
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	233.4	212.5	20.9	9.0
17	Philadelphia	733.9	680.9	53.1	7.2
18	Bucks	301.6	283.8	17.8	5.9
19	Montgomery	389.5	370.6	19.0	4.9
20	Delaware	291.8	276.9	15.0	5.1
21	Chester	200.5	191.7	8.8	4.4
22	Lehigh, Northampton	273.6	256.4	17.2	6.3
23	Berks	177.5	166.6	10.9	6.2
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	343.5	324.6	19.0	5.5
25	Lancaster	226.8	213.5	13.3	5.9
26	York	186.8	174.6	12.3	6.6
27	Adams, Franklin	101.0	94.8	6.2	6.1
28	Lawrence, Mercer	101.2	93.5	7.7	7.6
29	Montour, Northumberland	56.1	51.0	5.1	9.0
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	**5930.0**	**5531.0**	**399.0**	**6.7**

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

P/ = Preliminary data.

Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

SPECIAL INTEREST TOPIC

EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION (EUC) BENEFIT DURATION RAISED TO 33 WEEKS

Pennsylvania's maximum duration of EUC benefits increased by 13 weeks -- from 20 weeks to 33 weeks -- effective February 9, 1992. New legislation enacted by Congress and signed by the President February 7, 1992 provides an additional 13 weeks of EUC benefits and extends the program from June 13 to July 4, 1992. With the new law, a total of 174,000 individuals are projected to receive an estimated $600 million in EUC benefits in Pennsylvania.

The EUC program provides additional weeks of benefits to persons who have exhausted regular unemployment benefits since March 1, 1991, or whose benefit years ended since that time with no further entitlements. Although the program ends July 4, 1992, persons who begin drawing EUC by that date can continue until they draw their maximum weeks of EUC, or until they are no longer eligible for EUC. The maximum weeks a claimant can receive until June 13, 1992 is 33 weeks; the maximum then drops to 20 weeks until the program ends on July 4, 1992.

A claimant's maximum duration of EUC benefits is dependent upon the regular benefit entitlement (26 or 16 weeks) and when the first EUC claim is filed (see table). All EUC claimants going back to November 17, 1991 are eligible to have their EUC benefit duration increased to the new EUC maximum due to Pennsylvania currently being in a "high unemployment" (* see footnote) period. A "high unemployment" period is projected to occur through the end of the EUC program on July 4, 1992. Therefore, new EUC claimants through July 4, 1992 are projected to qualify for the maximum number of benefit weeks provided for under the program. **Actual and projected durations for Pennsylvania are shown in bold type on the table.**

	EUC Maximum Duration Based on Claimant's Beginning Date of EUC Benefits	
	November 17, 1991 through June 13, 1992	June 14, 1992 through July 4, 1992
Claimants whose regular entitlement was 26 weeks		
"High unemployment" period*	**33 weeks**	**20 weeks**
Not "high" period	26 weeks	13 weeks
Claimants whose regular entitlement was 16 weeks		
"High unemployment" period*	**20.8 weeks**	**16 weeks**
Not "high" period	20.8 weeks	13 weeks

* A high unemployment period exists when a state's 13 week average adjusted insured unemployment rate (includes regular program exhaustees) is at least 5.0 percent or the six month average total unemployment rate is at least 9.0 percent.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by average annual covered employment. Average annual covered employment is estimated until six months after year's end due to a lag in reporting covered employment.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employee contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

5CP45-1

ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

ISSUED: March 1992

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR FORCE

.... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

FEBRUARY 1992 HIGHLIGHTS

- Pennsylvania's joblessness rose sharply in February; the statewide rate of unemployment, seasonally adjusted, jumped from 7.1 to 7.6 percent.
- Nonfarm jobs rose seasonally by 16,900 in February to 4,983,000. They were about 49,500 under their level of February 1991.

In January 1992 . . .

- Average weekly earnings of production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries slipped to $471.42, as the average workweek shrank by 0.8 hour and average hourly pay by 3 cents.
- The total number of initial claims increased 6 percent from December and weeks claimed by 20 percent.
- About $72 million benefits were paid to emergency unemployment compensation claimants.
- Unadjusted unemployment rates were up in 65 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties.
- Eight of Pennsylvania's 15 major labor market areas had lower seasonally adjusted unemployment rates than in December and 7 higher, but changes were less than a percentage point.

Special Interest Topic: Trends in Primary Metals

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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry

Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force . . . A Monthly Statistical Analysis is published monthly by the Bureau of Research and Statistics. Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

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Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania.

The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	Phone Number	Counties Served
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 Philadelphia	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314 Reading	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)963-3443 Scranton	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider Larry Baugher	(717)771-1299 York	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 Williamsport	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley Debra Nicholson	(814)533-2213 Johnstown	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron, Greene
William Ceriani Roberta Wilson	(412)565-5350 Pittsburgh	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler, Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 Erie	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

ANNOUNCING

. . . REVISED FIGURES

Each year with the release of January's Current Population (household) Survey (CPS) estimates, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) revises previously reported labor force data for the eleven largest states. The revisions are based upon updated population estimates from the U.S. Bureau of the Census and new seasonal adjustment factors recomputed by BLS with the addition of the most recent year's labor force data. These revisions affect monthly resident labor force estimates back to 1989.

Other important data items reported monthly in these releases, estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in Pennsylvania, also undergo annual revisions during this time of year. These estimates are obtained from a survey of business establishments conducted each month by the state Department of Labor and Industry for the U.S. Department of Labor. Beginning with this release the data have been revised to first quarter 1991 benchmarks and are, therefore, not strictly comparable to figures published prior to March 1992.

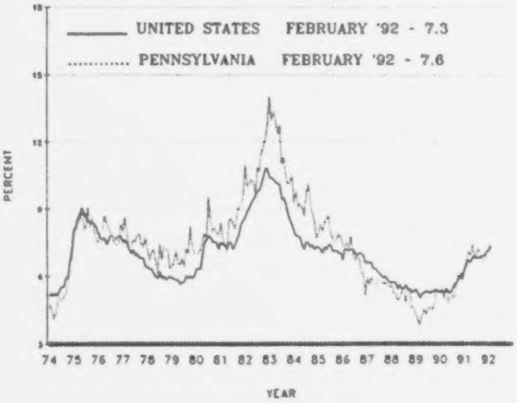
CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

JOBLESSNESS in Pennsylvania rose sharply in February to a new recession high. The statewide seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment jumped to 7.6 percent in February from 7.1 percent in January. The nation's rate also rose to 7.3 percent in February from 7.1 percent in January.

Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show February's unemployment in Pennsylvania, adjusted for seasonality, up 35,000 to 457,000. This was the highest jobless count of the recession and the highest, overall, since June 1985 when 488,000 Pennsylvanians were searching for work. February's rate of 7.6 percent was the highest since May 1986 when the rate was 7.8 percent. Compared to one year ago, the rate in the Commonwealth was up one full percentage point from 6.6 percent.

Although unemployment rose sharply, employment, seasonally adjusted, showed only a small loss of 6,000 in February to 5,550,000. This was about 83,000 or two percent above the low point of the recession in March of last year, when employment fell to 5,467,000.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

	FEB. 1992	JAN. 1992	FEB. 1991	CHANGE FROM JAN. 1992	CHANGE FROM FEB. 1991
Civilian Labor Force	**5,977**	5,935	5,876	42	101
Employment	**5,463**	5,470	5,432	-7	31
Unemployment	**514**	465	443	49	71
Rate of Unemp.	**8.6%**	7.8%	7.5%	0.8	1.1
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
Civilian Labor Force	**6,007**	5,978	5,910	29	97
Employment	**5,550**	5,556	5,521	-6	29
Unemployment	**457**	422	389	35	68
Rate of Unemp.	**7.6%**	7.1%	6.6%	0.5	1.0

The ability of employment to hold up while unemployment rose shows that many people are entering the labor force, beginning or resuming their search for jobs. This was the second consecutive month of healthy labor force expansion, carrying the statewide labor force to 6,007,000 in February, second only to March 1990 when the labor force registered 6,008,000. It appears that, despite historic low consumer confidence, workers are returning to the job market hoping that the economy and job availability are on the rise.

Data from the monthly survey of employers show a somewhat brighter picture than the Current Population Survey results for February. Preliminary results from employers show a healthy gain of 19,000 jobs, more than double the typical February increase of 7,700. Seven out of ten industry groups exceeded expectations. Claims for unemployment compensation also showed very promising improvement. Initial claims, representing recent job losers, continued to decline during February to only a few thousand per week above normal. This suggests that recession-related job losses are ending.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

	FEB. 1992 AP/	JAN. 1992 P/	DEC. 1991	JAN. 1991	CHANGE FROM DEC. 1991	CHANGE FROM JAN. 1991
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	4,983.0	4,966.1	5,097.0	5,027.9	-130.9	-61.8
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,152.9	1,158.8	1,183.7	1,202.3	-24.9	-43.5
Mining	23.4	23.8	24.4	25.4	-0.6	-1.6
Construction	172.2	176.5	192.9	188.7	-16.4	-12.2
Manufacturing	957.3	958.5	966.4	988.2	-7.9	-29.7
Durable Goods	529.1	531.7	536.7	557.9	-5.0	-26.2
Lumber and Wood		26.8	28.4	28.7	-1.6	-1.9
Furniture and Fixtures		17.6	17.9	18.4	-0.3	-0.8
Stone, Clay, and Glass		40.6	41.7	42.7	-1.1	-2.1
Primary Metals		82.5	82.8	88.0	-0.3	-5.5
Fabricated Metals		82.8	83.5	86.3	-0.7	-3.5
Industrial Machinery		99.9	100.6	106.6	-0.7	-6.7
Electric and Electronic Equipment		75.3	76.4	78.2	-1.1	-2.9
Transportation Equipment		48.3	47.7	50.8	0.6	-2.5
Instruments and Related		38.5	38.4	39.3	0.1	-0.8
Miscellaneous Manufacturing		19.4	19.3	18.9	0.1	0.5
Nondurable Goods	428.2	426.8	429.7	430.3	-2.9	-3.5
Food and Kindred		88.1	89.9	89.7	-1.8	-1.6
Textile Mill		25.5	25.9	25.5	-0.4	0.0
Apparel and Other Textiles		66.4	66.1	65.7	0.3	0.7
Paper and Allied		38.7	38.8	39.8	-0.1	-1.1
Printing and Publishing		83.9	84.5	85.2	-0.6	-1.3
Chemicals and Allied		62.9	62.6	62.9	0.3	0.0
Petroleum and Coal		10.8	11.0	10.9	-0.2	-0.1
Rubber and Plastics		42.1	42.2	41.3	-0.1	0.8
Leather		7.4	7.7	8.3	-0.3	-0.9
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3,829.3	3,806.4	3,911.1	3,825.3	-104.7	-18.9
Transportation	157.2	156.4	162.3	157.7	-5.9	-1.3
Public Utilities	105.2	104.9	104.6	105.3	0.3	-0.4
Communications		52.0	51.9	51.1	0.1	0.9
Electric, Gas and Sanitary		52.9	52.7	54.2	0.2	-1.3
Wholesale Trade	260.2	261.1	264.6	269.0	-3.5	-7.9
Retail Trade	860.4	871.7	912.7	883.1	-41.0	-11.4
General Merchandise Stores		115.1	126.0	121.4	-10.9	-6.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	300.4	300.0	301.1	298.1	-1.1	1.9
Finance		141.7	140.6	139.4	1.1	2.3
Insurance		118.2	119.2	118.0	-1.0	0.2
Real Estate		40.1	41.3	40.7	-1.2	-0.6
Services	1,438.6	1,421.3	1,454.8	1,412.1	-33.5	9.2
Business		193.3	197.8	197.7	-4.5	-4.4
Health		500.4	499.5	482.9	0.9	17.5
Hospitals		267.9	266.9	258.6	1.0	9.3
Legal		41.3	41.5	41.5	-0.2	-0.2
Educational		153.3	170.1	152.1	-16.8	1.2
Social		111.5	111.9	108.2	-0.4	3.3
Other		421.5	434.0	429.7	-12.5	-8.2
Government	707.3	691.0	711.0	700.0	-20.0	-9.0
Federal		137.0	136.6	137.9	0.4	-0.9
State		133.9	146.8	149.3	-12.9	-15.4
Local		420.1	427.6	412.8	-7.5	7.3
PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	0.8	0.9	2.2	0.3	-1.3	0.6

AP/ = Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data, used to compute "change from" columns.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

JOBS ROSE seasonally in February to 4,983,000, a net gain of 16,900, according to advance preliminary data from the monthly survey of nonagricultural employer payrolls. Jobs in the service-producing sector rose 22,900 as gains, especially in services and government, overcame losses in trade. Goods-producing jobs fell 5,900 as layoffs, chiefly in construction and durable goods, outweighed gains in nondurable goods. Almost two-thirds of the 49,500 overall decline from February 1991 was in the goods-producing sector.

JOBS DECLINED in Pennsylvania for the second month in a row. The slide of 130,900 from December to 4,966,100 in January was slightly smaller than seasonally expected, but brought January's job total down 61,800 from January 1991.

The department's nonagricultural job count excludes the self-employed, domestic workers, and unpaid family workers, as well as farm workers.

Two-thirds of the over-the-year job decline was in the goods-producing sector, chiefly manufacturing and especially durable goods, where nine of ten industry groups lost jobs. The goods-producing sector, manufacturing, and durable goods job totals all reached record lows in January 1992.

About one-third of the year-to-year job decline was in the service-producing sector. The 17,500 over-the-year gain in health services was outweighed by declines in several other service industry groups -- especially retail trade and state government. Nationwide troubles in retail trade have been well publicized: too much debt, too many stores, and chary shoppers. Also well publicized has been the downsizing of state government. Pennsylvania's state government employment shrank by 10 percent over the year.

Four-fifths of Pennsylvania's job decline from December was in the service-producing sector. Most of that decline was in two industry categories: retail trade and various services. Employment in retail trade always falls in January due to the end of the Christmas shopping season, and the fall-off this January was about equal to expectations. But the drop of 33,500 jobs in services this January was nearly double the seasonal norm, and was most acute in the educational services and other services groups -- both of whose declines exceeded expectations.

Outside the service-producing sector, most of the remaining job decline this January was in construction. Although construction always falls seasonally in January, this year, perhaps owing to a mild winter, there was less of an employment decline than would be expected.

EMPLOYERS

Looking for workers for employee training that's specific to your business? Then you're looking for the Pennsylvania Job Center near you; where employers find the employees they need, and workers find the jobs they want.

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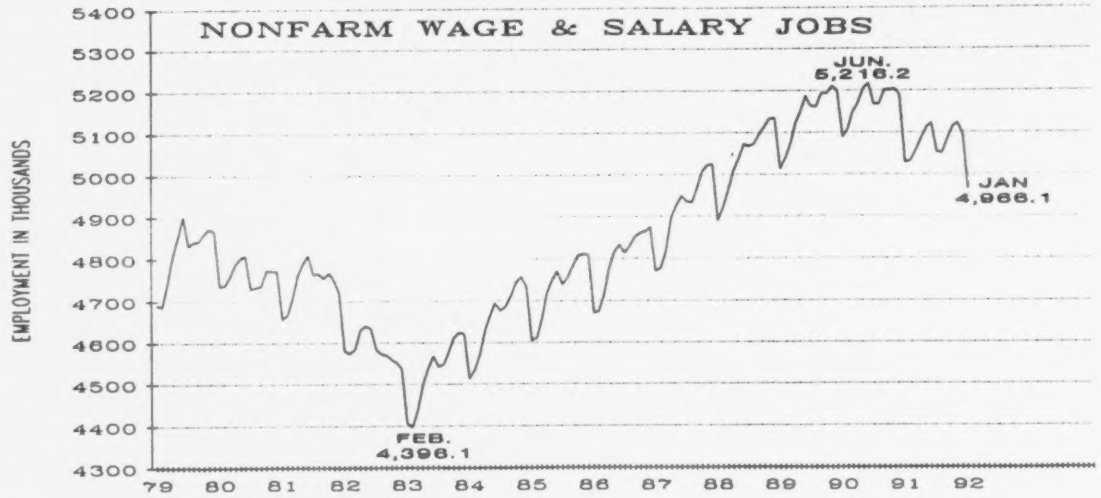
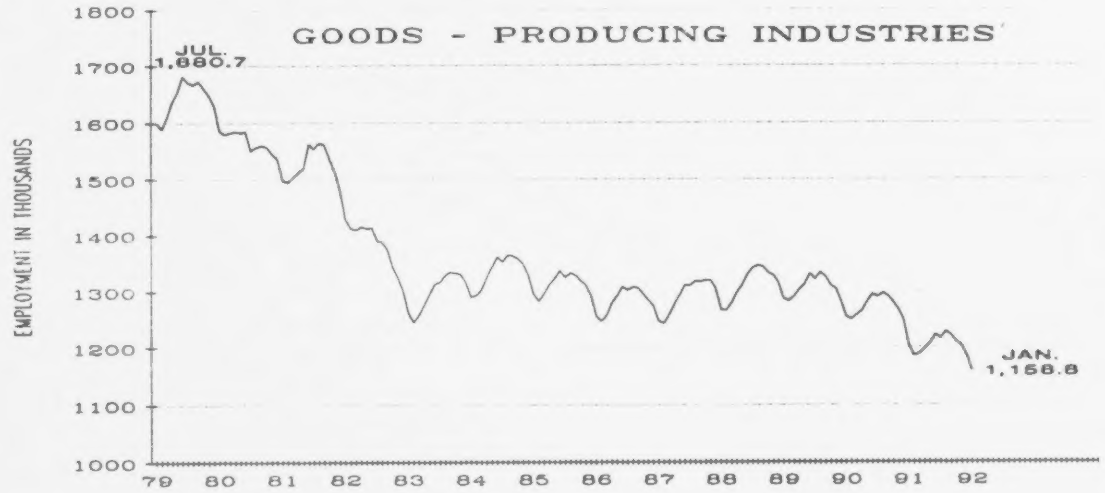
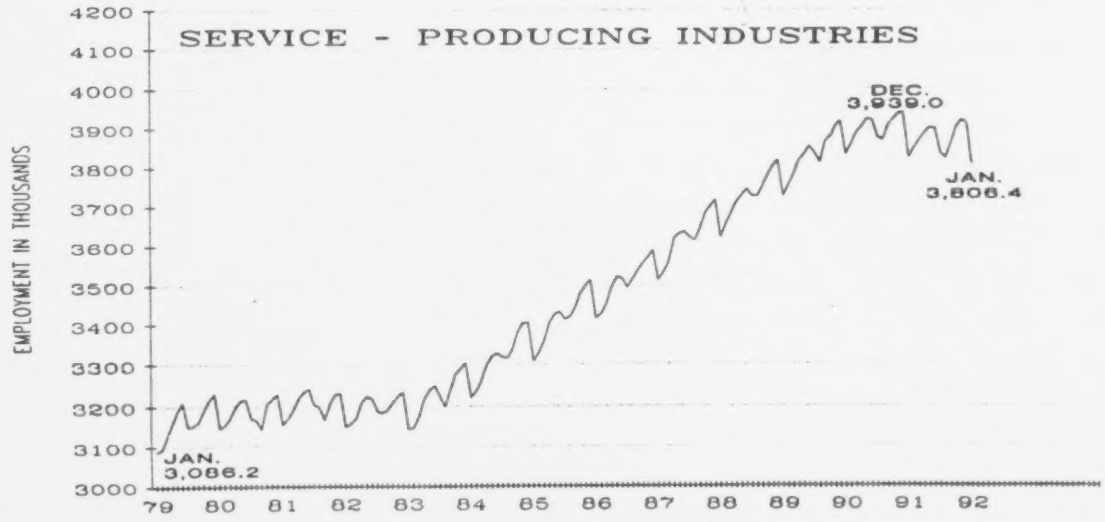
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT

in Pennsylvania







MONTH AND YEAR

ESTABLISHMENT PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS AND EARNINGS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	JAN. 1992 P/	DEC. 1991	JAN. 1991	JAN. 1992 P/	DEC. 1991	JAN. 1991	JAN. 1992 P/	DEC. 1991	JAN. 1991
Manufacturing	**471.42**	481.97	447.42	**40.5**	41.3	39.7	**11.64**	11.67	11.27
Durable Goods	**510.04**	519.90	484.67	**41.5**	42.2	40.9	**12.29**	12.32	11.85
Lumber and Wood	**367.77**	376.74	342.80	**39.0**	39.0	37.1	**9.43**	9.66	9.24
Furniture and Fixtures	**381.68**	403.10	360.43	**39.8**	41.6	37.9	**9.59**	9.69	9.51
Stone, Clay, and Glass	**495.71**	496.60	461.90	**40.9**	41.4	40.2	**12.12**	12.00	11.49
Primary Metals	**591.63**	606.73	555.24	**41.9**	43.0	42.0	**14.12**	14.11	13.22
Fabricated Metals	**489.05**	503.30	455.63	**42.6**	43.5	40.9	**11.48**	11.57	11.14
Industrial Machinery	**532.10**	543.92	511.28	**42.5**	43.1	41.5	**12.52**	12.62	12.32
Electric and Electronic Equipment	**493.85**	494.34	462.31	**42.5**	42.8	41.8	**11.62**	11.55	11.06
Transportation Equipment	**586.00**	601.95	581.72	**40.0**	40.7	41.7	**14.65**	14.79	13.95
Instruments and Related	**470.44**	478.31	457.81	**39.8**	40.5	40.3	**11.82**	11.81	11.36
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	**456.59**	468.45	434.34	**39.6**	39.8	39.2	**11.53**	11.77	11.08
Nondurable Goods	**424.05**	435.77	401.38	**39.3**	40.2	38.3	**10.79**	10.84	10.48
Food and Kindred	**457.34**	474.37	434.58	**39.7**	41.0	39.4	**11.52**	11.57	11.04
Textile Mill	**328.32**	332.33	287.12	**38.9**	39.8	35.1	**8.44**	8.35	8.18
Apparel and Other Textiles	**249.92**	251.34	226.32	**35.3**	35.4	32.8	**7.08**	7.10	6.90
Paper and Allied	**518.15**	524.88	491.63	**43.0**	43.2	42.2	**12.05**	12.15	11.65
Printing and Publishing	**468.10**	497.35	444.25	**38.4**	40.6	38.1	**12.19**	12.25	11.66
Chemicals and Allied	**602.30**	616.86	567.93	**43.3**	44.7	42.1	**13.91**	13.80	13.49
Petroleum and Coal	**641.09**	662.19	712.06	**39.5**	40.6	43.9	**16.23**	16.31	16.22
Rubber and Plastics	**439.50**	434.24	414.41	**42.3**	42.2	41.4	**10.39**	10.29	10.01
Leather	**262.89**	265.94	272.98	**34.5**	34.9	36.3	**7.62**	7.62	7.52
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
Communications	**589.57**	589.35	598.18	**37.6**	37.9	40.2	**15.68**	15.55	14.88
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary	**736.59**	764.31	725.47	**42.9**	43.8	42.7	**17.17**	17.45	16.99

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

AVERAGES SLIPPED in January for both weekly hours and hourly earnings from December highs. Average weekly hours of 40.5 were 0.8 of an hour below their December level, while average hourly earnings of $11.64 were off by three cents. These changes brought average weekly earnings down by $10.55 to $471.42 in January.

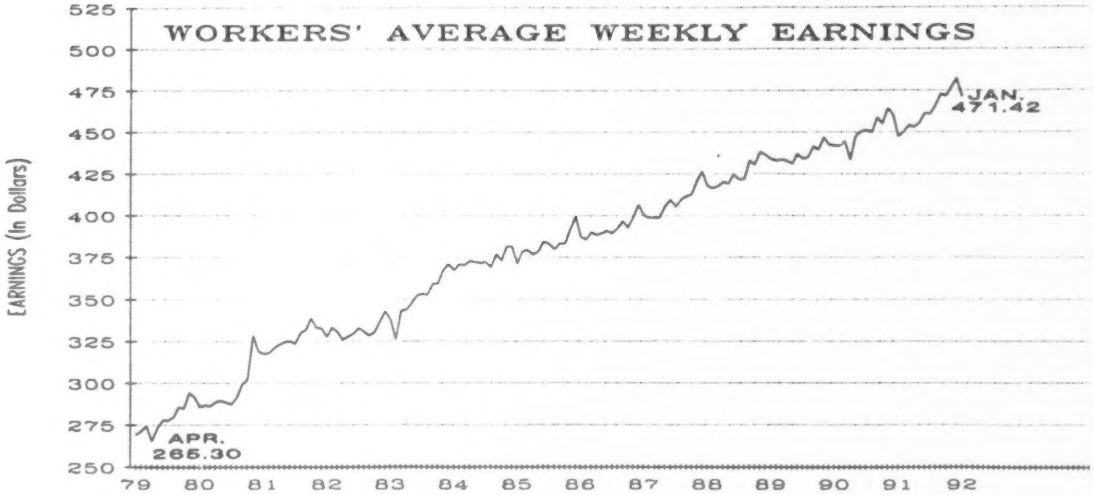
Although hours and earnings usually fall from December to January, this year, they were significantly stronger than in January 1991: hourly earnings were up 3 percent, weekly hours 2 percent, and weekly earnings 5 percent over their levels of a year before.

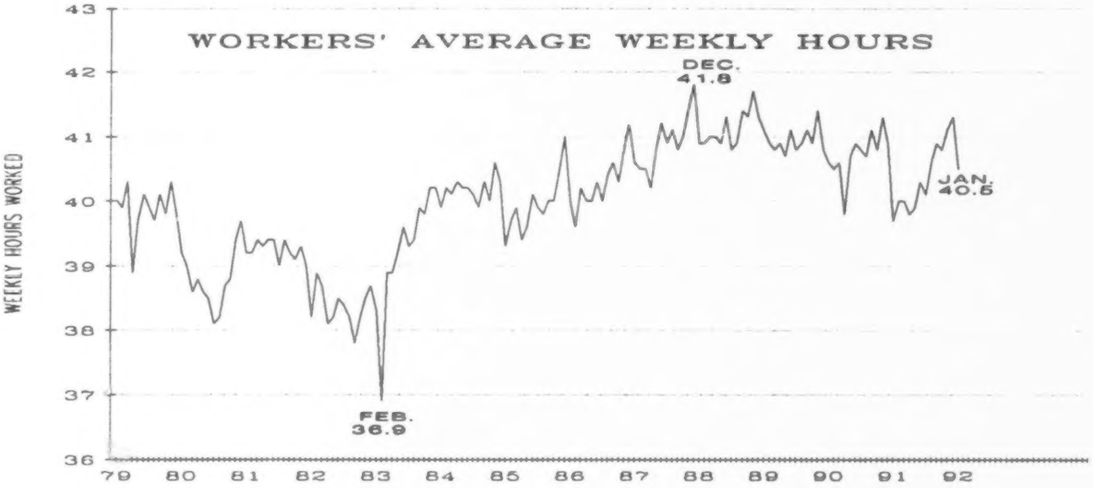
Durable and nondurable goods both contributed to manufacturing's over-the-year advances and over-the-month declines as did most of manufacturing's industry groups. Out of the 19 groups, only one had a longer workweek in January than in the month before, while only five had shorter workweeks than for the year before.

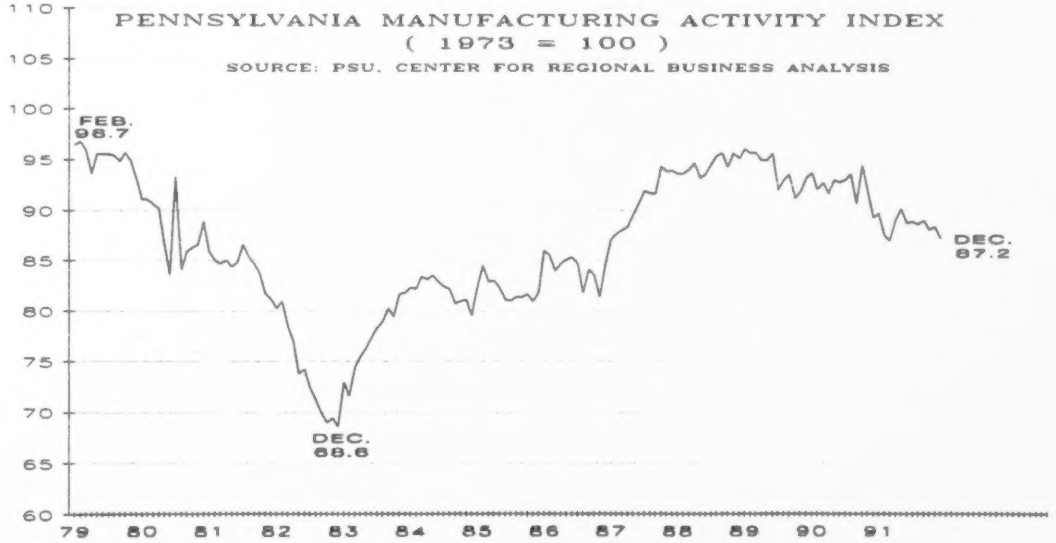
In January, ten of the 19 industry groups, as well as nondurable goods industries as a whole, had workweeks below 40 hours. This is up from only five industry groups in December. However, in January 1991 the overall manufacturing workweek was below 40 hours. Layoffs tend to become more common at the 40-hour level, below which it becomes more difficult to further reduce the workweek for the employed. It should be noted, however, the 40-hour workweek is less of a standard in many nondurable goods industries than in the "hard goods" industries.

MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

in Pennsylvania







MONTH AND YEAR

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

REGULAR PROGRAM ACTIVITY

	JAN. 1992	DEC. 1991	JAN. 1991	CHANGE FROM DEC. 1991	CHANGE FROM JAN. 1991
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	**191,953**	181,036	190,206	10,917	1,747
Weeks Claimed	**1,130,041**	939,851	1,095,937	190,190	34,104
...Average Weekly Volume	**245,661**	213,603	238,247	32,058	7,414
Insured Unemployment Rate	**5.1%**	4.4%	4.9%	0.7	0.2
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	**99,801**	53,743	94,478	46,058	5,323
Final Payments	**18,869**	16,425	13,163	2,444	5,706
Weeks Paid	**1,060,833**	805,007	945,028	255,826	115,805
Net Benefit Amount	**$197,334,628**	$152,472,561	$170,964,559	$44,862,067	$26,370,069
Average Check	**$186.02**	$189.41	$180.91	-$3.39	$5.11

CLAIMS CONTINUED to rise since October. Initial claims at 191,953 in January were the highest for any month in seven years. Weeks claimed advanced from December by 20 percent, to 1,130,041. The increased claims activity propelled the insured unemployment rate to 5.1 percent, its highest monthly percentage in almost seven years.

Payment activity reached levels not seen since 1983. First payments jumped 85 percent from December, final payments 15 percent, and weeks paid 32 percent. The net benefit amount shot up nearly $45 million from December, to $197 million, although the average check declined by $3.39 to $186.02.

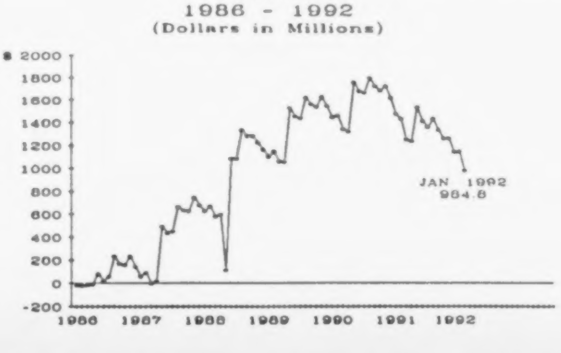
The January 31 Unemployment Trust Fund balance dropped by $167 million to $985 million as disbursements exceeded the $30 million income.

EUC PROGRAM ACTIVITY

	Jan. 1992	Cumulative
First payments	25,652	101,023
Weeks Comp.	377,282	649,231
Benefit Amount	$72,053,891	$124,103,624
Average Check	$191	$191

In January, 25,652 persons received checks totaling $72 million or an average of $191 weekly for Emergency Unemployment Compensation benefits. These figures include payments to former federal employees and veterans, as well as to regular UC exhaustees. EUC began November 17 in all states. Pennsylvania claimants can draw up to 33 weeks of benefits. No new EUC claims may be filed after July 4, 1992.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY


BALANCES
1986 - 1992
(Dollars in Millions)

JANUARY 1992

Income	$	30,183,429
Disbursements	$	197,329,202
Cash Reserves	$	984,806,523

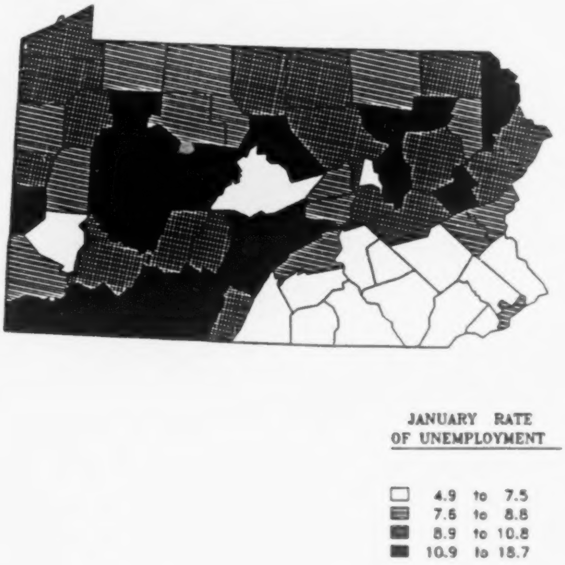
UNEMPLOYMENT ... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

UNEMPLOYMENT rates rose in 65 Pennsylvania counties in January. Only Union County had a lower rate than in December, and it reflected a drop of fewer than 100 persons.

For the third month in a row, Forest County had the highest unemployment rate. With a jump of 4.7 percentage points since December, its 18.7 percent rate was the highest of any county since the 1982-83 recession. Yet, Forest County, classed as 100 percent rural, is the most sparsely populated of the 67 counties, and its dramatic 3-month rise of 10 percentage points actually represented a gain of only 200 unemployed persons.

To a large degree, January's across-the-board increase was seasonal. In January 1991, for example, 66 counties had a month-to-month rate rise. However, in January 1992, 27 counties had double-digit rates as compared to 22 in January 1991, and the January 1992 rate range of 4.9 percent to 18.7 percent was higher and wider than the range of 4.2 percent to 15.4 percent a year before.

The three counties with the lowest rates -- Cumberland, Chester, and Montgomery -- and the three counties with the highest rates -- Forest, Juniata, and Huntingdon -- were unchanged from December.



COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RANKING

	JANUARY 1992 P/			DECEMBER	
	RANK	RATE	VOLUME	RATE	DIFF.
Cumberland	1	4.9	5,500	4.4	0.5
Chester	2	5.1	10,100	4.4	0.7
Montgomery	3	5.8	22,100	4.9	0.9
Dauphin	4	5.9	8,100	5.6	0.3
Lebanon	5	6.0	4,000	5.5	0.5
Allegheny	6	6.1	41,300	5.1	1.0
Delaware	6	6.1	17,500	5.2	0.9
Lancaster	8	6.2	14,100	5.7	0.5
Adams	9	6.6	2,700	6.4	0.2
Centre	10	6.8	4,400	6.1	0.7
York	10	6.8	12,700	6.6	0.2
Bucks	12	7.1	21,200	6.0	1.1
Franklin	13	7.3	4,400	5.9	1.4
Berks	14	7.5	13,100	6.2	1.3
Montour	14	7.5	600	5.9	1.6
Elk	16	7.7	1,400	7.7	0.0
Northampton	16	7.7	9,200	6.4	1.3
Bradford	18	7.8	2,500	6.3	1.5
Lehigh	18	7.8	11,900	6.1	1.7
Mercer	20	7.9	4,100	7.2	0.7
Philadelphia	21	8.1	58,200	7.3	0.8
Butler	22	8.2	6,600	7.2	1.0
McKean	23	8.4	1,800	7.3	1.1
Union	23	8.4	1,500	8.5	-0.1
Perry	25	8.6	1,900	6.7	1.9
Snyder	25	8.6	1,700	8.2	0.4
Warren	25	8.6	2,000	7.1	1.5
Washington	25	8.6	8,300	6.7	1.9
Cameron	29	8.8	200	6.4	2.4
Lackawanna	29	8.8	9,700	7.6	1.2
Venango	31	9.0	2,300	8.3	0.7
Westmoreland	31	9.0	16,400	7.2	1.8
Erie	33	9.1	12,600	8.4	0.7
Tioga	34	9.2	1,700	7.7	1.5
Lawrence	35	9.3	4,600	8.0	1.3
Potter	35	9.3	800	8.2	1.1
Blair	37	9.5	5,900	8.7	0.8
Lycoming	38	9.6	5,800	7.5	2.1
Luzerne	39	9.9	16,000	8.6	1.3
Susquehanna	39	9.9	1,900	8.1	1.8
Monroe	41	10.2	5,100	8.6	1.6
Pike	41	10.2	1,300	8.2	2.0
Schuylkill	41	10.2	7,400	9.8	0.4
Crawford	44	10.4	4,100	8.7	1.7
Fulton	44	10.4	700	9.9	0.5
Northumberland	44	10.4	5,100	9.4	1.0
Cambria	47	10.5	7,100	8.3	2.2
Sullivan	48	10.9	300	9.1	1.8
Somerset	49	11.6	4,000	10.2	1.4
Carbon	50	11.7	3,100	9.8	1.9
Columbia	50	11.7	3,900	9.3	2.4
Bedford	52	11.8	2,800	10.4	1.4
Mifflin	53	11.9	2,500	10.6	1.3
Clarion	54	12.0	2,200	10.5	1.5
Fayette	55	12.1	7,500	9.4	2.7
Clinton	56	12.3	1,900	10.6	1.7
Armstrong	57	12.4	3,700	10.3	2.1
Clearfield	57	12.4	4,500	10.9	1.5
Beaver	59	12.5	7,800	9.5	3.0
Greene	59	12.5	1,700	10.7	1.8
Wyoming	61	12.7	1,800	10.1	2.6
Indiana	62	13.1	4,800	10.4	2.7
Jefferson	62	13.1	2,800	9.6	3.5
Wayne	64	13.2	2,700	10.7	2.5
Huntingdon	65	14.9	2,900	12.9	2.0
Juniata	66	16.3	1,700	13.4	2.9
Forest	67	18.7	400	14.0	4.7

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA UNEMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

	JAN. 1992 P/		DEC. 1991		JAN. 1991	
	VOLUME	RATE	VOLUME	RATE	VOLUME	RATE
United States	**8,929.0**	**7.1%**	8,891.0	7.1%	7,763.0	6.2%
Pennsylvania	**422.0**	**7.1**	421.0	7.1	372.0	6.3
Labor Market Area						
Allentown-Bethlehem MSA	**24.7**	**7.2**	23.2	6.8	21.6	6.4
Altoona MSA	**5.1**	**8.1**	5.4	8.6	5.1	8.3
Beaver County PMSA	**6.9**	**11.0**	6.2	10.1	5.3	8.8
Erie MSA	**11.3**	**8.1**	12.0	8.7	8.2	6.0
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA	**17.9**	**5.3**	19.5	5.7	17.3	5.2
Johnstown MSA	**9.6**	**9.4**	9.2	9.1	8.7	8.8
Lancaster MSA	**12.3**	**5.3**	13.3	5.8	12.7	5.6
Philadelphia PMSA	**159.8**	**6.5**	163.0	6.7	138.4	5.7
Pittsburgh PMSA	**64.9**	**6.4**	62.2	6.1	54.2	5.5
Reading MSA	**11.8**	**6.7**	12.0	6.8	11.5	6.6
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre MSA	**32.3**	**8.7**	31.5	8.5	28.4	7.8
Sharon MSA	**3.7**	**7.1**	4.0	7.6	3.3	6.3
State College MSA	**4.1**	**6.1**	4.1	5.9	3.9	6.1
Williamsport MSA	**5.2**	**8.5**	4.5	7.5	4.7	7.8
York MSA	**13.8**	**6.1**	15.0	6.6	13.2	5.9

P/ = Preliminary data. **Note: Data are seasonally adjusted.**

NO CHANGE occurred in Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in January. Rates changed little among the 15 labor market areas. Rates in eight areas were down and in seven were up, but none by more than one percentage point.

For the second month in a row, the Beaver County Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) had a double-digit rate. It has risen every month since October. Beaver County has had rates that have exceeded 9.5 percent in all but four months of 1991: January, April, June and October.

For January, the Lancaster Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) tied the Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA for the lowest rate of 5.3 percent. Both rates were down for the month: Harrisburg's from 5.7 percent and Lancaster's from 5.8 percent. Since February 1991, these adjoining areas of eastern south-central Pennsylvania have enjoyed the two lowest rates in the state.

Over the year, Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate climbed almost a percentage point. Only two labor market areas showed year-to-year declines. Two areas, Beaver County PMSA and Erie MSA, showed advances from January 1991 of over two percentage points each. Beaver County still endures the economic consequences of the previous (1981-82) recession, while Erie was hit twice last year with sizeable unemployment increases -- in the first quarter of the year, and again in December.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from 5.1 percent in SDA 21 to 12.5 percent in SDA 05.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREA LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

		JANUARY 1992 P/			
SDA		LABOR		UNEMPLOYMENT	
NO.	COUNTIES	FORCE	EMP.	VOLUME	RATE
01	Erie	138.7	126.1	12.6	9.1
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	108.9	97.9	11.0	10.1
03	City of Pittsburgh	176.4	165.5	10.9	6.2
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	496.6	466.2	30.4	6.1
05	Beaver	62.4	54.6	7.8	12.5
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	146.9	131.8	15.1	10.3
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	244.4	220.4	23.9	9.8
08	Greene, Washington	110.5	100.4	10.0	9.1
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	108.1	96.6	11.5	10.7
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	213.5	190.2	23.3	10.9
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	232.4	210.8	21.7	9.3
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	86.7	78.5	8.2	9.5
14	Lackawanna	110.4	100.7	9.7	8.8
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	110.2	98.0	12.2	11.1
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	235.0	211.6	23.4	10.0
17	Philadelphia	722.3	664.1	58.2	8.1
18	Bucks	298.0	276.8	21.2	7.1
19	Montgomery	383.6	361.4	22.1	5.8
20	Delaware	287.5	270.1	17.5	6.1
21	Chester	197.1	187.0	10.1	5.1
22	Lehigh, Northampton	271.9	250.9	21.1	7.7
23	Berks	175.2	162.1	13.1	7.5
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	346.9	325.8	21.1	6.1
25	Lancaster	226.1	212.0	14.1	6.2
26	York	185.5	172.8	12.7	6.8
27	Adams, Franklin	100.9	93.8	7.1	7.1
28	Lawrence, Mercer	100.9	92.2	8.7	8.6
29	Montour, Northumberland	57.5	51.8	5.8	10.0
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	**5935.0**	**5470.0**	**465.0**	**7.8**

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

P/ = Preliminary data.

Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

SPECIAL INTEREST TOPIC

TRENDS IN PENNSYLVANIA'S PRIMARY METALS INDUSTRY

Many companies and workers in communities throughout Pennsylvania have felt the effects of the steady decline in the state's primary metals production. This restructuring has once again made recent headlines as Bethlehem Steel announced plans to substantially reduce production at its Johnstown and Steelton facilities. To better understand these and similar developments within the primary metals industry in Pennsylvania, department analysts offer the following historical perspective.

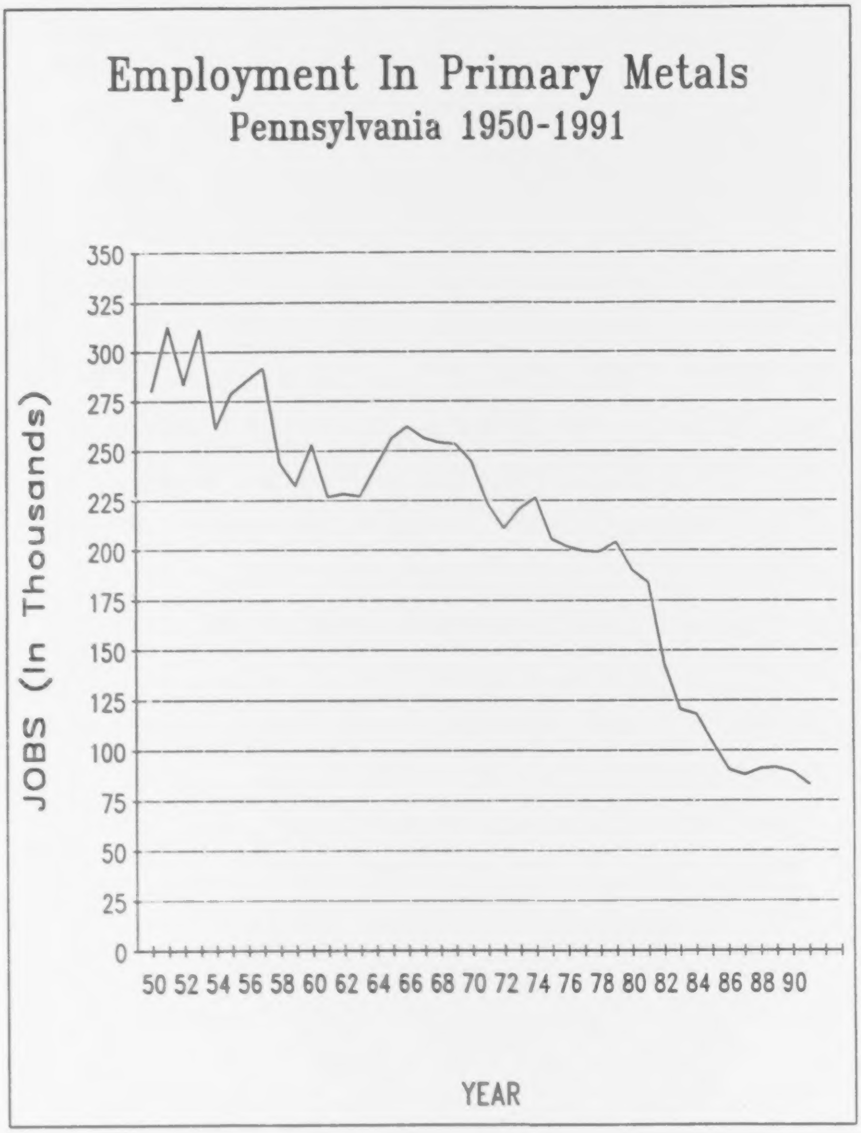
Once, the primary metals industry was Pennsylvania's largest, strongest industry, employing more than 300,000 workers in the 1940s and 1950s. During the past three decades, jobs trended down from 312,000 in 1950 to 200,000 by 1980. The 1980 and 1982 recessions eliminated another 80,000. The booming economic recovery that followed didn't help; jobs in primary metals continued to decline, as the chart on the following page shows.

Annual average employment in 1991 was about 84,100 in primary metals industries, representing just 1.6 percent of total nonagricultural wage and salary jobs statewide. This was down from 90,300 in 1990.

Several factors accounted for this continued decline:

1. High volumes of imported steel from the European Economic Community and Japan. By 1980, workers' wages in these countries were about two-thirds of the average in Pennsylvania steel mills. Also, governments of these countries, especially Japan, were subsidizing production, further making steel imports considerably cheaper than domestic steel.
2. Declining demand for automobile production. Foreign imports have cut in heavily on domestic production of cars, and downsizing of cars has reduced the amount of steel needed for each car.
3. Declining demand for railroad cars and track.
4. Declining use of steel in favor of aluminum and plastics.
5. Increasing productivity, e.g., same or more production with fewer workers.

Most of these factors are still weighing down Pennsylvania's primary metals industry, especially steel. Although problems have moderated somewhat, a significant rebound in primary metals employment is not expected. Additional, but smaller, losses are expected throughout the next decade.



Employment In Primary Metals
Pennsylvania 1950-1991

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by average annual covered employment. Average annual covered employment is estimated until six months after year's end due to a lag in reporting covered employment.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employee contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

2845-1A

ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

ISSUED: April 1992

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR FORCE

.... *A Monthly Statistical Analysis*

INSIDE

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MARCH 1992 HIGHLIGHTS

- **Pennsylvania's joblessness fell in March; the statewide rate of unemployment, seasonally adjusted, declined by 0.4 percentage point to 7.2 percent.**
- **Nonfarm jobs rose seasonally by 30,600 in March to 5,001,800. They were about 54,400 below their level of March 1991.**

In February 1992 . . .

- **Average weekly earnings of production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries fell about a dollar to $469.45, as the average workweek dipped by 0.1 hour and average hourly pay remained $11.62.**
- **The total number of initial claims dropped 43 percent from January and weeks claimed by 12 percent.**
- **Almost $68 million benefits were paid to emergency unemployment compensation claimants.**
- **Unadjusted unemployment rates rose in 65 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties.**
- **Fourteen of Pennsylvania's 15 major labor market areas had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates than in January.**

Special Interest Topic: Economic Development System

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Robert P. Casey, Governor
Department of Labor and Industry
Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force . . . A Monthly Statistical Analysis

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SEVENTH AND FORSTER STREETS
HARRISBURG, PA 17121
PHONE: (717) 787-6466

Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania.

The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	Phone Number	Counties Served
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 Philadelphia	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314 Reading	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)963-3443 Scranton	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider Larry Baugher	(717)771-1299 York	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 Williamsport	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley Debra Nicholson	(814)533-2213 Johnstown	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron, Greene
William Ceriani Roberta Wilson	(412)565-5350 Pittsburgh	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler, Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 Erie	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

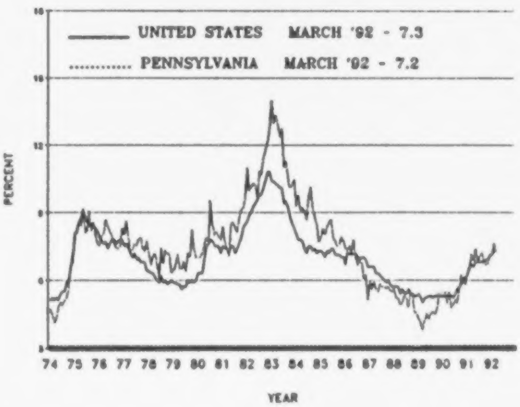
CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

JOBLESSNESS in Pennsylvania receded in March, cutting back most of February's sharp increase. The statewide seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment fell to 7.2 percent in March from 7.6 percent in February. The nation's rate was unchanged at 7.3 percent in March.

Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show March's unemployment in Pennsylvania, adjusted for seasonality, down 29,000 to 428,000. This was the third highest number of unemployed during the recession. But March's number of unemployed and rate of 7.2 percent were only marginally higher than their year-ago levels of 418,000 unemployed and 7.1 percent. Despite the lingering recession, unemployment did not significantly worsen over the most recent 12 month period.

Employment, seasonally adjusted, rose 8,000 during March to 5,558,000 and was up a substantial 91,000 from the March 1991 level of 5,467,000, which was the low point of the recession.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

	MAR. 1992	FEB. 1992	MAR. 1991	CHANGE FROM FEB. 1992	CHANGE FROM MAR. 1991
Civilian Labor Force	5,901	5,977	5,797	-76	104
Employment	5,451	5,463	5,359	-12	92
Unemployment	450	514	438	-64	12
Rate of Unemp.	7.6%	8.6%	7.6%	-1.0	0.0
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
Civilian Labor Force	5,986	6,007	5,885	-21	101
Employment	5,558	5,550	5,467	8	91
Unemployment	428	457	418	-29	10
Rate of Unemp.	7.2%	7.6%	7.1%	-0.4	0.1

The statewide labor force was down 21,000 from February 1992 to 5,986,000 this March, but this was still 101,000 more than in March 1991 and the third highest level on record, not far behind February's 6,007,000 and the all-time high of 6,008,000 reported in March 1990. The labor force growth during the past 12 months, including sizeable gains in January and February prior to March's minor setback, reflected increases both in employment and jobseekers.

Among the 11 largest states for which seasonally adjusted data are available, Pennsylvania's 7.2 percent rate of unemployment in March was tied with Ohio to rank third lowest, after tying fifth with New Jersey in February. Only New Jersey, at 7.1 percent, and North Carolina, at 6.3 percent, ranked lower this March. Five states, including Pennsylvania, had rate decreases over the month, four had increases, and two were unchanged.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

	MAR. 1992 AP/	FEB. 1992 P/	JAN. 1992	FEB. 1991	CHANGE FROM JAN. 1992	CHANGE FROM FEB. 1991
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	5,001.8	4,971.2	4,965.6	5,032.5	5.6	-61.3
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,153.9	1,146.4	1,157.1	1,184.8	-10.7	-38.4
Mining	23.8	23.7	24.2	25.1	-0.5	-1.4
Construction	177.4	170.8	175.8	183.5	-5.0	-12.7
Manufacturing	952.7	951.9	957.1	976.2	-5.2	-24.3
Durable Goods	526.7	526.1	530.3	547.5	-4.2	-21.4
Lumber and Wood		26.9	26.9	28.3	0.0	-1.4
Furniture and Fixtures		17.1	17.6	18.0	-0.5	-0.9
Stone, Clay, and Glass		40.1	40.6	42.3	-0.5	-2.2
Primary Metals		81.6	81.7	84.7	-0.1	-3.1
Fabricated Metals		81.8	82.7	84.9	-0.9	-3.1
Industrial Machinery		99.6	99.8	105.8	-0.2	-6.2
Electric and Electronic Equipment		74.1	74.9	77.4	-0.8	-3.3
Transportation Equipment		47.6	48.3	48.3	-0.7	-0.7
Instruments and Related		37.8	38.5	39.0	-0.7	-1.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing		19.5	19.3	18.8	0.2	0.7
Nondurable Goods	426.0	425.8	426.8	428.7	-1.0	-2.9
Food and Kindred		87.7	88.6	89.0	-0.9	-1.3
Textile Mill		26.1	25.6	25.2	0.5	0.9
Apparel and Other Textiles		66.3	66.4	66.3	-0.1	0.0
Paper and Allied		38.8	38.7	39.5	0.1	-0.7
Printing and Publishing		83.0	83.5	84.4	-0.5	-1.4
Chemicals and Allied		62.9	62.8	63.2	0.1	-0.3
Petroleum and Coal		10.8	10.9	10.9	-0.1	-0.1
Rubber and Plastics		41.8	42.0	41.1	-0.2	0.7
Leather		7.4	7.3	8.1	0.1	-0.7
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3,846.8	3,824.0	3,806.6	3,846.2	17.4	-22.2
Transportation	156.6	156.4	156.3	156.7	0.1	-0.3
Public Utilities	105.1	105.0	104.9	105.6	0.1	-0.6
Communications		51.8	51.8	51.3	0.0	0.5
Electric, Gas and Sanitary		53.2	53.1	54.3	0.1	-1.1
Wholesale Trade	261.5	260.2	261.3	267.0	-1.1	-6.8
Retail Trade	864.8	859.7	872.6	867.6	-12.9	-7.9
General Merchandise Stores		107.9	114.7	113.7	-6.8	-5.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	299.6	298.5	300.1	298.0	-1.6	0.5
Finance		141.3	141.6	139.0	-0.3	2.3
Insurance		117.5	118.4	118.2	-0.9	-0.7
Real Estate		39.7	40.1	40.8	-0.4	-1.1
Services	1,445.6	1,434.4	1,421.8	1,432.5	12.6	1.9
Business		193.1	193.4	198.2	-0.3	-5.1
Health		498.8	499.8	483.3	-1.0	15.5
Hospitals		266.9	267.6	258.5	-0.7	8.4
Legal		41.1	41.3	41.8	-0.2	-0.7
Educational		167.7	153.5	169.7	14.2	-2.0
Social		112.4	111.7	108.4	0.7	4.0
Other		421.3	422.1	431.1	-0.8	-9.8
Government	713.6	709.8	689.6	718.8	20.2	-9.0
Federal		136.4	135.8	137.9	0.6	-1.5
State		144.9	133.9	158.6	11.0	-13.7
Local		428.5	419.9	422.3	8.6	6.2
PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.1	0.8	1.9	1.5	-1.1	-0.7

AP/ = Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data, used to compute "change from" columns.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

JOBS ROSE seasonally in March to 5,001,800, according to advance preliminary data from the monthly survey of employer payrolls. Total nonagricultural wage and salary jobs increased by 30,600 from February. Goods-producing jobs rose by 7,500, led by a gain of 6,600 in construction, and service-producing jobs increased by 22,800, especially in retail trade, services and government. Nonagricultural wage and salary jobs, however, remained 54,400 under their level of March 1991, with most losses in durable goods manufacturing, construction, trade and government.

JOBS WERE UP by 5,600 from January to 4,971,200 in February. While slightly smaller than the expected seasonal rise, this overall increase reversed back-to-back declines in December and January.

All of the net job gain came from the service-producing sector, where a better-than-expected seasonal rise of 17,400 jobs more than made up for a greater-than-usual decline of 10,700 jobs in the goods-producing sector.

The service-producing sector's February job count of 3,824,000 was the third highest February total on record. Nevertheless, it was 22,200 below its level of one year ago. Over the year, jobs in twice as many service sector industries fell as rose. The largest of the declines from February 1991 was in state government, where jobs fell by almost 14,000, while the largest gain was in health services, in which industry jobs rose by more than 15,000. Health services, the one industry exhibiting growth nationally throughout the current recession, has added jobs in Pennsylvania in all but two months since the recession began in July 1990.

For the month, the largest job growth in the service-producing industries came in educational services, reflecting school and college reopenings after winter breaks. Because the survey week tends to fall in the first half of each month, January consistently shows a decline of school and college employment from December.

For the sixth consecutive month, goods-producing industries, manufacturing industries, and durable goods manufacturing industries each recorded all-time job lows. In addition, all three had job counts well below levels of February 1991. The problem was not tied to particular industries. Of the ten industry groups which make up durable goods manufacturing, nine were down for the year and eight were down for the month. Nondurable goods manufacturing fared somewhat better. Of its nine industry groups, six were down for the year and five were down for the month. In contrast to the service-producing industries, however, no individual manufacturing industry changed -- up or down -- by as much as 1,000 over the month.

The department's job count excludes farm workers, domestic workers, unpaid family workers and the self-employed.

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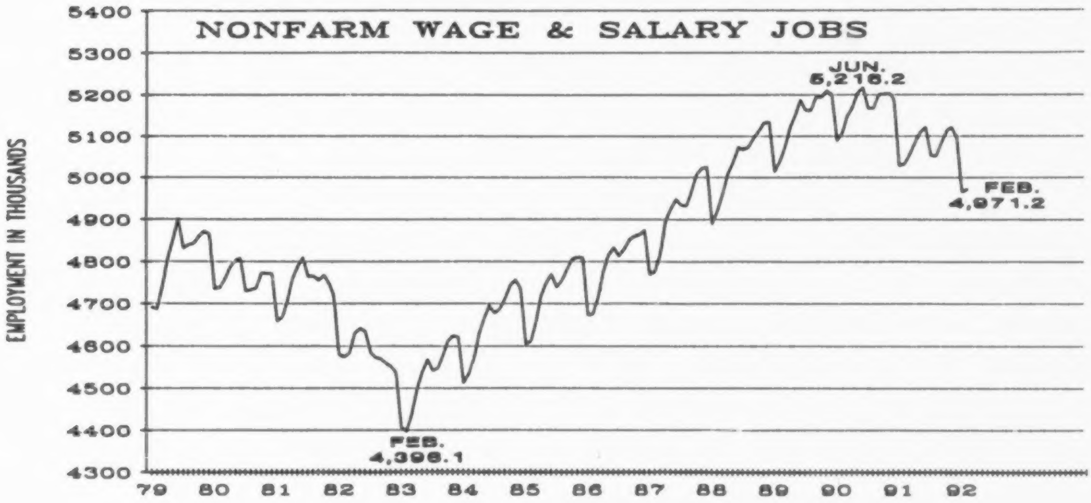
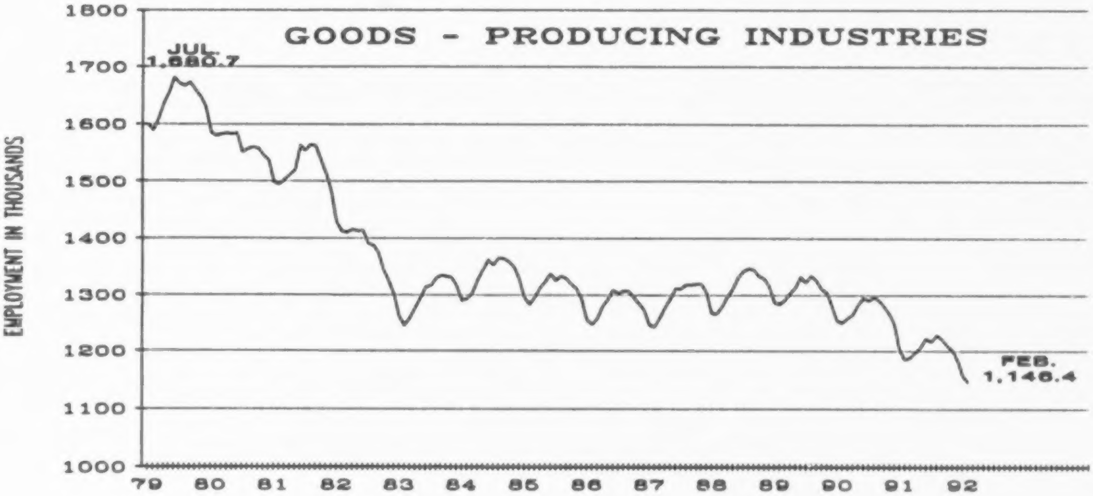
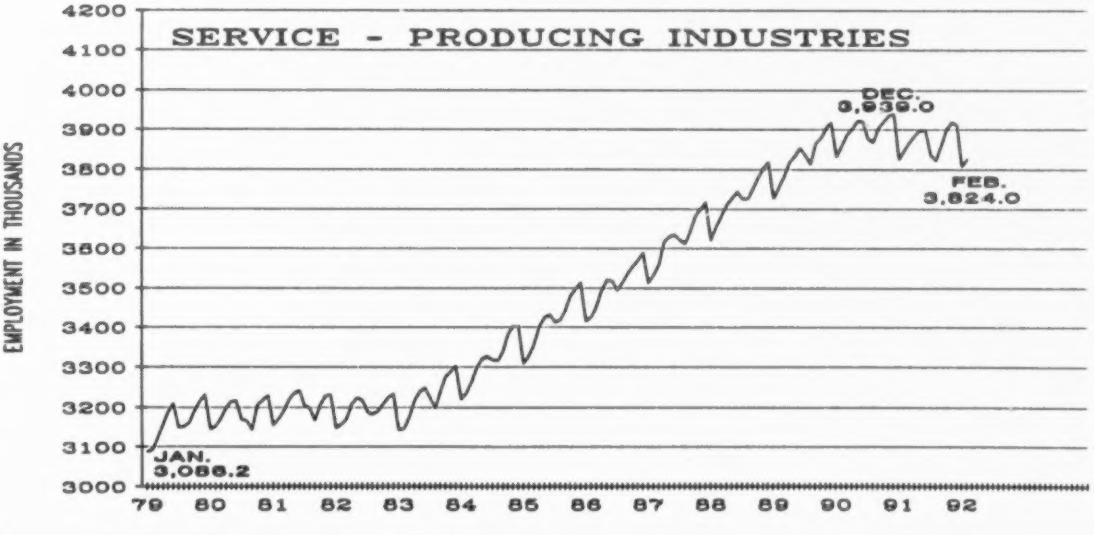
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT

in Pennsylvania







MONTH AND YEAR

ESTABLISHMENT PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS AND EARNINGS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	FEB. 1992 P/	JAN. 1992	FEB. 1991	FEB. 1992 P/	JAN. 1992	FEB. 1991	FEB. 1992 P/	JAN. 1992	FEB. 1991
Manufacturing	**469.45**	470.61	450.00	**40.4**	40.5	40.0	**11.62**	11.62	11.25
Durable Goods	**507.98**	509.21	484.67	**41.4**	41.5	40.9	**12.27**	12.27	11.85
Lumber and Wood	**365.96**	360.23	336.14	**38.2**	38.2	36.3	**9.58**	9.43	9.26
Furniture and Fixtures	**376.16**	383.84	373.62	**38.9**	39.9	39.0	**9.67**	9.62	9.58
Stone, Clay, and Glass	**498.11**	492.86	470.26	**41.2**	40.8	40.4	**12.09**	12.08	11.64
Primary Metals	**576.99**	592.62	540.47	**41.6**	42.3	41.1	**13.87**	14.01	13.15
Fabricated Metals	**478.30**	488.75	453.70	**41.7**	42.5	40.8	**11.47**	11.60	11.12
Industrial Machinery	**538.40**	532.93	520.78	**42.9**	42.6	42.1	**12.55**	12.51	12.37
Electric and Electronic Equipment	**486.26**	489.52	467.73	**42.1**	42.2	42.1	**11.55**	11.60	11.11
Transportation Equipment	**590.14**	584.80	574.41	**40.3**	40.0	41.0	**14.65**	14.62	14.01
Instruments and Related	**503.10**	467.67	467.08	**42.1**	39.7	40.9	**11.95**	11.78	11.42
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	**465.56**	456.23	439.90	**40.1**	39.5	40.1	**11.61**	11.55	10.97
Nondurable Goods	**421.50**	425.13	406.89	**39.1**	39.4	38.9	**10.78**	10.79	10.46
Food and Kindred	**455.90**	459.29	440.27	**39.2**	39.8	39.7	**11.63**	11.54	11.09
Textile Mill	**325.65**	330.46	303.62	**39.0**	39.2	37.3	**8.35**	8.43	8.14
Apparel and Other Textiles	**247.10**	249.92	238.04	**35.1**	35.3	34.7	**7.04**	7.08	6.86
Paper and Allied	**509.72**	518.15	497.35	**42.3**	43.0	42.4	**12.05**	12.05	11.73
Printing and Publishing	**467.78**	468.99	450.05	**38.5**	38.6	38.4	**12.15**	12.15	11.72
Chemicals and Allied	**574.75**	603.39	563.64	**41.8**	43.4	42.0	**13.75**	13.91	13.42
Petroleum and Coal	**713.15**	645.18	721.48	**42.5**	39.9	44.1	**16.78**	16.17	16.36
Rubber and Plastics	**430.50**	438.04	407.03	**42.0**	42.2	40.5	**10.25**	10.38	10.05
Leather	**275.76**	268.16	256.14	**36.0**	35.1	38.0	**7.66**	7.64	7.53
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
Communications	**612.40**	618.68	577.07	**40.0**	40.2	38.6	**15.31**	15.39	14.95
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary	**743.47**	736.59	716.13	**43.2**	42.9	42.2	**17.21**	17.17	16.97

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

NEAR-RECORD hourly earnings of $11.62 were unchanged from January for Pennsylvania's production workers. However, a slight dip of 0.1 hour in the average workweek trimmed February's average weekly earnings to $469.45. This was $1.16 behind January's average weekly earnings and $12.52 under last December's record high.

February's average manufacturing workweek was 40.4 hours, the tenth consecutive month with a workweek averaging 40 hours or better. This reflected the surprising strength of the manufacturing sector as a whole in the current recession. Levels of over 40 hours generally provide a degree of protection against layoffs when business turns down.

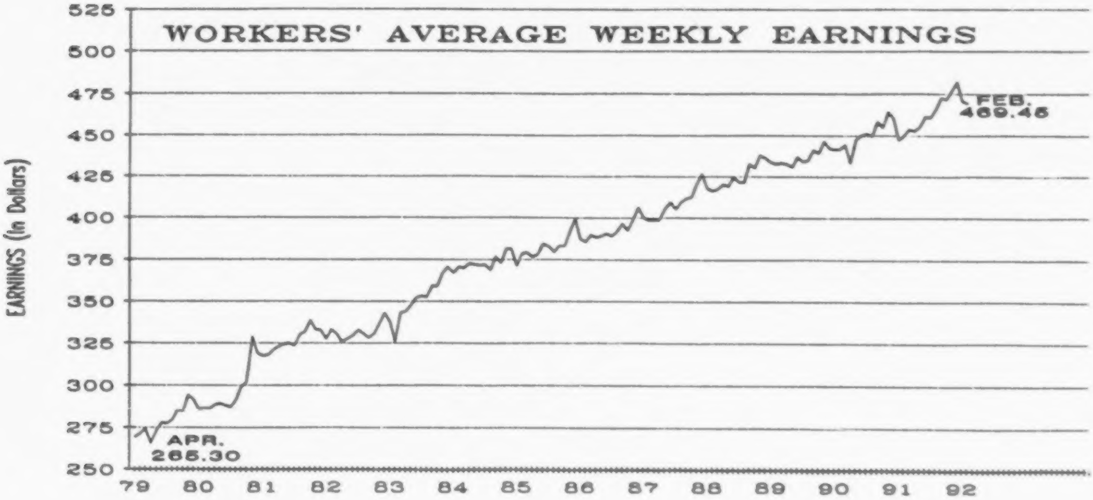
Over the month, durable goods and its 10 industry groups were changed little and there were only minor changes posted among the groups' hourly earnings. In nondurable goods, however, about two-thirds of its industry groups showed hourly declines and reduced hourly earnings for the month.

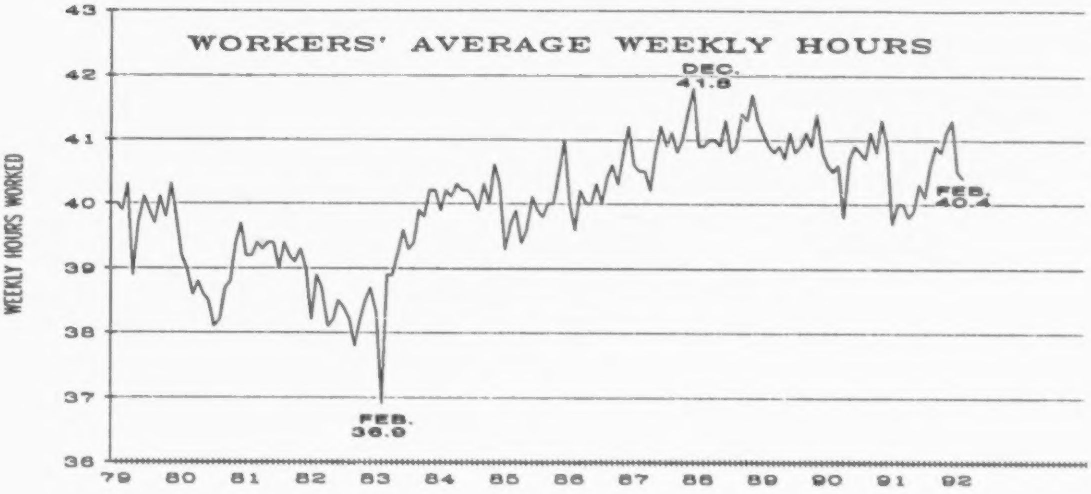
Petroleum and coal products -- a nondurable goods industry group -- showed the highest month-to-month gain in hours, hourly earnings, and consequently, weekly earnings. Weekly earnings of $713.15 for this group were nearly three times the weekly earnings of apparel, the lowest of these industry groups.

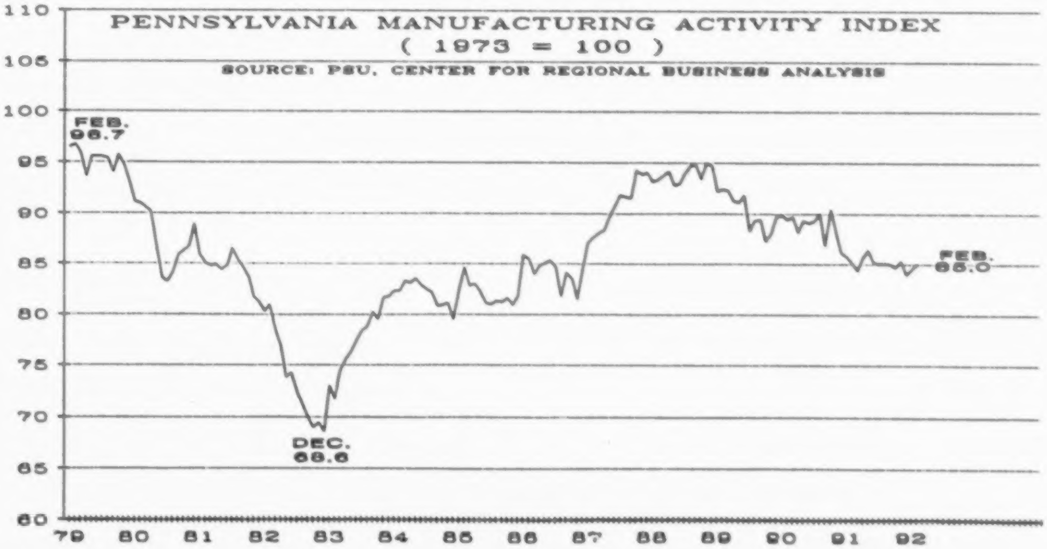
Over the year, all of the 19 manufacturing industry groups showed an increase in average hourly earnings. It is worth noting, however, of the 12 industry groups that more than kept up with inflation last year, nine of them were durable goods groups. This 'hard goods' - 'soft goods' disparity was also evident in average weekly hours. Only two durable goods groups showed a year-to-year decline in their workweek, compared with five of the nondurable goods groups. Furthermore, in both February 1991 and February 1992, the average workweek for all nondurable goods industries averaged about two hours less than it did for durable goods industries.

MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

in Pennsylvania







MONTH AND YEAR

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

REGULAR PROGRAM ACTIVITY

	FEB. 1992	JAN. 1992	FEB. 1991	CHANGE FROM JAN. 1992	CHANGE FROM FEB. 1991
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	**109,106**	191,953	117,972	-82,847	-8,866
Weeks Claimed	**1,002,226**	1,136,757	977,334	-134,531	24,892
...Average Weekly Volume	**238,625**	247,121	244,334	-8,496	-5,709
Insured Unemployment Rate	**5.0%**	5.1%	5.0%	-0.1	0.0
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	**58,176**	99,801	64,252	-41,625	-6,076
Final Payments	**14,061**	18,869	9,639	-4,808	4,422
Weeks Paid	**920,529**	1,060,833	890,791	-140,304	29,738
Net Benefit Amount	**$171,272,629**	$197,334,628	$164,290,509	-$26,061,999	$6,982,120
Average Check	**$186.06**	$186.02	$184.43	$0.04	$1.63

CLAIMS FELL in February for the first time in five months. Initial claims dropped by 82,847 or 43 percent from January and were 8,866 fewer than in February 1991. Continued claims declined by 134,531 or 12 percent, but were still 24,892 more than in February 1991. At least part of the lower claims activity when compared to January reflected the two fewer work days in February. The insured unemployment rate declined by only 0.1 percentage point from January to 5.0 percent.

Except for a four-cent rise in the average check to $186.06, payment activity in February dropped from January 1992: first payments by 42 percent, final payments by 25 percent, and weeks paid and net benefits by 13 percent each.

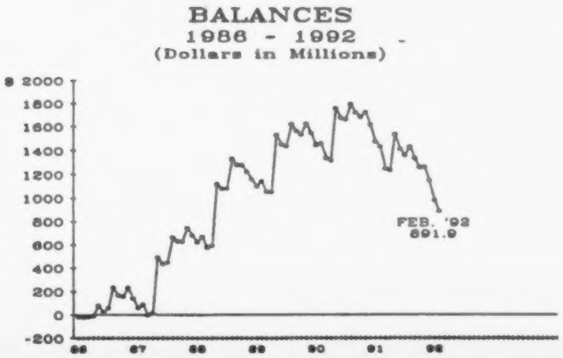
The February 29, 1992, Unemployment Trust Fund balance of $892 million was down by $93 million from January 31, as disbursements of $171 million exceeded $78 million in income.

EUC PROGRAM ACTIVITY

	Feb. 1992	Cumulative
First payments	17,681	118,704
Weeks Comp.	354,924	1,004,155
Benefit Amount	$67,657,195	$191,760,819
Average Check	$191	$191

In February, 17,681 persons received checks totalling $68 million or an average of $191 weekly for Emergency Unemployment Compensation benefits. These figures include payments to former federal employees and veterans, as well as to regular UC exhaustees. EUC began November 17 in all states. Pennsylvania claimants can draw up to 33 weeks of benefits. No new EUC claims may be filed after July 4, 1992.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY



FEBRUARY 1992		
Income	$	78,346,365
Disbursements	$	171,263,112
Cash Reserves	$	891,889,776

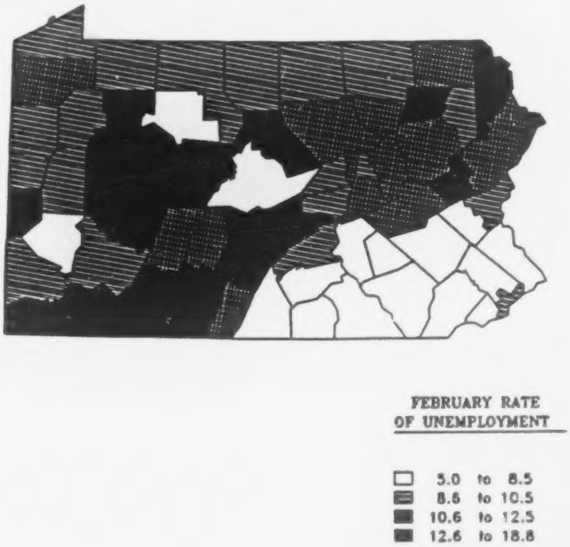
UNEMPLOYMENT ... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

RATES CLIMBED in February for the second straight month in 65 Pennsylvania counties. The increases were largely seasonal. Only Jefferson County had a lower rate in February than in January, and it involved a drop of only about 100 persons.

In February, there were 35 counties with double-digit rates – up sharply from October 1991 when there were only two. A year before, in February 1991, there were 29 counties with double-digit rates and four in October 1990.

Near the end of a recession, when jobs begin to open up, unemployment can rise even while many persons return to work. This is because job openings encourage more discouraged workers to reenter the labor force than there are jobs available for them. This partly explains the large unemployment rise in Philadelphia and its four surrounding counties. Considering just Bucks County, for example, growth in the labor force from January to February accounted for 3,400, or 83 percent, of the 4,100 unemployment increase. Two of the five counties, Bucks and Chester, had month-to-month rate hikes of 1.0 percentage point or more.

In February, the overall rate range of 5.0 to 18.8 percent among Pennsylvania's counties was little changed from January and from February 1991.



COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RANKING

	FEBRUARY 1992 P/			JANUARY	
	RANK	RATE	VOLUME	RATE	DIFF.
Cumberland	1	5.0	5,600	4.9	0.1
Chester	2	6.2	12,300	5.2	1.0
Dauphin	2	6.2	8,600	5.8	0.4
Allegheny	4	6.6	44,800	6.1	0.5
Montgomery	4	6.6	25,300	5.8	0.8
Lancaster	6	6.7	15,300	6.2	0.5
Delaware	7	6.8	19,600	6.1	0.7
Lebanon	7	6.8	4,500	6.0	0.8
Centre	9	6.9	4,800	6.8	0.1
Adams	10	7.1	2,800	6.8	0.3
York	11	7.7	14,400	6.8	0.9
Berks	12	7.9	14,000	7.4	0.5
Franklin	12	7.9	4,800	7.3	0.6
Bucks	14	8.5	25,500	7.2	1.3
Elk	14	8.5	1,500	7.7	0.8
Lehigh	14	8.5	13,100	7.7	0.8
Bradford	17	8.6	2,700	8.0	0.6
Northampton	18	8.7	10,500	7.8	0.9
Butler	19	8.9	7,200	8.2	0.7
Perry	19	8.9	1,900	8.4	0.5
Philadelphia	19	8.9	65,000	8.0	0.9
Mercer	22	9.1	4,800	8.0	1.1
Washington	22	9.1	8,800	8.6	0.5
McKean	24	9.2	2,000	8.5	0.7
Warren	25	9.3	2,200	8.8	0.5
Erie	26	9.4	13,100	9.2	0.2
Snyder	26	9.4	1,800	8.6	0.8
Union	26	9.4	1,600	8.5	0.9
Westmoreland	26	9.4	17,100	8.9	0.5
Lackawanna	30	9.6	10,600	8.7	0.9
Cameron	31	9.8	300	8.7	1.1
Montour	31	9.8	800	7.5	2.3
Tioga	33	10.0	1,900	9.3	0.7
Venango	33	10.0	2,500	9.0	1.0
Lawrence	35	10.1	5,000	9.3	0.8
Potter	36	10.5	900	9.5	1.0
Blair	37	10.6	6,700	9.5	1.1
Luzerne	37	10.6	17,400	9.8	0.8
Lycoming	37	10.6	6,500	9.6	1.0
Crawford	40	10.8	4,400	10.4	0.4
Fulton	40	10.8	700	10.4	0.4
Susquehanna	40	10.8	2,100	10.0	0.8
Monroe	43	11.0	5,600	10.6	0.4
Schuylkill	44	11.3	8,300	10.1	1.2
Northumberland	45	11.4	5,600	10.4	1.0
Cambria	46	11.7	7,900	10.5	1.2
Columbia	47	11.8	3,900	11.8	0.0
Pike	47	11.8	1,500	11.1	0.7
Sullivan	49	12.3	400	11.1	1.2
Carbon	50	12.7	3,400	11.6	1.1
Jefferson	51	12.9	2,700	13.1	-0.2
Beaver	52	13.0	8,200	12.5	0.5
Somerset	52	13.0	4,600	11.6	1.4
Bedford	54	13.1	3,100	11.8	1.3
Fayette	55	13.3	8,400	12.1	1.2
Armstrong	56	13.4	4,000	12.3	1.1
Clearfield	56	13.4	4,900	12.4	1.0
Indiana	58	13.8	5,100	13.1	0.7
Wayne	59	13.9	2,900	13.2	0.7
Wyoming	59	13.9	2,000	12.6	1.3
Clarion	61	14.3	2,700	11.9	2.4
Greene	62	14.4	2,000	12.6	1.8
Mifflin	63	14.7	3,200	11.9	2.8
Clinton	64	15.0	2,400	12.3	2.7
Huntingdon	65	16.1	3,200	14.7	1.4
Juniata	66	17.5	1,800	16.2	1.3
Forest	67	18.8	400	18.4	0.4

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA UNEMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

	FEB. 1992 P/ VOLUME	FEB. 1992 P/ RATE	JAN. 1992 VOLUME	JAN. 1992 RATE	FEB. 1991 VOLUME	FEB. 1991 RATE
United States	9,244.0	7.3%	8,929.0	7.1%	8,130.0	6.5%
Pennsylvania	457.0	7.6	422.0	7.1	389.0	6.6
Labor Market Area						
Allentown-Bethlehem MSA	27.2	7.9	24.9	7.3	23.1	6.8
Altoona MSA	5.9	9.2	5.1	8.1	5.5	8.9
Beaver County PMSA	7.0	11.1	6.9	11.0	6.0	9.8
Erie MSA	11.4	8.2	11.5	8.3	8.9	6.5
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA	18.4	5.4	17.7	5.2	17.6	5.2
Johnstown MSA	10.8	10.5	9.5	9.4	8.9	9.0
Lancaster MSA	14.1	6.1	13.1	5.7	11.9	5.2
Philadelphia PMSA	177.0	7.2	162.7	6.6	146.7	6.0
Pittsburgh PMSA	67.6	6.6	65.1	6.4	58.4	5.8
Reading MSA	12.4	7.0	11.8	6.7	12.4	7.0
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre MSA	34.6	9.3	32.7	8.8	30.2	8.2
Sharon MSA	4.3	8.1	3.8	7.3	3.5	6.6
State College MSA	4.3	6.2	4.1	6.1	4.1	6.2
Williamsport MSA	5.5	9.0	5.0	8.3	4.9	8.1
York MSA	16.3	7.1	14.0	6.2	13.4	5.9

P/ = Preliminary data. **Note: Data are seasonally adjusted.**

RATES WERE UP in February for both Pennsylvania and the nation. While rates were up for 14 of Pennsylvania's 15 major labor market areas, only two, the Johnstown Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and the Altoona MSA had month-to-month increases of 1.0 percentage point or more.

For the year, Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was up by a full percentage point to 7.6 percent. All 15 major labor market areas either tied or exceeded their rates of a year earlier. But while eight of the 15 had rate increases of a percentage point or more, none of the increases exceeded 1.7 percentage points.

Pennsylvania's south central region has weathered this recession better than any other part of the state. For the last 12 months, the Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle and Lancaster MSAs both have consistently had the lowest unemployment rates ranging from 4.7 to 6.1 percent. As the state capital area, the Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA has proven to be comparatively recession-proof, while the Lancaster MSA has benefited from a wide variety of goods- and service-producing jobs that have held up very well.

The Beaver County Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) has just as consistently suffered the state's highest unemployment. For the third month in a row, the Beaver County PMSA has had a double-digit rate which has risen steadily since last October. The Beaver County PMSA has never been able to pick itself up from the crippling loss of its heavy industrial base 10 years ago.

While February is the first month when the Johnstown MSA unemployment rate has exceeded 10 percent since May, Johnstown's rate has for some time been one of the state's highest. After reaching a low of 8.7 percent last November, Johnstown's rate climbed every month since then. Like Beaver, Johnstown has suffered from an erosion of its heavy industrial base. But unlike Beaver, Johnstown's problem goes beyond the loss of its heavy industry: Johnstown has a mining industry that has been in decline as well.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREA LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

		FEBRUARY 1992 P/			
SDA		LABOR		UNEMPLOYMENT	
NO.	COUNTIES	FORCE	EMP.	VOLUME	RATE
01	Erie	139.6	126.5	13.1	9.4
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	110.8	98.6	12.2	11.0
03	City of Pittsburgh	177.3	165.3	12.0	6.7
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	498.5	465.6	32.8	6.6
05	Beaver	62.8	54.6	8.2	13.0
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	147.9	131.6	16.3	11.0
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	245.7	220.2	25.5	10.4
08	Greene, Washington	111.0	100.2	10.8	9.8
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	108.5	96.1	12.3	11.4
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	215.8	189.7	26.1	12.1
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	237.1	213.0	24.2	10.2
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	87.2	78.1	9.1	10.4
14	Lackawanna	110.9	100.3	10.6	9.6
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	111.3	97.8	13.4	12.1
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	236.7	211.1	25.6	10.8
17	Philadelphia	727.9	662.8	65.0	8.9
18	Bucks	301.8	276.3	25.5	8.5
19	Montgomery	386.1	360.7	25.3	6.6
20	Delaware	289.1	269.5	19.6	6.8
21	Chester	198.9	186.6	12.3	6.2
22	Lehigh, Northampton	273.9	250.2	23.6	8.6
23	Berks	176.3	162.3	14.0	7.9
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	346.7	324.3	22.4	6.5
25	Lancaster	228.0	212.7	15.3	6.7
26	York	186.7	172.3	14.4	7.7
27	Adams, Franklin	101.5	93.8	7.7	7.6
28	Lawrence, Mercer	101.9	92.1	9.8	9.6
29	Montour, Northumberland	57.5	51.0	6.4	11.2
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	**5977.0**	**5463.0**	**514.0**	**8.6**

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

SPECIAL INTEREST TOPIC

Pennsylvania Leads Nation In Test of Economic Development System

Pennsylvania has been chosen by the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (NOICC) as the lead state of six pilot states which began testing in March an electronic database system for economic development and business and industry planning. The Economic Development and Employer Planning System (EDEPS) is the first comprehensive national system of its kind developed specifically for economic development and business planning purposes.

Pilot testing is currently underway at 16 sites in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Connecticut, Iowa and Utah. The Pennsylvania Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (POICC) within the Department of Labor and Industry is coordinating this effort to develop and test the system.

The Economic Development and Employer Planning System (EDEPS) contains national, state and local area economic data organized and integrated in a computerized user-friendly database system. Principal users will be organizations involved with long-term economic planning such as regional economic development corporations and persons in the public or private sectors who are involved in start-up or expansion decisions for business and industry. EDEPS will also be useful for many individuals or businesses seeking information on the economic status of a state or substate area.

The EDEPS database includes such information as population and labor force data, income characteristics, area wages, occupational patterns, training resources, listings of industrial parks and sites for development, the availability of financial and technical assistance in a particular community or state and quality of life factors.

POICC is an eleven-member organization designated by the Governor to promote and coordinate the development and use of occupational, labor market and career information. POICC member agencies include the Pennsylvania Departments of Labor and Industry, Education, Public Welfare, the Pennsylvania Economic Development Partnership, the State Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, the State Board for Vocational Education, the State Job Training Coordinating Council and the Governor's Policy Office.

For more information about EDEPS in Pennsylvania contact Fritz Fichtner, Executive Director, POICC, at (717) 787-8646.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by average annual covered employment. Average annual covered employment is estimated until six months after year's end due to a lag in reporting covered employment.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employee contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

56845-1

ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

ISSUED: May 1992

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR FORCE

.... *A Monthly Statistical Analysis*

APRIL 1992 HIGHLIGHTS

- Pennsylvania's joblessness increased in April; the statewide rate of unemployment, seasonally adjusted, climbed to 7.9 percent.
- Nonfarm jobs rose seasonally by 40,100 in April to 5,033,300. They were about 50,100 under their level of April 1991.

In March 1992 . . .

- Average weekly earnings of production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries climbed to $475.78, as the average workweek increased by 0.3 hour and average hourly pay by 5 cents.
- The total number of initial claims dipped 3 percent from February but weeks claimed rose by 11 percent.
- More than $79 million benefits were paid to emergency unemployment compensation claimants.
- Unadjusted unemployment rates fell in 66 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties.
- All 15 of Pennsylvania's major labor market areas had lower seasonally adjusted unemployment rates than in February.

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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Robert P. Casey, Governor
Department of Labor and Industry
Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force . . . A Monthly Statistical Analysis is published monthly by the Bureau of Research and Statistics. Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

ADDRESS INQUIRIES TO:
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
LABOR AND INDUSTRY BUILDING
SEVENTH AND FORSTER STREETS
HARRISBURG, PA 17121
PHONE: (717) 787-6466

Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania.

The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	Phone Number	Counties Served
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 Philadelphia	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314 Reading	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)963-3443 Scranton	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider Larry Baugher	(717)771-1299 York	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 Williamsport	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley Debra Nicholson	(814)533-2213 Johnstown	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron, Greene
William Ceriani Roberta Wilson	(412)565-5350 Pittsburgh	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler, Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 Erie	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

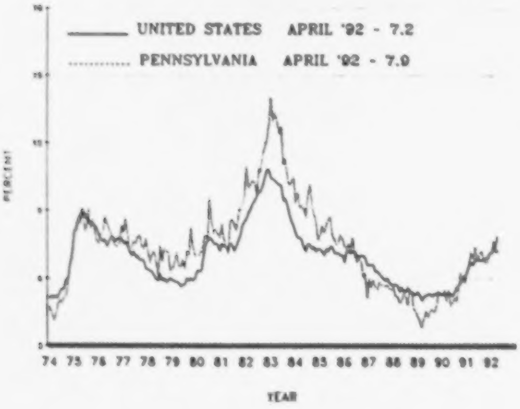
JOBLESSNESS in Pennsylvania jumped to a new recession high in April as employment fell. The statewide seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment rose to 7.9 percent in April from 7.2 percent in March. The nation's rate went the other direction, down to 7.2 percent in April from 7.3 percent in March.

Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show April's unemployment in Pennsylvania, adjusted for seasonality, up 42,000 to 470,000. This was the highest number of unemployed during the recession, and April's rate of 7.9 percent was the highest since November 1985 when the rate was also 7.9 percent. Compared to one year ago, the rate was up from 6.9 percent.

Employment, seasonally adjusted, fell 89,000 during April to 5,469,000. This was only 2,000 above the recession low of March 1991, and 59,000 below the level of one year ago. Employment had been climbing very slowly during the anemic economic recovery.

Although these numbers are very negative, they do not represent an economy slipping lower. Attempts at getting an economic recovery moving have been very slow and frustrating, keeping many people unemployed for long periods of time. Nevertheless, the early stages of recovery are in place. Demand for goods and services is rising and housing construction is rising. Businesses in Pennsylvania and the nation are working overtime to meet the increased demand. And nationwide, temporary-help employment has been up two months in a row. As stated by the Deputy Commissioner for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Increases in business services are often a bellwether of job growth, as employers are hesitant to begin hiring permanent employes until they are confident that an upturn in business will be sustained. Employers typically first react by increasing the hours of their existing workforce in order to increase output or by turning to business service firms to obtain either direct services or temporary workers to meet their growing demands."

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

	APR. 1992	MAR. 1992	APR. 1991	CHANGE FROM MAR. 1992	CHANGE FROM APR. 1991
Civilian Labor Force	**5,915**	5,901	5,911	14	4
Employment	**5,448**	5,451	5,507	-3	-59
Unemployment	**467**	450	404	17	63
Rate of Unemp.	**7.9%**	7.6%	6.8%	0.3	1.1
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
Civilian Labor Force	**5,939**	5,986	5,938	-47	1
Employment	**5,469**	5,558	5,528	-89	-59
Unemployment	**470**	428	410	42	60
Rate of Unemp.	**7.9%**	7.2%	6.9%	0.7	1.0

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

	APR. 1992 AP/	MAR. 1992 P/	FEB. 1992	MAR. 1991	CHANGE FROM FEB. 1992	MAR. 1991
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	5,033.3	4,993.2	4,969.7	5,056.2	23.5	-63.0
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,162.9	1,149.6	1,145.2	1,188.1	4.4	-38.5
Mining	23.9	23.6	23.6	24.9	0.0	-1.3
Construction	187.6	175.6	170.9	187.7	4.7	-12.1
Manufacturing	951.4	950.4	950.7	975.5	-0.3	-25.1
Durable Goods	527.7	525.3	525.2	547.7	0.1	-22.4
Lumber and Wood		27.2	26.9	28.6	0.3	-1.4
Furniture and Fixtures		17.4	17.2	17.9	0.2	-0.5
Stone, Clay, and Glass		40.6	40.2	43.0	0.4	-2.4
Primary Metals		81.5	81.4	84.2	0.1	-2.7
Fabricated Metals		80.8	81.5	85.0	-0.7	-4.2
Industrial Machinery		98.8	99.2	105.2	-0.4	-6.4
Electric and Electronic Equipment		73.8	74.0	77.2	-0.2	-3.4
Transportation Equipment		48.0	47.5	48.9	0.5	-0.9
Instruments and Related		37.4	37.8	38.8	-0.4	-1.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing		19.8	19.5	18.9	0.3	0.9
Nondurable Goods	423.7	425.1	425.5	427.8	-0.4	-2.7
Food and Kindred		87.6	87.6	88.3	0.0	-0.7
Textile Mill		26.1	25.9	25.3	0.2	0.8
Apparel and Other Textiles		65.9	66.4	66.5	-0.5	-0.6
Paper and Allied		38.6	38.6	39.3	0.0	-0.7
Printing and Publishing		83.1	83.0	84.3	0.1	-1.2
Chemicals and Allied		63.0	63.0	63.2	0.0	-0.2
Petroleum and Coal		10.9	10.9	10.9	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Plastics		41.4	41.7	40.9	-0.3	0.5
Leather		7.5	7.4	8.1	0.1	-0.6
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3,869.5	3,842.5	3,823.9	3,867.8	18.6	-25.3
Transportation	156.7	155.8	155.8	157.4	0.0	-1.6
Public Utilities	104.5	104.8	104.9	105.1	-0.1	-0.3
Communications		51.6	51.8	51.0	-0.2	0.6
Electric, Gas and Sanitary		53.2	53.1	54.1	0.1	-0.9
Wholesale Trade	260.5	259.3	259.7	267.7	-0.4	-8.4
Retail Trade	870.6	862.1	859.5	873.1	2.6	-11.0
General Merchandise Stores		107.0	107.6	113.2	-0.6	-6.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	300.6	299.5	298.9	298.9	0.6	0.6
Finance		141.6	141.5	139.3	0.1	2.3
Insurance		118.0	117.7	118.6	0.3	-0.6
Real Estate		39.9	39.7	41.0	0.2	-1.1
Services	1,461.7	1,446.5	1,436.7	1,443.9	9.8	2.6
Business		193.6	193.0	200.9	0.6	-7.3
Health		501.2	499.0	485.3	2.2	15.9
Hospitals		267.8	267.1	259.2	0.7	8.6
Legal		40.9	41.0	41.9	-0.1	-1.0
Educational		169.5	168.5	169.3	1.0	0.2
Social		113.4	112.4	109.5	1.0	3.9
Other		427.9	422.8	437.0	5.1	-9.1
Government	714.9	714.5	708.4	721.7	6.1	-7.2
Federal		136.7	136.3	138.4	0.4	-1.7
State		143.7	144.8	157.8	-1.1	-14.1
Local		434.1	427.3	425.5	6.8	8.6
PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.8

AP/ = Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data, used to compute "change from" columns.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

JOBS ROSE for the third straight month in April to 5,033,300, according to advance preliminary data from the monthly survey of employer payrolls. This was an increase of 40,100 jobs from March. Goods-producing jobs rose by 13,300, led by a gain of 12,000 in construction; service-producing jobs increased by 27,000, especially in the services and retail trade sectors. Most sectors among nonagricultural jobs, however, were below their April 1991 levels most notably in the goods-producing industries. Only services and finance, insurance and real estate had gains on a year-to-year comparison.

JOBS WERE UP again in March for the second straight month to 4,993,200. While this represented a month-to-month pickup of 23,500 from February, March's gain was only two-thirds of the expected seasonal rise. Further, March's job count was off by 63,000 from the recession month of March 1991. In this respect, March was little changed from the 60,000 plus shortfalls experienced in the beginning of the year when comparisons were made between January and February 1992 and the same months a year before.

The department's job count excludes farm workers, domestic workers, unpaid family workers, and the self-employed.

For March, about 80 percent of the overall improvement was in the service-producing sector -- almost all of whose industry groups showed modest job gains. The largest share of these gains was in services and local government -- both of which showed an over-the-year improvement as well. The standout gainer was health services. Nationally, the health care industry created 425,000 new jobs in 1991. In Pennsylvania, health services gained nearly 16,000 additional jobs in the 12 months from March 1991. Nevertheless, the service-producing sector as a whole was down 25,300 jobs from its level of March 1991.

Over the year, the goods-producing sector was down even more. Compared to March 1991, goods-producing jobs were off by 38,500 -- only 4,400 over February's record low. This was less than half of seasonal expectations. A month-to-month increase in construction countered yet another over-the-month dip in manufacturing. But in construction, this climb was only a little better than half the seasonally expected rise.

For the third month in a row, manufacturing jobs reached another record low. The uptick of only 100 new jobs since February in durable goods was more than countered by the dip of 400 in nondurable goods. In contrast, the two combined should have added almost 2,000 jobs in March. For the second consecutive month, jobs in nondurable goods also experienced a record low. Each month the particular industry group leading the nondurables' downward spiral has varied. For example, in the months of January and February it was food, while in March it was apparel. Nevertheless, manufacturing's problem has not been confined to just a few industries; it has been spread widely throughout both of its component groups. Over the year, two out of three nondurable goods industries and all but one of the durable goods industries lost jobs.

EMPLOYERS

Looking for workers for employee training that's specific to your business? Then you're looking for the Pennsylvania Job Center near you; where employers find the employees they need, and workers find the jobs they want.

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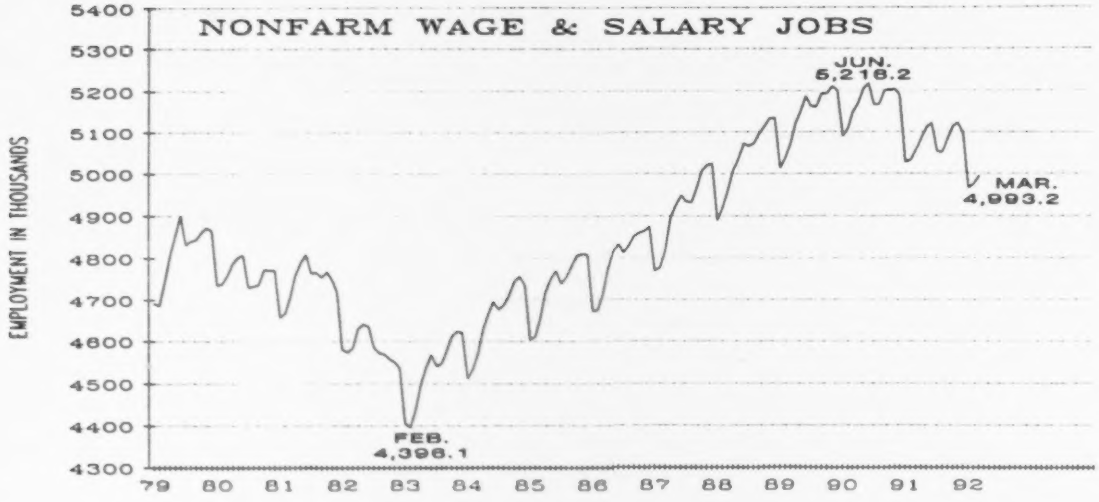
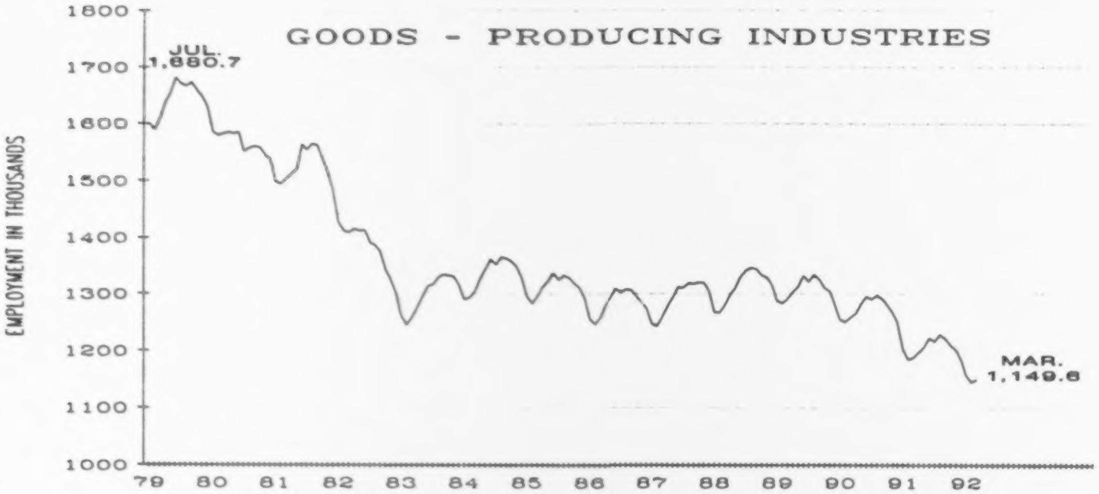
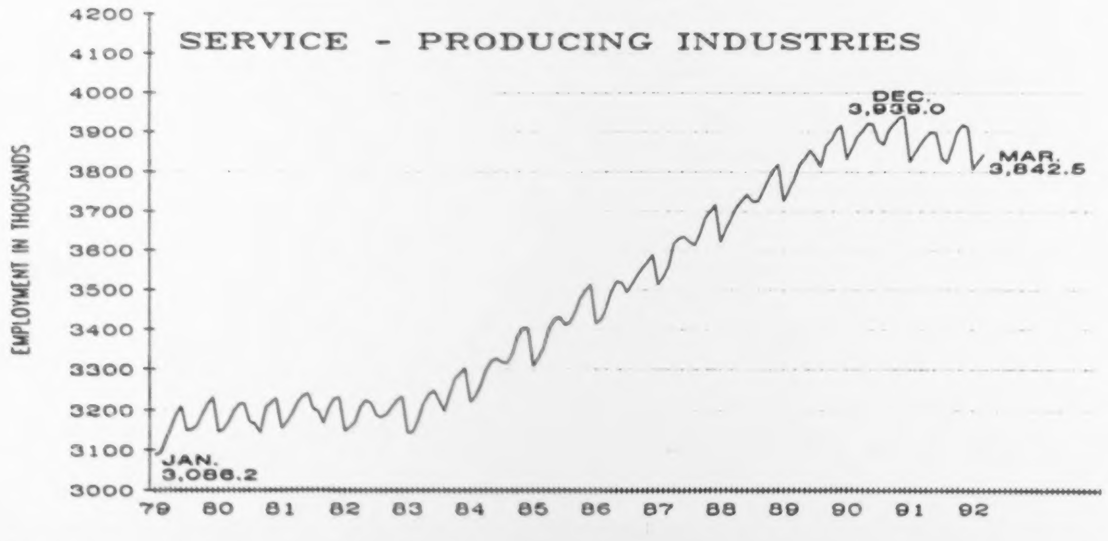
1-800-622-JOBS

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT

in Pennsylvania







MONTH AND YEAR

ESTABLISHMENT PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS AND EARNINGS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	MAR. 1992 P/	FEB. 1992	MAR. 1991	MAR. 1992 P/	FEB. 1992	MAR. 1991	MAR. 1992 P/	FEB. 1992	MAR. 1991
Manufacturing	475.78	470.26	454.00	40.7	40.4	40.0	11.69	11.64	11.35
Durable Goods	515.84	511.70	489.57	41.6	41.5	40.9	12.40	12.33	11.97
Lumber and Wood	379.93	367.30	335.16	39.7	38.3	36.0	9.57	9.59	9.31
Furniture and Fixtures	384.87	379.25	374.42	39.8	39.3	38.6	9.67	9.65	9.70
Stone, Clay, and Glass	499.38	498.52	478.23	41.0	41.2	40.7	12.18	12.10	11.75
Primary Metals	590.10	589.53	552.80	42.0	41.9	41.1	14.05	14.07	13.45
Fabricated Metals	489.30	483.00	456.44	42.0	42.0	40.9	11.65	11.50	11.16
Industrial Machinery	541.40	538.45	530.85	42.9	42.7	42.4	12.62	12.61	12.52
Electric and Electronic Equipment	495.33	495.33	471.24	42.3	42.3	42.0	11.71	11.71	11.22
Transportation Equipment	607.10	588.13	572.24	40.8	40.2	40.7	14.88	14.63	14.06
Instruments and Related	490.80	489.50	465.75	40.9	41.1	40.5	12.00	11.91	11.50
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	481.19	470.37	440.98	40.2	40.1	39.8	11.97	11.73	11.08
Nondurable Goods	426.60	422.18	408.84	39.5	39.2	38.9	10.80	10.77	10.51
Food and Kindred	460.40	458.17	438.85	40.0	39.6	39.5	11.51	11.57	11.11
Textile Mill	326.04	325.20	307.69	39.0	38.9	37.8	8.36	8.36	8.14
Apparel and Other Textiles	249.57	246.40	235.98	35.5	35.0	34.3	7.03	7.04	6.88
Paper and Allied	513.89	511.34	494.91	42.4	42.4	41.8	12.12	12.06	11.84
Printing and Publishing	474.24	467.78	462.94	39.0	38.5	39.1	12.16	12.15	11.84
Chemicals and Allied	587.55	577.80	558.95	42.3	41.9	41.9	13.89	13.79	13.34
Petroleum and Coal	729.06	702.35	722.89	43.5	42.8	43.6	16.76	16.41	16.58
Rubber and Plastics	437.00	431.34	415.74	42.1	42.0	41.0	10.38	10.27	10.14
Leather	275.44	274.64	274.54	36.1	35.9	37.0	7.63	7.65	7.42
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
Communications	614.46	609.34	575.23	39.9	39.8	38.4	15.40	15.31	14.98
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary	745.93	735.25	712.75	42.6	42.5	42.1	17.51	17.30	16.93

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

RECORD HOURLY EARNINGS

of $11.69 were paid to Pennsylvania's production workers during the survey week in March. This was up 5 cents an hour from February and up 34 cents an hour from March 1991. March's average workweek was up as well, to a level nearly three-fourths of an hour above the 40 hour norm. It is above this normative level that hours can be reduced whenever production must be curtailed.

The increase in March's hours coupled with the hike in the hourly pay resulted in a weekly pay boost of $5.52 to $475.78. This was nearly 5 percent above the average pay of a year ago.

As usual, durable goods workers averaged the highest hours and pay. At $12.40 an hour, their March pay rate was at a record high; and at 41.6 hours, their average workweek was comfortably over the standard.

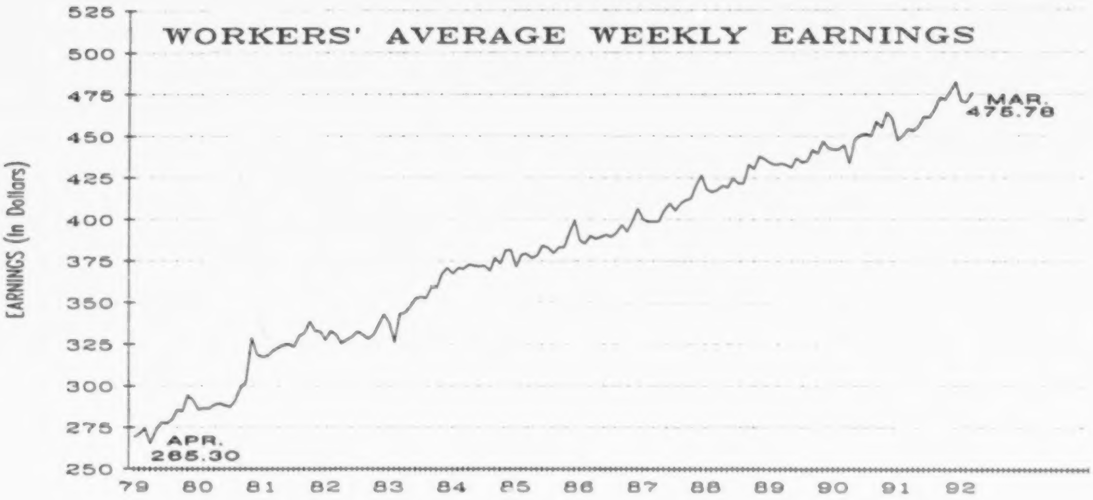
Nevertheless, while eight of the ten hard goods industries had wage rates ranging from $11.65 to $14.88, lumber and furniture were two industries with hourly wages averaging under $10. Also, while four hard goods industries had workweeks of 42 hours or more, these two industries had average workweeks below 40 hours.

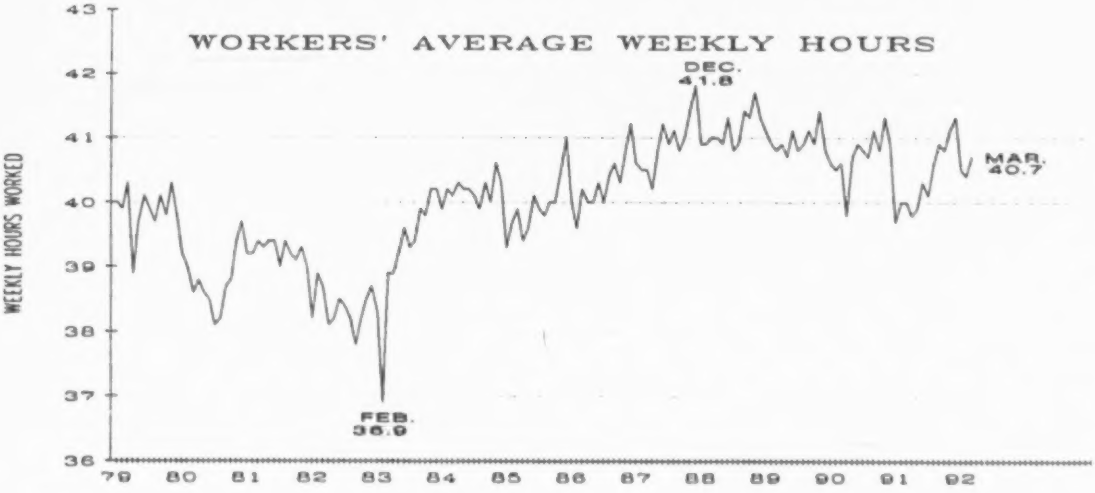
Typically, nondurable goods industries average lower hours and pay. The month of March was not an exception. The soft goods average workweek of 39.5 hours was two hours shorter than the average for hard goods, and the soft goods hourly pay average was about $1.50 less than for hard goods. This resulted in soft goods average weekly earnings that were $90 shy of the hard goods average.

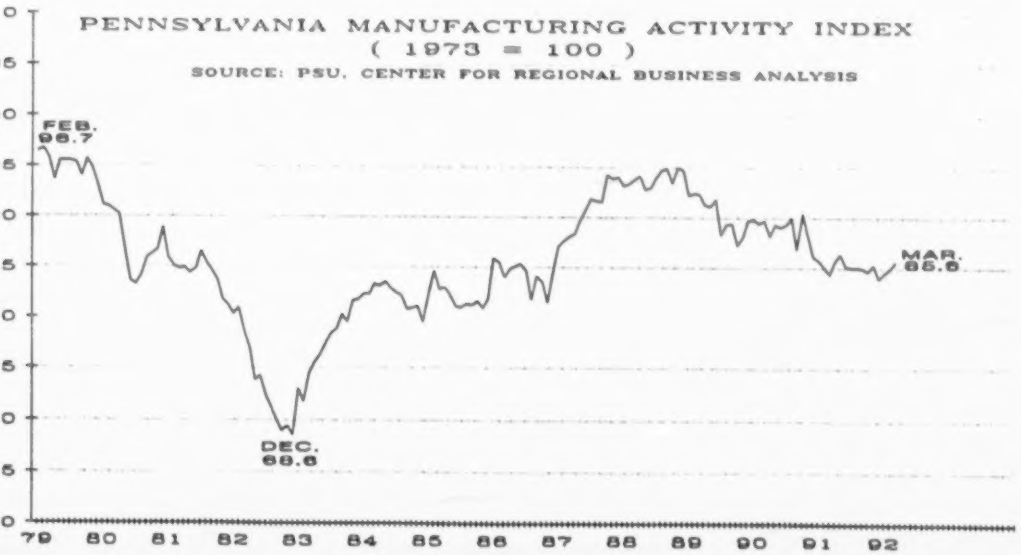
One soft goods industry, petroleum and coal products, had the highest weekly hours, 43.5, and the highest hourly pay, $16.76, of all 19 industry groups. Nevertheless, two other soft goods industries, apparel and leather products with workweeks of about 36 hours and hourly earnings of about $7.50, pulled down the soft goods average. Apparel and leather products have consistently been at the bottom of the industry groups in both pay and hours worked.

MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

in Pennsylvania







MONTH AND YEAR

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

REGULAR PROGRAM ACTIVITY

	MAR. 1992	FEB. 1992	MAR. 1991	CHANGE FROM FEB. 1992	CHANGE FROM MAR. 1991
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	**106,376**	109,106	109,651	-2,730	-3,275
Weeks Claimed	**1,114,767**	1,002,226	993,461	112,541	121,306
...Average Weekly Volume	**253,356**	238,625	236,538	14,731	16,818
Insured Unemployment Rate	**5.3%**	5.0%	4.9%	0.3	0.4
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	**44,726**	58,176	48,880	-13,450	-4,154
Final Payments	**14,794**	14,061	11,193	733	3,601
Weeks Paid	**935,895**	920,529	952,117	15,366	-16,222
Net Benefit Amount	**$174,084,375**	$171,272,629	$175,477,451	$2,811,746	-$1,393,076
Average Check	**$186.01**	$186.06	$184.30	-$0.05	$1.71

INITIAL CLAIMS FELL in March for the second consecutive month to a five-month low of 106,376, or 3 percent under March 1991. Continued claims, however, increased 11 percent from February 1992 and 12 percent from March 1991 to 1,114,767. This raised the insured unemployment rate 0.3 percentage point since February to 5.3 percent, its highest level since February 1984.

Meanwhile, first payments declined in March for the fourth consecutive month to 44,726. This was 4,154 less than a year ago. Final payments increased 5 percent from February and 32 percent since March 1991. Both weeks paid and net benefits rose by less than 2 percent over February and the average check stayed near $186.

The March 31, 1992, Unemployment Trust Fund balance fell to $725 million as disbursements of $174 million exceeded the $8 million in income.

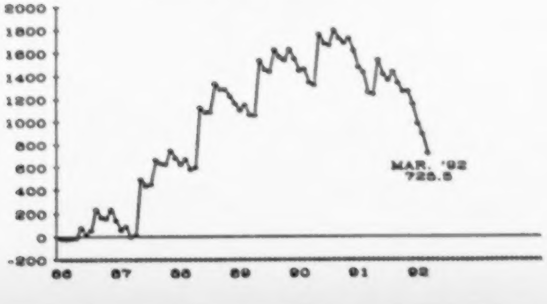
EUC PROGRAM ACTIVITY

	Mar. 1992	Cumulative
First payments	17,144	135,848
Weeks Comp.	414,097	1,418,252
Benefit Amount	$79,040,950	$270,801,769
Average Check	$191	$191

In March, 17,144 persons received checks for the first time. Net payments totaled $79 million or an average of $191 weekly for Emergency Unemployment Compensation benefits. These figures include payments to former federal employees and veterans, as well as to regular UC exhaustees. EUC began November 17 in all states. Pennsylvania can draw up to 33 weeks of benefits. No new EUC claims may be filed after July 4, 1992.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY

BALANCES
1986 - 1992
(Dollars in Millions)



MARCH 1992

Income	$	7,669,167
Disbursements	$	174,066,414
Cash Reserves	$	725,492,529

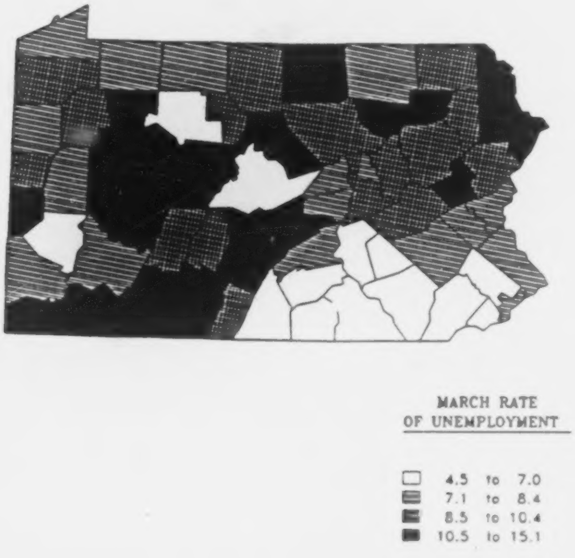
UNEMPLOYMENT ... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

RATES PLUMMETED in Pennsylvania counties in March. Sixty-six of the 67 counties had lower unemployment rates in March than in February -- two of them by three percentage points. Since county rates are not seasonally adjusted, it is normal for most March rates to show a substantial improvement over February.

As usual, the counties with the smallest populations showed the greatest percentage changes. Of the 17 counties showing a change of 1.0 percent or more from March 1991, only Schuylkill County had a numerical change of more than 600 people. Its decline of 800 claimants over the year represented a fall of 10 percent from their unemployment level of 7,900 reached in each of the first three months of 1991.

For the month, counties with double-digit rates declined to 26 in March from 36 in February and from 30 in March 1991. September 1990 was the last month where rates for all counties were below 10 percent.

It should be noted that Pennsylvania's civilian labor force (those working plus those actively seeking work) rose for the year by 104,000 people, and of this number 92,000 found jobs. The growth in the labor force is often attributed to the return of workers discouraged by the economy from looking for jobs. In fact, a much larger number appear to be those who would rather not work but feel forced by financial pressure to enter the work force.



COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RANKING

	MARCH 1992 P/			FEBRUARY	
	RANK	RATE	VOLUME	RATE	DIFF.
Cumberland	1	4.5	5,000	5.1	-0.6
Chester	2	5.2	10,300	6.0	-0.8
Dauphin	3	5.6	7,600	6.3	-0.7
Lancaster	3	5.6	12,700	6.7	-1.1
Delaware	5	5.9	16,900	6.7	-0.8
Montgomery	5	5.9	22,700	6.5	-0.6
Allegheny	7	6.1	40,900	6.7	-0.6
Centre	7	6.1	4,200	6.9	-0.8
Lebanon	7	6.1	4,000	6.9	-0.8
Adams	10	6.2	2,500	7.2	-1.0
Elk	11	6.8	1,200	8.5	-1.7
Franklin	12	6.9	4,200	7.9	-1.0
York	13	7.0	13,000	7.8	-0.8
Berks	14	7.2	12,600	8.0	-0.8
Bucks	15	7.3	21,700	8.4	-1.1
Lehigh	15	7.3	11,100	8.5	-1.2
Butler	17	7.7	6,200	8.9	-1.2
Northampton	17	7.7	9,200	8.8	-1.1
Bradford	19	7.8	2,400	8.8	-1.0
Perry	19	7.8	1,700	8.9	-1.1
Union	21	7.9	1,400	9.5	-1.6
Erie	22	8.0	11,000	9.5	-1.5
Mercer	22	8.0	4,100	9.3	-1.3
Montour	22	8.0	700	9.8	-1.8
Philadelphia	25	8.1	58,100	8.8	-0.7
Warren	25	8.1	1,900	9.3	-1.2
Washington	25	8.1	7,700	9.2	-1.1
Snyder	28	8.3	1,600	9.5	-1.2
Westmoreland	28	8.3	15,000	9.4	-1.1
McKean	30	8.4	1,800	9.3	-0.9
Cameron	31	8.5	200	10.1	-1.6
Lackawanna	32	8.9	9,700	9.6	-0.7
Lawrence	32	8.9	4,300	10.1	-1.2
Lycoming	34	9.0	5,400	10.6	-1.6
Venango	35	9.3	2,400	10.0	-0.7
Blair	36	9.5	5,900	10.6	-1.1
Fulton	37	9.7	600	10.7	-1.0
Luzerne	37	9.7	15,600	10.7	-1.0
Crawford	39	9.9	4,000	10.8	-0.9
Potter	39	9.9	900	10.7	-0.8
Schuylkill	39	9.9	7,100	11.3	-1.4
Northumberland	42	10.1	5,000	11.5	-1.4
Cambria	43	10.2	6,700	11.7	-1.5
Columbia	44	10.4	3,400	12.0	-1.6
Monroe	44	10.4	5,200	11.4	-1.0
Susquehanna	44	10.4	2,000	11.2	-0.8
Beaver	47	10.7	6,500	12.9	-2.2
Pike	47	10.7	1,400	12.3	-1.6
Sullivan	49	10.8	300	12.3	-1.5
Carbon	50	10.9	2,900	12.8	-1.9
Tioga	51	11.0	2,100	10.2	0.8
Clarion	52	11.1	2,100	14.3	-3.2
Jefferson	53	11.2	2,300	13.0	-1.8
Fayette	54	11.3	6,900	13.3	-2.0
Bedford	55	11.4	2,600	13.2	-1.8
Wayne	56	11.7	2,400	14.1	-2.4
Clearfield	57	11.8	4,200	13.5	-1.7
Somerset	57	11.8	4,000	13.1	-1.3
Armstrong	59	11.9	3,500	13.3	-1.4
Greene	60	12.3	1,700	14.5	-2.2
Indiana	61	12.4	4,600	13.8	-1.4
Wyoming	61	12.4	1,700	13.7	-1.3
Mifflin	63	13.0	2,800	14.7	-1.7
Clinton	64	13.3	2,100	15.0	-1.7
Forest	65	14.1	300	18.9	-4.8
Huntingdon	66	14.9	2,900	16.1	-1.2
Juniata	67	15.1	1,500	17.4	-2.3

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA UNEMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

	MAR. 1992 P/		FEB. 1992		MAR. 1991	
	VOLUME	RATE	VOLUME	RATE	VOLUME	RATE
United States	9,242.0	7.3%	9,244.0	7.3%	8,416.0	6.7%
Pennsylvania	428.0	7.2	457.0	7.6	418.0	7.1
Labor Market Area						
Allentown-Bethlehem MSA	25.2	7.4	27.5	8.0	24.3	7.2
Altoona MSA	5.6	8.9	5.9	9.3	6.0	9.8
Beaver County PMSA	6.4	10.3	7.0	11.1	6.3	10.4
Erie MSA	10.6	7.7	11.5	8.2	9.6	7.1
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA	18.0	5.3	18.4	5.4	19.0	5.7
Johnstown MSA	10.1	9.9	10.9	10.6	10.4	10.5
Lancaster MSA	12.7	5.5	14.8	6.3	13.0	5.7
Philadelphia PMSA	165.6	6.8	176.7	7.2	155.2	6.5
Pittsburgh PMSA	67.0	6.6	68.1	6.7	62.0	6.2
Reading MSA	11.8	6.7	12.3	6.9	12.4	7.2
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre MSA	34.5	9.3	34.9	9.4	31.6	8.7
Sharon MSA	3.9	7.4	4.4	8.3	4.0	7.6
State College MSA	4.2	6.1	4.3	6.2	4.2	6.4
Williamsport MSA	5.1	8.4	5.5	9.0	5.2	8.7
York MSA	14.6	6.4	16.6	7.3	14.2	6.4

P/ = Preliminary data. **Note: Data are seasonally adjusted.**

PENNSYLVANIA'S RATE dropped in March for the first time in 1992. Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted rate of 7.2 percent beat the U.S. rate for the first time since November. Its 0.4 percentage point fall from 7.6 percent in February represented an unemployment decline of 29,000 over the month.

All 15 labor market areas showed seasonal improvement from February, and nine of them improved over the year. While none were down for the month by as much as a percentage point, the York and Sharon Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) showed the greatest month-to-month improvement: Both of them were down by 0.9 percentage point. Numerically, the greatest monthly decline, 11,100, was in the Philadelphia Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA). But then, reflecting its population, nearly 40 percent of Pennsylvania's unemployed live in this area.

The Beaver County PMSA was the only one of the 15 major labor market areas to have a double-digit unemployment rate in March -- down from two double-digit areas in February and in March 1991. Beaver County has had a double-digit rate since December 1991, and a rate above 9.5 percent in all but four months of 1991. This area, along the West Virginia and Ohio borders, has been heavily dependent on the steel industry, and has never really recovered from its contraction in the 1981-82 recession.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from 5.2 percent in SDA 21 to 10.8 percent in SDAs 10 and 15.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREA LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

		MARCH	1992 P/		
SDA		LABOR		UNEMPLOYMENT	
NO.	COUNTIES	FORCE	EMP.	VOLUME	RATE
01	Erie	136.6	125.6	11.0	8.0
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	109.0	98.5	10.5	9.7
03	City of Pittsburgh	176.2	165.0	11.2	6.4
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	494.2	464.6	29.7	6.0
05	Beaver	61.1	54.6	6.5	10.7
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	146.5	132.2	14.3	9.8
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	241.6	219.7	21.9	9.1
08	Greene, Washington	109.4	100.0	9.4	8.6
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	106.7	96.1	10.6	9.9
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	210.8	188.1	22.7	10.8
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	234.7	213.9	20.8	8.9
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	86.4	77.8	8.6	9.9
14	Lackawanna	109.4	99.7	9.7	8.9
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	109.6	97.8	11.8	10.8
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	232.9	210.2	22.7	9.8
17	Philadelphia	717.3	659.2	58.1	8.1
18	Bucks	296.4	274.8	21.7	7.3
19	Montgomery	381.4	358.8	22.7	5.9
20	Delaware	285.0	268.1	16.9	5.9
21	Chester	195.9	185.6	10.3	5.2
22	Lehigh, Northampton	270.6	250.3	20.3	7.5
23	Berks	175.3	162.7	12.6	7.2
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	343.4	323.7	19.7	5.7
25	Lancaster	227.3	214.6	12.7	5.6
26	York	184.8	171.8	13.0	7.0
27	Adams, Franklin	100.5	93.8	6.7	6.7
28	Lawrence, Mercer	100.7	92.2	8.5	8.4
29	Montour, Northumberland	57.4	51.7	5.6	9.8
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	**5901.0**	**5451.0**	**450.0**	**7.6**

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by average annual covered employment. Average annual covered employment is estimated until six months after year's end due to a lag in reporting covered employment.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employee contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

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ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON/WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

ISSUED: June 1992

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR FORCE

.... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

MAY 1992 HIGHLIGHTS

- Pennsylvania's joblessness fell in May; the statewide rate of unemployment, seasonally adjusted, dipped 0.1 percentage point to 7.8 percent.
- Nonfarm jobs rose seasonally by 25,300 in May to 5,046,300. They were about 63,600 below their level of May 1991.

In April 1992 . . .

- Average weekly earnings of production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries rose to $477.50, as the average workweek shrank by 0.2 hour but average hourly pay increased by 8 cents.
- The total number of initial claims rose 0.8 percent from March but weeks claimed fell by 17 percent.
- About $86 million benefits were paid to emergency unemployment compensation claimants.
- Unadjusted unemployment rates rose in 32 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties.
- All of Pennsylvania's 15 major labor market areas had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates than in March, but changes were less than one percentage point.

Special Interest Topic: 1990 Socio-Economic Data

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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Robert P. Casey, Governor
Department of Labor and Industry
Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force . . . A Monthly Statistical Analysis is published monthly by the Bureau of Research and Statistics. Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

ADDRESS INQUIRIES TO:
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LABOR AND INDUSTRY BUILDING
SEVENTH AND FORSTER STREETS
HARRISBURG, PA 17121
PHONE: (717) 787-6466

Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania.

The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	Phone Number	Counties Served
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 Philadelphia	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314 Reading	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)963-3443 Scranton	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider Larry Baugher	(717)771-1299 York	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 Williamsport	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley Debra Nicholson	(814)533-2213 Johnstown	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron, Greene
William Ceriani Roberta Wilson	(412)565-5350 Pittsburgh	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler, Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 Erie	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

JOBLESSNESS in Pennsylvania fell back a little after April's sharp increase. The statewide seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment dipped to 7.8 percent in May from 7.9 percent in April, but remained above the 7.2 percent rate recorded this March and the 7.4 percent of May 1991. The nation's seasonally adjusted rate rose sharply in May to 7.5 percent from 7.2 percent in April.

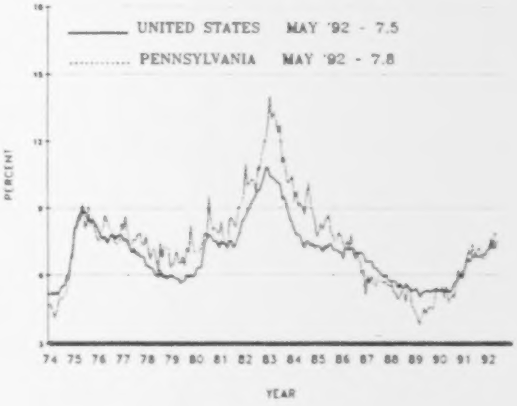
Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show May's unemployment in Pennsylvania, adjusted for seasonality, down a modest 6,000 to 464,000. Second only to 470,000 in April, this was the highest number of unemployed since June 1985. Also, second only to 7.9 percent in April, the rate of 7.8 percent was the highest since November 1985. In May 1991, the seasonally adjusted unemployment was 443,000 -- 21,000 below the May 1992 level.

Employment, seasonally adjusted, climbed to 5,510,000, up 41,000 from April's total. This was 2,000 higher than the 5,508,000 figure posted in May 1991, and 43,000 above the recession low of March 1991.

RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

				CHANGE FROM	
	MAY 1992	APR. 1992	MAY 1991	APR. 1992	MAY 1991
Civilian Labor Force	**5,966**	5,915	5,938	51	28
Employment	**5,497**	5,448	5,491	49	6
Unemployment	**469**	467	447	2	22
Rate of Unemp.	**7.9%**	7.9%	7.5%	0.0	0.4
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
Civilian Labor Force	**5,974**	5,939	5,951	35	23
Employment	**5,510**	5,469	5,508	41	2
Unemployment	**464**	470	443	-6	21
Rate of Unemp.	**7.8%**	7.9%	7.4%	-0.1	0.4

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



The May figures reflect a continuation of April's trend toward voluntary unemployment, as opposed to job loss. In April, the large jump in unemployment was attributed to workers quitting jobs to search for better jobs and to entrants into the labor force. Very little of the April increase was due to workers losing jobs. May's data show very little change in the total number of unemployed; but detailed data show that improvement in the number of workers on layoff was offset by a jump in the number of unemployed entrants into the labor force. This will likely be the trend through much of the year as the economy improves. A large number of people are working part-time jobs because they could not find full-time jobs during the recession. Many more people, who lost jobs, gave up the search for new jobs and dropped out of the labor force. As the economy improves, employment gains will gradually accommodate these people but will not make rapid improvement to unemployment. Rates of unemployment will remain high despite employment gains.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

	MAY 1992 AP/	**APR. 1992 P/**	MAR. 1992	APR. 1991	CHANGE FROM MAR. 1992	CHANGE FROM APR. 1991
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	5,046.3	**5,021.0**	4,990.6	5,083.4	30.4	-62.4
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,172.7	**1,161.8**	1,149.0	1,197.6	12.8	-35.8
Mining	24.3	**24.1**	23.6	25.4	0.5	-1.3
Construction	196.4	**186.4**	175.7	199.1	10.7	-12.7
Manufacturing	952.0	**951.3**	949.7	973.1	1.6	-21.8
Durable Goods	528.2	**527.9**	525.4	546.9	2.5	-19.0
Lumber and Wood		**28.0**	27.2	29.2	0.8	-1.2
Furniture and Fixtures		**17.5**	17.4	18.0	0.1	-0.5
Stone, Clay, and Glass		**41.7**	40.6	43.2	1.1	-1.5
Primary Metals		**81.2**	80.7	84.8	0.5	-3.6
Fabricated Metals		**80.8**	81.0	84.3	-0.2	-3.5
Industrial Machinery		**98.6**	98.7	104.1	-0.1	-5.5
Electric and Electronic Equipment		**73.8**	73.8	76.8	0.0	-3.0
Transportation Equipment		**49.1**	48.8	49.2	0.3	-0.1
Instruments and Related		**37.2**	37.4	38.1	-0.2	-0.9
Miscellaneous Manufacturing		**20.0**	19.8	19.2	0.2	0.8
Nondurable Goods	423.8	**423.4**	424.3	426.2	-0.9	-2.8
Food and Kindred		**87.0**	87.5	86.7	-0.5	0.3
Textile Mill		**26.3**	26.0	25.9	0.3	0.4
Apparel and Other Textiles		**65.1**	65.8	66.0	-0.7	-0.9
Paper and Allied		**38.3**	38.6	38.9	-0.3	-0.6
Printing and Publishing		**82.9**	82.7	84.5	0.2	-1.6
Chemicals and Allied		**63.0**	62.9	63.0	0.1	0.0
Petroleum and Coal		**11.1**	10.9	11.3	0.2	-0.2
Rubber and Plastics		**41.3**	41.4	40.8	-0.1	0.5
Leather		**7.4**	7.5	8.2	-0.1	-0.8
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3,872.9	**3,858.3**	3,840.5	3,885.3	17.8	-27.0
Transportation	156.7	**155.6**	155.9	157.5	-0.3	-1.9
Public Utilities	104.5	**104.7**	104.8	105.1	-0.1	-0.4
Communications		**51.5**	51.6	51.0	-0.1	0.5
Electric, Gas and Sanitary		**53.2**	53.2	54.1	0.0	-0.9
Wholesale Trade	259.6	**259.2**	259.1	268.1	0.1	-8.9
Retail Trade	877.7	**869.1**	863.1	879.3	6.0	-10.2
General Merchandise Stores		**105.5**	107.0	110.6	-1.5	-5.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	301.3	**300.2**	299.4	299.6	0.8	0.6
Finance		**142.3**	141.6	139.5	0.7	2.8
Insurance		**116.9**	117.8	118.4	-0.9	-1.5
Real Estate		**41.0**	40.0	41.7	1.0	-0.7
Services	1,465.0	**1,460.2**	1,447.3	1,455.2	12.9	5.0
Business		**193.8**	193.8	199.7	0.0	-5.9
Health		**502.8**	501.9	486.8	0.9	16.0
Hospitals		**268.0**	267.8	260.1	0.2	7.9
Legal		**40.6**	40.9	42.0	-0.3	-1.4
Educational		**171.2**	169.7	169.2	1.5	2.0
Social		**113.6**	113.2	110.1	0.4	3.5
Other		**438.2**	427.8	447.4	10.4	-9.2
Government	707.0	**709.3**	710.9	720.5	-1.6	-11.2
Federal		**137.0**	136.0	139.2	1.0	-2.2
State		**141.2**	143.5	157.0	-2.3	-15.8
Local		**431.1**	431.4	424.3	-0.3	6.8
PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	0.7	**0.9**	1.1	0.5	-0.2	0.4

AP/ = Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data, used to compute "change from" columns.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

JOBS ROSE for the fourth consecutive month in May to 5,046,300, according to advance preliminary data from the monthly survey of employer payrolls. The 25,300 gain from April involved primarily service-producing jobs, up a net 14,600, as gains especially in retail trade and services offset a seasonal loss in government. Goods-producing jobs rose by 10,900 led by a strong gain in construction. All industries with the exception of services and finance, insurance and real estate shared in the overall 63,600 job loss since May 1991.

JOBS WERE UP in April for the third straight month to 5,021,000. While Pennsylvania enjoyed a March-to-April gain of 30,400 jobs, this gain was only half of seasonal expectations. Jobs in April were down by 62,400 from the recession month of April 1991 and by 147,200 from April 1990.

Although both the goods-producing and service-producing industries posted job gains in April, neither provided their seasonally expected share of new jobs in April.

Jobs in the service-producing sector grew by 17,800 to 3,858,300 in April. Major job gains were posted in services (+12,900) and retail trade (+6,000). However, when comparisons are made based on anticipated activity, about 80 percent of April's shortfall was within the service-producing sector. Half of this service-sector shortfall reflected the recent softening of trade, especially retail trade. While jobs in retail trade in January held up better than anticipated, February's losses exceeded the norm and gains in March and April fell short of expectations. Jobs in retail trade for the three months, February through April, fell short of expectations by 17,000 and by 29,000 from the recession levels of a year ago.

In other service-producing industries, month-to-month job advances in April outpaced declines. Nevertheless, in nearly any industry, performances were below seasonal expectations. This may reflect the sluggish recovery from what has been termed America's first service-sector recession.

Jobs in the goods-producing sector increased by 12,800 since March, largely due to a gain of 10,700 jobs in construction. Again, based on seasonal expectations, the goods-producing sector accounted for 20 percent of April's overall shortfall. Here, the slow recovery in both commercial and residential building caused construction employment to falter a bit. Since March, there was very little change in any manufacturing industry.

Jobs in the goods-producing industries this April were 35,800 fewer than in April 1991. About two-thirds of this difference was in manufacturing, particularly durable goods. Jobs in durable goods, total manufacturing and the overall goods-producing sector were at the lowest April level on record.

By historical standards, nondurable goods fared even worse. At 423,400 in April, nondurable goods posted their all-time low. This was down about one-third from the record high reached 20 years ago.

The department's job count excludes farm workers, domestic workers, unpaid family workers, and the self-employed.

EMPLOYERS

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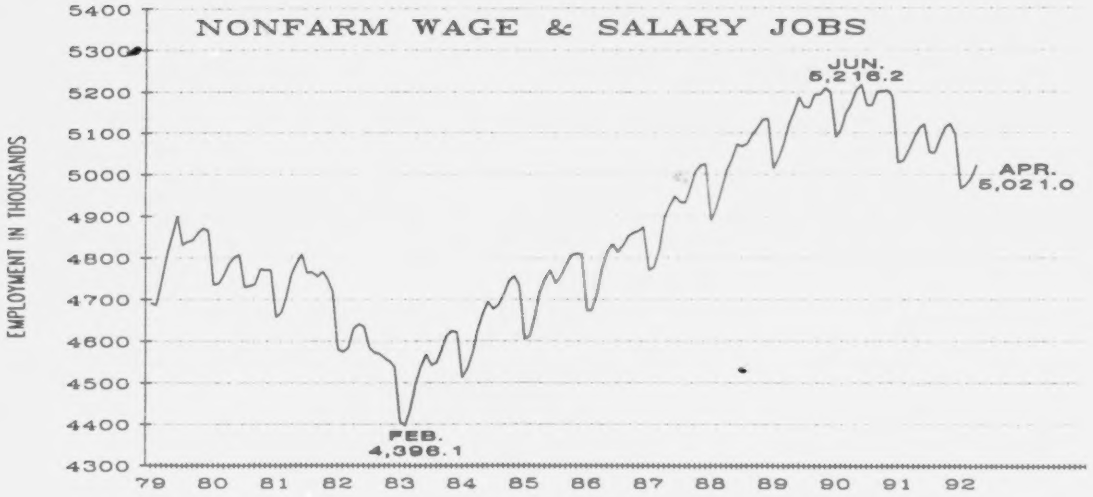
For a working future, this is the place.

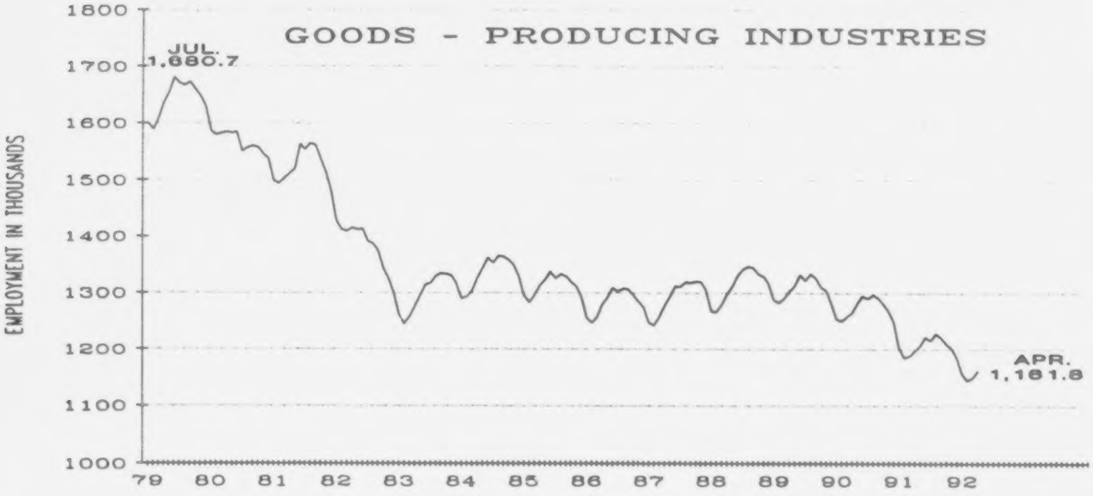
For the Job Center near you call:

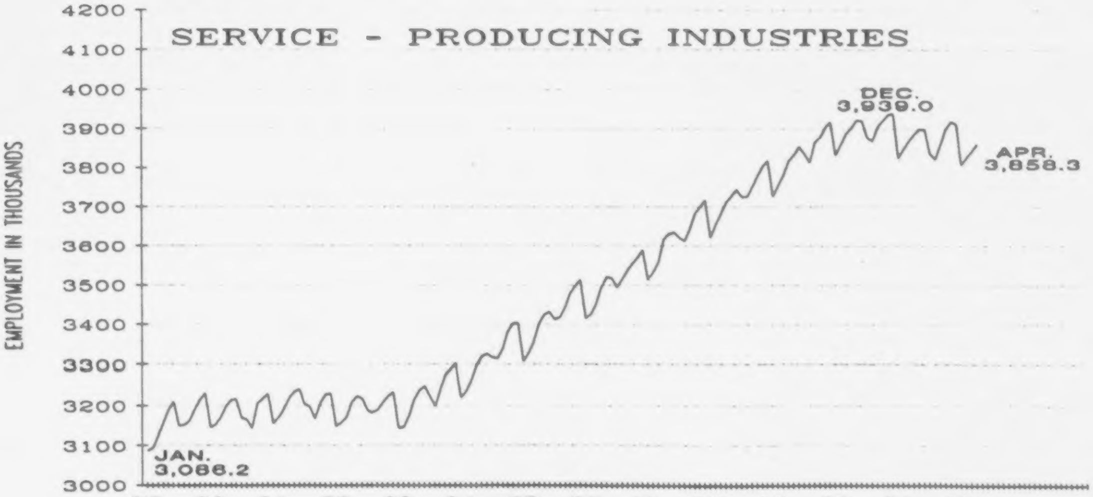
1-800-622-JOBS

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT

in Pennsylvania







MONTH AND YEAR

ESTABLISHMENT PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS AND EARNINGS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	APR. 1992 P/	MAR. 1992	APR. 1991	APR. 1992 P/	MAR. 1992	APR. 1991	APR. 1992 P/	MAR. 1992	APR. 1991
Manufacturing	477.50	476.60	452.92	40.5	40.7	39.8	11.79	11.71	11.38
Durable Goods	518.75	518.75	488.81	41.5	41.7	40.7	12.50	12.44	12.01
Lumber and Wood	377.39	378.97	352.11	39.6	39.6	37.3	9.53	9.57	9.44
Furniture and Fixtures	387.68	384.87	374.81	39.6	39.8	38.6	9.79	9.67	9.71
Stone, Clay, and Glass	506.30	497.33	492.06	41.5	41.0	41.7	12.20	12.13	11.80
Primary Metals	603.54	598.55	546.35	42.0	42.3	40.5	14.37	14.15	13.49
Fabricated Metals	487.21	488.55	455.43	41.5	41.9	40.7	11.74	11.66	11.19
Industrial Machinery	537.63	544.42	523.75	42.5	42.8	41.9	12.65	12.72	12.50
Electric and Electronic Equipment	494.84	495.43	463.09	41.9	42.2	41.2	11.81	11.74	11.24
Transportation Equipment	620.59	612.80	568.80	41.4	41.1	40.0	14.99	14.91	14.22
Instruments and Related	487.20	489.13	470.55	40.6	41.0	40.6	12.00	11.93	11.59
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	483.60	480.39	446.62	40.3	40.2	40.2	12.00	11.95	11.11
Nondurable Goods	425.71	426.21	408.29	39.2	39.5	38.7	10.86	10.79	10.55
Food and Kindred	458.20	461.55	442.91	39.5	40.1	39.3	11.60	11.51	11.27
Textile Mill	332.87	327.32	312.53	39.3	39.2	38.3	8.47	8.35	8.16
Apparel and Other Textiles	241.03	250.28	239.42	33.9	35.5	34.4	7.11	7.05	6.96
Paper and Allied	532.79	513.46	499.73	43.6	42.4	42.1	12.22	12.11	11.87
Printing and Publishing	465.95	473.07	442.64	38.7	39.0	37.8	12.04	12.13	11.71
Chemicals and Allied	589.53	585.74	560.20	42.2	42.2	41.9	13.97	13.88	13.37
Petroleum and Coal	666.67	727.38	727.41	40.8	43.4	44.3	16.34	16.76	16.42
Rubber and Plastics	443.47	435.74	412.09	42.6	42.1	40.6	10.41	10.35	10.15
Leather	283.82	284.93	287.23	37.1	37.1	37.4	7.65	7.68	7.68
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
Communications	625.80	610.59	576.63	40.4	39.7	38.7	15.49	15.38	14.90
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary	757.70	745.50	725.90	43.1	42.6	42.6	17.58	17.50	17.04

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

RECORD HOURLY EARNINGS

were paid to Pennsylvania's production workers for the second month in a row. During April, hourly earnings averaged $11.79 -- up 8 cents from March and 41 cents from April 1991.

While April's average workweek declined by 0.2 hour from March, it remained a comfortable one-half hour above the threshold level of 40 hours.

Because the gain in hourly earnings outweighed the small decline in weekly hours, average weekly earnings posted a near record of $477.50 for April, exceeded only by last December's $481.97.

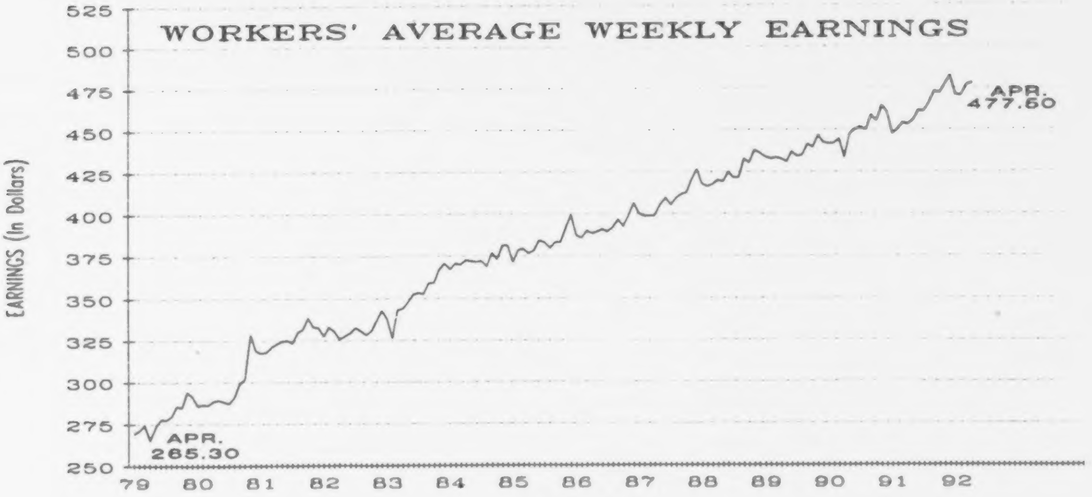
As usual, durable goods industries as a whole exceeded nondurable goods industries in hours worked and pay. But while average durable goods earnings were up 6 cents an hour from March, their workweek dropped slightly to 41.5 hours. Of the 10 durable goods industries, only three showed more hours worked for April. Nevertheless, eight of the 10 had average workweeks that exceeded 40 hours.

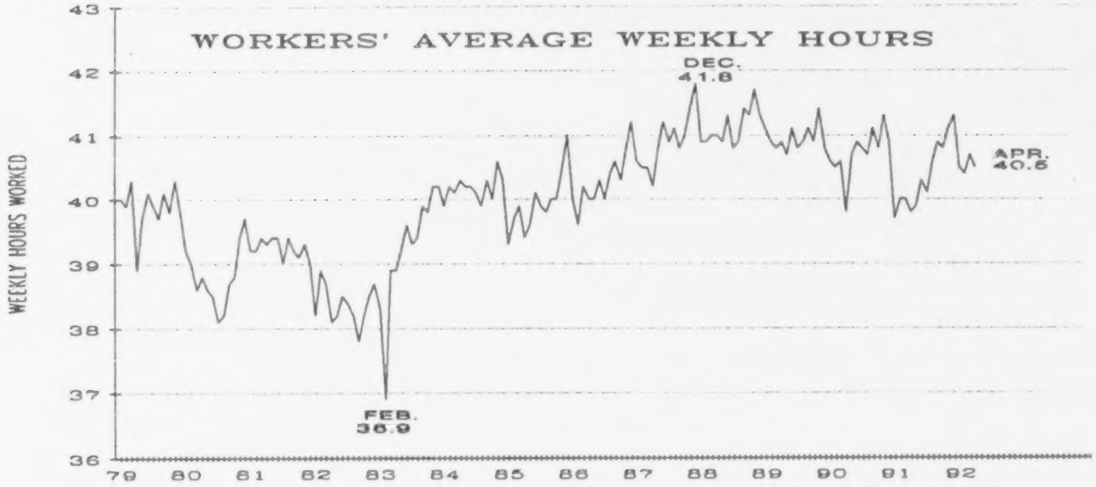
Nondurable goods hourly pay averaged $1.64 less than durable goods in April. And again, for the fourth consecutive month, nondurable goods average hours worked were below 40 hours. However, those averages can be misleading. Six of the nine regularly split into two very dissimilar groups in terms of pay and hours worked. Textile mill products, apparel and leather products pay their employees well below $10 an hour and normally employ them less than 40 hours a week. These two can be paired with lumber and wood products, and furniture and fixtures. Paper products, chemicals and petroleum and coal, on the other hand, resemble the other eight durable goods industries in terms of long workweeks and high hourly pay.

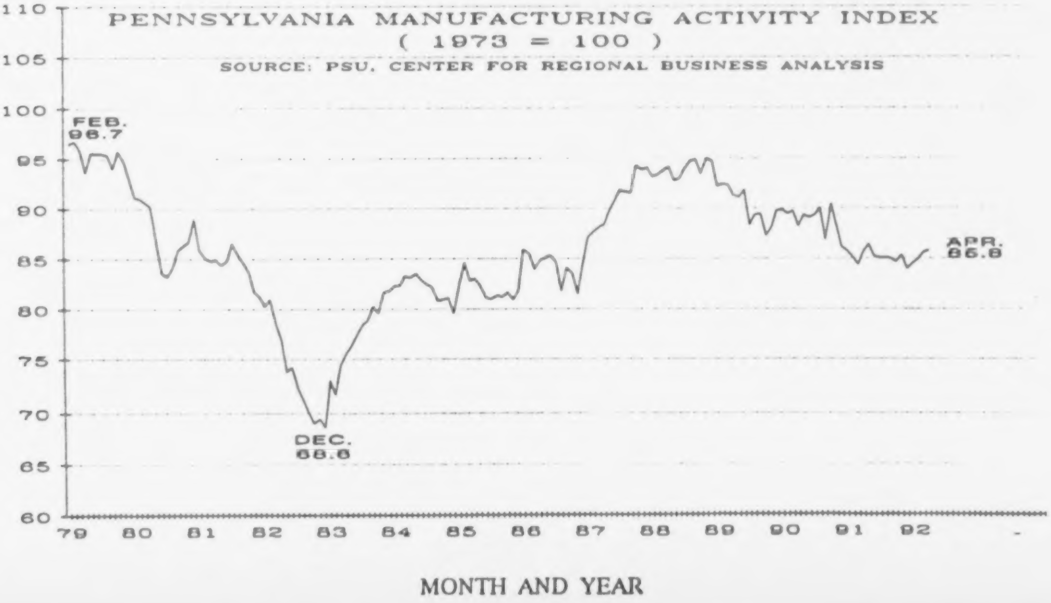
While these relationships hold true month after month, particular industries can have large relative month-to-month swings. In April, for example, petroleum and coal products showed an average weekly pay drop of about $61, both from March 1992 and April 1991. This was caused by a drop in the average workweek of over 2.5 hours from March and of 3.5 hours from April 1991.

MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

in Pennsylvania







UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

REGULAR PROGRAM ACTIVITY

	APR. 1992	MAR. 1992	APR. 1991	CHANGE FROM MAR. 1992	CHANGE FROM APR. 1991
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	**107,220**	106,376	115,010	844	-7,790
Weeks Claimed	**928,667**	1,114,767	1,022,139	-186,100	-93,472
...Average Weekly Volume	**211,061**	253,356	232,304	-42,295	-21,243
Insured Unemployment Rate	**4.4%**	5.3%	4.8%	-0.9	-0.4
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	**40,547**	44,726	43,468	-4,179	-2,921
Final Payments	**17,404**	14,794	12,952	2,610	4,452
Weeks Paid	**935,527**	935,895	865,439	-368	70,088
Net Benefit Amount	**$177,221,834**	$174,084,375	$159,253,263	$3,137,459	$17,968,571
Average Check	**$189.44**	$186.01	$184.01	$3.43	$5.43

INITIAL CLAIMS CLIMBED in April by 844 to 107,220, but were 8 percent fewer than a year ago. Weeks claimed, at 928,667, fell to their lowest level in five months, 17 percent below March 1992 and 9 percent under April 1991. This reduced the insured unemployment rate 0.9 percentage point from March to 4.4 percent, the lowest so far of 1992.

First payments fell for the third consecutive month to 40,547, a drop of 9 percent from March and 7 percent from April 1991. Although weeks paid in April at 935,527 mirrored March's 935,895, net benefits jumped $3 million to $177 million as the average weekly check reached a new high of $189.44.

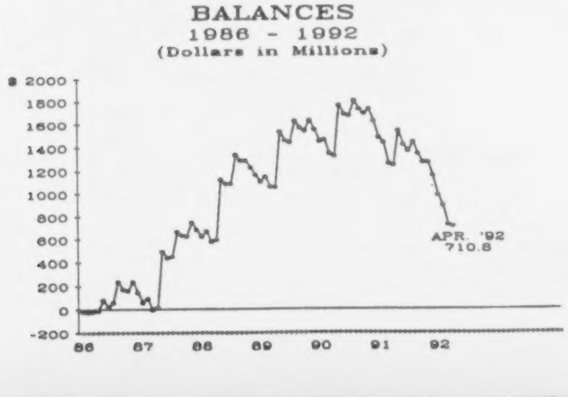
The Unemployment Trust Fund balance declined to $711 million on April 30, 1992 as April disbursements of $177 million exceeded the $162 million in income.

EUC PROGRAM ACTIVITY

	Apr. 1992	Cumulative
First Payments	17,614	153,462
Weeks Comp.	452,369	1,870,621
Benefit Amount	$85,889,654	$356,691,423
Average Check	$190	$191

In April, 17,614 persons received checks for the first time. Net payments totaled $86 million or an average of $190 weekly for Emergency Unemployment Compensation benefits. These figures include payments to former federal employees and veterans, as well as to regular UC exhaustees. EUC began November 17 in all states. Pennsylvania EUC claimants can draw up to 33 weeks of benefits. No new EUC claims may be filed after July 4, 1992.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY



APRIL 1992		
Income	$	162,494,641
Disbursements	$	177,220,310
Cash Reserves	$	710,766,860

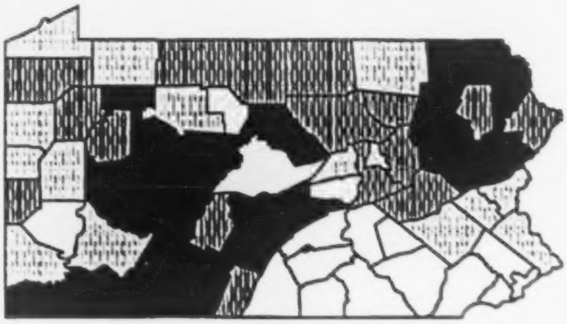
UNEMPLOYMENT ... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

BASICALLY UNCHANGED rates across the board were posted in Pennsylvania's 67 counties in April. Compared to March, 32 counties had higher unemployment rates, 30 had lower rates and five remained unchanged. The number of counties with double-digit rates essentially was unchanged also from March. However, since county rates are not adjusted for seasonality, April can be expected to show an improvement over March. The absence of any such improvement this April suggests a stagnation or worsening of unemployment.

There were no great month-to-month rate changes. Only three of the 32 advancing rates rose by as much as a percentage point. While there were two rate declines of just over two percentage points each, they were in the sparsely populated counties of Tioga and Clinton, and represented declines of only about 400 persons in each.

For the fourth straight month, Cumberland County had the state's lowest unemployment rate at 4.7 percent. However, Lancaster, which was in eighth place in December and January, moved up to second in April with a rate of 5.4 percent. Lancaster County enjoyed an over-the-month pickup in employment of better than 2,000.

For the last five months, Forest, Juniata and Huntingdon Counties have ranked at the bottom with rates consistently in the teens. Forest and Juniata are two of the state's seven counties classed as 100 percent rural, and Huntingdon is the county with the lowest per capita income in the state.



APRIL RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

- ☐ 4.7 TO 7.5
- ▥ 8.6 TO 10.5
- ░ 7.6 TO 8.5
- ■ 10.6 TO 14.7

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RANKING

	APRIL 1992 P/			MARCH	
	RANK	RATE	VOLUME	RATE	DIFF.
Cumberland	1	4.7	5,200	4.5	0.2
Lancaster	2	5.4	12,400	5.6	-0.2
Chester	3	5.7	11,100	5.3	0.4
Centre	4	5.9	4,100	6.1	-0.2
Dauphin	4	5.9	8,100	5.6	0.3
Lebanon	6	6.1	4,000	6.1	0.0
Montgomery	6	6.1	23,200	5.9	0.2
Allegheny	8	6.4	42,600	6.1	0.3
Delaware	9	6.7	19,300	5.9	0.8
Franklin	10	6.9	4,200	7.0	-0.1
Adams	11	7.0	2,800	6.4	0.6
Perry	11	7.0	1,500	7.7	-0.7
Cameron	13	7.1	200	8.4	-1.3
Snyder	14	7.2	1,400	8.3	-1.1
York	15	7.5	13,700	7.0	0.5
Butler	16	7.6	6,100	7.7	-0.1
Elk	16	7.6	1,300	6.8	0.8
Lehigh	16	7.6	11,600	7.3	0.3
Montour	16	7.6	600	8.1	-0.5
Bradford	20	7.7	2,400	7.8	-0.1
Bucks	20	7.7	22,800	7.3	0.4
Warren	20	7.7	1,800	8.1	-0.4
Berks	23	7.9	13,900	7.2	0.7
Union	23	7.9	1,400	7.9	0.0
Westmoreland	23	7.9	14,200	8.3	-0.4
Northampton	26	8.1	9,700	7.7	0.4
Washington	26	8.1	7,700	8.1	0.0
Erie	28	8.2	11,200	8.2	0.0
Mercer	29	8.3	4,300	7.9	0.4
Lawrence	30	8.7	4,300	8.9	-0.2
Philadelphia	30	8.7	63,000	8.0	0.7
Lycoming	32	8.8	5,200	9.0	-0.2
Tioga	33	8.9	1,700	11.0	-2.1
Columbia	34	9.0	2,800	10.5	-1.5
McKean	35	9.2	2,000	8.4	0.8
Potter	35	9.2	800	9.9	-0.7
Lackawanna	37	9.4	10,300	8.8	0.6
Venango	37	9.4	2,400	9.3	0.1
Fulton	39	9.5	600	9.4	0.1
Sullivan	40	10.0	300	10.8	-0.8
Blair	41	10.1	6,200	9.6	0.5
Northumberland	41	10.1	5,000	10.1	0.0
Crawford	43	10.3	4,100	9.9	0.4
Clarion	44	10.4	1,900	11.1	-0.7
Beaver	45	10.5	6,500	10.6	-0.1
Schuylkill	45	10.5	7,600	9.9	0.6
Pike	47	10.7	1,400	10.5	0.2
Bedford	48	10.9	2,500	11.4	-0.5
Fayette	48	10.9	6,600	11.2	-0.3
Luzerne	48	10.9	17,700	9.6	1.3
Monroe	48	10.9	5,500	10.5	0.4
Susquehanna	48	10.9	2,100	10.5	0.4
Clinton	53	11.0	1,700	13.2	-2.2
Wayne	53	11.0	2,200	11.9	-0.9
Somerset	55	11.2	3,800	11.8	-0.6
Cambria	56	11.3	7,500	10.2	1.1
Wyoming	56	11.3	1,600	12.4	-1.1
Armstrong	58	11.4	3,400	11.9	-0.5
Clearfield	58	11.4	4,000	11.7	-0.3
Jefferson	60	11.5	2,400	11.2	0.3
Greene	61	12.0	1,700	12.2	-0.2
Carbon	62	12.2	3,200	10.9	1.3
Indiana	63	12.6	4,600	12.4	0.2
Mifflin	64	13.7	2,900	12.9	0.8
Huntingdon	65	13.9	2,800	14.8	-0.9
Juniata	66	14.4	1,400	15.0	-0.6
Forest	67	14.7	300	13.9	0.8

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA UNEMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

	APR. 1992 P/		MAR. 1992		APR. 1991	
	VOLUME	**RATE**	VOLUME	RATE	VOLUME	RATE
United States	**9,155.0**	**7.2%**	9,242.0	7.3%	8,256.0	6.6%
Pennsylvania	**470.0**	**7.9**	428.0	7.2	410.0	6.9
Labor Market Area						
Allentown-Bethlehem MSA	**27.1**	**7.9**	25.7	7.5	23.7	7.0
Altoona MSA	**6.3**	**10.0**	5.8	9.2	5.8	9.4
Beaver County PMSA	**6.6**	**10.6**	6.4	10.3	5.7	9.4
Erie MSA	**11.2**	**8.1**	11.0	8.0	9.4	6.9
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA	**19.4**	**5.7**	18.2	5.4	19.2	5.7
Johnstown MSA	**11.3**	**11.1**	10.3	10.2	9.5	9.5
Lancaster MSA	**13.1**	**5.7**	12.7	5.5	12.4	5.4
Philadelphia PMSA	**180.0**	**7.4**	169.8	7.0	155.0	6.3
Pittsburgh PMSA	**70.9**	**7.0**	67.5	6.6	60.9	6.1
Reading MSA	**13.0**	**7.4**	12.0	6.8	12.3	7.0
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre MSA	**38.3**	**10.3**	34.7	9.4	31.1	8.5
Sharon MSA	**4.1**	**7.9**	4.0	7.6	4.0	7.6
State College MSA	**4.4**	**6.4**	4.3	6.2	4.4	6.5
Williamsport MSA	**5.1**	**8.5**	5.1	8.4	5.1	8.4
York MSA	**16.3**	**7.2**	14.7	6.5	14.3	6.3

P/ = Preliminary data.

Note: Data are seasonally adjusted.

PENNSYLVANIA'S RATE of unemployment soared in April to its highest level in more than six years. The Pennsylvania seasonally adjusted rate of 7.9 percent was well above the U.S. rate of 7.2 percent. It was up from March by 0.7 percentage point and was a full percentage point above its recession level of April 1991.

A pickup in unemployment is not unusual at this point of the business cycle, and the rise this month can be explained. Over half of April's month-to-month rise is accounted for by those who were not laid off, but who voluntarily left their jobs. Significant others were entrants into the job market, especially re-entrants resuming their search for work.

All fifteen of Pennsylvania's major labor market areas closely matched the state -- unemployment rates in all rose for the month. This was a complete reversal from March when all fifteen and the state declined. But, just as none of the rates were down by as much as a percentage point in March, none were up by as much as a percentage point in April.

Over the year, thirteen of the major labor market areas had higher unemployment rates than in the recession month of April 1991. At 5.7 percent, unemployment in the Harrisburg Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) was unchanged over the year, and at 6.4 percent, the State College MSA was the only major labor market area to show a year-to-year decline, by a modest 0.1 percentage point. Five of the 13 over-the-year rate increases were between one and two percentage points each -- in the Scranton, Johnstown, Altoona, Beaver and Philadelphia areas.

Because of its population, the Philadelphia Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) normally shows the greatest numerical change of all the labor market areas. For April, the Philadelphia PMSA added about 10,000 to its number of unemployed. While this was about 25 percent of the state's month-to-month gain of 42,000, it was well short of Philadelphia's 38 percent proportion of Pennsylvania's unemployment.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREA LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

		APRIL 1992 P/			
SDA		LABOR		UNEMPLOYMENT	
NO.	COUNTIES	FORCE	EMP.	VOLUME	RATE
01	Erie	137.1	125.9	11.2	8.2
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	108.8	98.3	10.5	9.6
03	City of Pittsburgh	176.7	164.8	12.0	6.8
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	494.7	464.0	30.7	6.2
05	Beaver	61.6	55.2	6.5	10.5
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	146.1	132.0	14.1	9.6
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	240.2	219.4	20.8	8.7
08	Greene, Washington	109.4	100.1	9.4	8.6
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	106.5	95.8	10.7	10.0
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	211.5	188.1	23.4	11.1
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	234.2	214.6	19.6	8.4
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	86.6	78.5	8.1	9.4
14	Lackawanna	109.7	99.4	10.3	9.4
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	110.3	98.0	12.3	11.2
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	235.1	209.8	25.3	10.8
17	Philadelphia	721.1	658.1	63.0	8.7
18	Bucks	297.1	274.3	22.8	7.7
19	Montgomery	381.3	358.1	23.2	6.1
20	Delaware	286.9	267.6	19.3	6.7
21	Chester	196.4	185.3	11.1	5.7
22	Lehigh, Northampton	271.1	249.9	21.3	7.8
23	Berks	175.7	161.8	13.9	7.9
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	344.3	324.1	20.2	5.9
25	Lancaster	229.4	217.0	12.4	5.4
26	York	184.0	170.3	13.7	7.5
27	Adams, Franklin	100.8	93.9	7.0	6.9
28	Lawrence, Mercer	100.6	92.0	8.6	8.5
29	Montour, Northumberland	57.4	51.8	5.6	9.7
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	**5915.0**	**5448.0**	**467.0**	**7.9**

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

SPECIAL INTEREST TOPIC

1990 CENSUS SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA RELEASED

Pennsylvania had 4,492,958 households in 1990 and their 1989 median income was $29,069. About 11 percent of all persons in Pennsylvania lived below the poverty level.

These are some of the highlights gleaned from the statewide 1990 socio-economic Census data recently released by the US Census Bureau. The data, which cover a wide variety of topics such as education, labor force status, occupation, ancestry and housing, were based on responses to an April 1990 Census survey of one in every six households in Pennsylvania. Information on households, income and poverty status is summarized below.

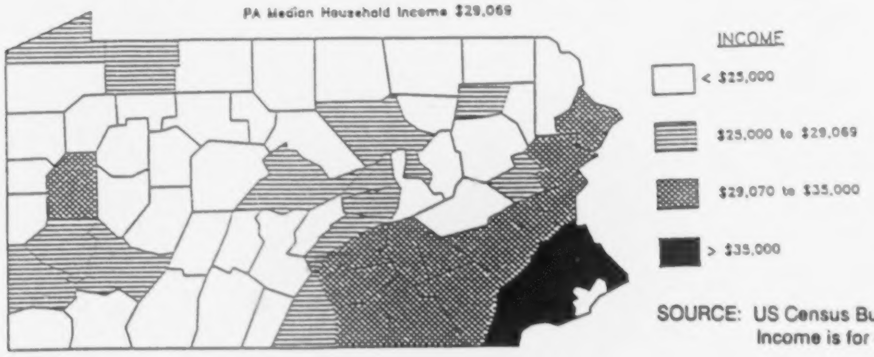
Number and types of households. The 4,492,958 households in 1990 were about 300,000 or six percent more than in 1980. Almost all of this increase was in nonfamily households, which rose by 23 percent to 1,316,507. A nonfamily household is either one person living alone or unrelated persons living together. Family households grew by only one percent to 3,716,451.

Household income. The median household income in calendar year 1989 was $29,069, up only 2.7 percent from the $28,291 of 1979 median adjusted for inflation. The relatively small increase partly reflects the increased proportion of nonfamily households, whose 1989 median income was $15,099 versus $34,856 for family households. As can be seen by the map below, counties with the highest household income are concentrated in the southeastern part of the state and those with the lowest chiefly in the north and west. Medians ranged from $45,642 in Chester County to $19,170 in Forest County.

Of the households, 74 percent in 1989 had income from salaries and wages, 10 percent from nonfarm self-employment, 1.2 percent from farm self-employment, 32 percent from Social Security and 7 percent from public assistance -- proportions close to those of the 1980 Census. (Some households reported income from more than one source.)

Poverty status. Of the over 11 million persons for whom poverty status was measured in 1990, 1,283,629 or 11.1 percent were classed below the poverty level, compared with 10.5 percent in 1980. Of the family households, 259,117 or 8.2 percent had income below poverty levels. This included 137,239 or 28 percent of the female householder families.

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



SOURCE: US Census Bureau.
Income is for calendar year 1989.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group-leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by average annual covered employment. Average annual covered employment is estimated until six months after year's end due to a lag in reporting covered employment.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

S6845-1

ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

ISSUED: July 1992

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR FORCE

.... *A Monthly Statistical Analysis*

JUNE 1992 HIGHLIGHTS

- **Pennsylvania's joblessness decreased in June; the statewide rate of unemployment, seasonally adjusted, fell to 7.6 percent.**
- **Nonfarm jobs rose seasonally by 15,400 in June to 5,057,700. They were about 63,000 under their level of June 1991.**

In May 1992 . . .

- **Average weekly earnings of production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries rose to $484.67, as the average workweek increased by 0.5 hour and average hourly pay by 7 cents.**
- **Initial claims and weeks claimed fell to 1992 lows.**
- **Over $79 million benefits were paid to emergency unemployment compensation claimants.**
- **Unadjusted unemployment rates fell in 47 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties.**
- **Nine of Pennsylvania's 15 major labor market areas had lower seasonally adjusted unemployment rates than in April; no change exceeded 0.5 percentage point.**

Special Interest Topic: **Jobs Down from 1990**

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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry   Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force . . . A Monthly Statistical Analysis is published monthly by the Bureau of Research and Statistics. Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

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LABOR AND INDUSTRY BUILDING
SEVENTH AND FORSTER STREETS
HARRISBURG, PA 17121
PHONE: (717) 787-6466

Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania.

The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

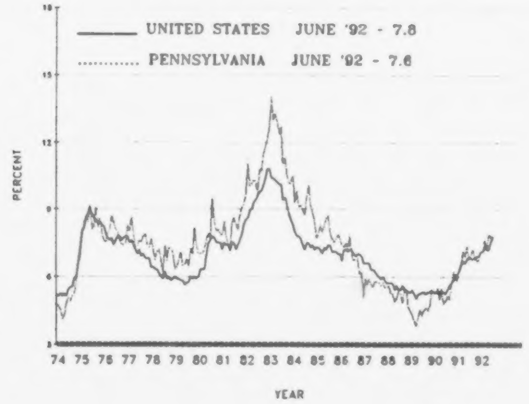
Analyst	Phone Number	Counties Served
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 Philadelphia	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314 Reading	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)963-3443 Scranton	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider Larry Baugher	(717)771-1299 York	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 Williamsport	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley Debra Nicholson	(814)533-2213 Johnstown	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron, Greene
William Ceriani Roberta Wilson	(412)565-5350 Pittsburgh	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler, Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 Erie	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

JOBLESSNESS in Pennsylvania edged down for the second month in a row after April's sharp increase. The state's seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment fell to 7.6 percent in June from 7.8 percent in May and 7.9 percent in April. The nation's seasonally adjusted rate increased for the second straight month to 7.8 percent in June from 7.5 percent in May and from 7.2 percent in April.

Among the 11 largest states for which seasonally adjusted data are available, Pennsylvania's 7.6 percent unemployment rate in June tied with Ohio for second-best. Only North Carolina had a lower rate at 6.5 percent. In addition, Pennsylvania was the only one of the 11 to show a rate decrease this June, after being one of only four with decreases in May. Also in June, California overtook New Jersey as the state with the highest rate of the 11 states—9.5 percent. Ironically, North Carolina was tied with California with the largest over-the-month rise — 0.8 of a percentage point.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

(in thousands)

	JUN. 1992	MAY 1992	JUN. 1991	CHANGE FROM MAY 1992	CHANGE FROM JUN. 1991
Civilian Labor Force	**6,057**	5,966	6,024	91	33
Employment	**5,604**	5,497	5,618	107	-14
Unemployment	**453**	469	406	-16	47
Rate of Unemp.	**7.5%**	7.9%	6.7%	-0.4	0.8
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
Civilian Labor Force	**5,968**	5,974	5,936	-6	32
Employment	**5,514**	5,510	5,532	4	-18
Unemployment	**454**	464	404	-10	50
Rate of Unemp.	**7.6%**	7.8%	6.8%	-0.2	0.8

Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, showed June's unemployment in Pennsylvania, adjusted for seasonal factors, down 10,000 from May to 454,000. However, this was 50,000 higher than in June 1991 and the highest June level since June 1985, when it reached a 1985 peak of 488,000.

Employment, seasonally adjusted, was essentially unchanged from May, rising a modest 4,000 to 5,514,000. While up for the second month in a row, it was 18,000 under June 1991 and at the seventh-lowest level of the recession —well below the record level of 5,733,000 set in March 1989.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

	JUNE 1992 AP/	MAY 1992 P/	APR. 1992	MAY 1991	CHANGE FROM APR. 1992	CHANGE FROM MAY 1991
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	5,057.7	**5,042.3**	5,023.7	5,109.9	18.6	-67.6
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,183.6	**1,171.8**	1,161.9	1,206.6	9.9	-34.8
Mining	24.5	**24.3**	24.0	25.6	0.3	-1.3
Construction	202.9	**196.2**	187.4	209.1	8.8	-12.9
Manufacturing	956.2	**951.3**	950.5	971.9	0.8	-20.6
Durable Goods	529.4	**528.5**	527.4	546.1	1.1	-17.6
Lumber and Wood		**28.3**	28.0	29.7	0.3	-1.4
Furniture and Fixtures		**17.6**	17.5	18.0	0.1	-0.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass		**42.3**	41.8	43.4	0.5	-1.1
Primary Metals		**81.1**	81.0	83.7	0.1	-2.6
Fabricated Metals		**81.4**	81.0	83.8	0.4	-2.4
Industrial Machinery		**98.4**	98.2	103.7	0.2	-5.3
Electric and Electronic Equipment		**73.8**	73.7	76.6	0.1	-2.8
Transportation Equipment		**48.5**	49.0	49.3	-0.5	-0.8
Instruments and Related		**37.1**	37.2	38.4	-0.1	-1.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing		**20.0**	20.0	19.5	0.0	0.5
Nondurable Goods	426.8	**422.8**	423.1	425.8	-0.3	-3.0
Food and Kindred		**87.4**	87.0	87.0	0.4	0.4
Textile Mill		**25.9**	26.2	26.1	-0.3	-0.2
Apparel and Other Textiles		**64.6**	65.1	65.9	-0.5	-1.3
Paper and Allied		**38.5**	38.3	39.0	0.2	-0.5
Printing and Publishing		**82.7**	82.8	83.7	-0.1	-1.0
Chemicals and Allied		**62.8**	63.0	62.7	-0.2	0.1
Petroleum and Coal		**11.1**	11.0	11.3	0.1	-0.2
Rubber and Plastics		**41.6**	41.3	41.1	0.3	0.5
Leather		**7.3**	7.4	8.0	-0.1	-0.7
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3,872.4	**3,869.8**	3,860.9	3,899.0	8.9	-29.2
Transportation	155.3	**156.9**	156.2	158.9	0.7	-2.0
Public Utilities	106.4	**105.0**	104.7	105.1	0.3	-0.1
Communications		**51.6**	51.5	50.9	0.1	0.7
Electric, Gas and Sanitary		**53.4**	53.2	54.2	0.2	-0.8
Wholesale Trade	261.6	**260.1**	259.4	269.4	0.7	-9.3
Retail Trade	887.3	**881.3**	869.6	886.8	11.7	-5.5
General Merchandise Stores		**107.2**	106.3	110.9	0.9	-3.7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	303.9	**301.0**	300.0	301.2	1.0	-0.2
Finance		**141.9**	142.0	139.6	-0.1	2.3
Insurance		**116.6**	117.0	118.7	-0.4	-2.1
Real Estate		**42.5**	41.0	42.9	1.5	-0.4
Services	1,461.5	**1,460.1**	1,460.7	1,459.8	-0.6	0.3
Business		**195.3**	194.7	201.2	0.6	-5.9
Health		**506.3**	503.3	489.1	3.0	17.2
Hospitals		**269.4**	268.1	260.9	1.3	8.5
Legal		**40.6**	40.6	42.2	0.0	-1.6
Educational		**158.3**	171.1	157.9	-12.8	0.4
Social		**114.6**	113.5	110.6	1.1	4.0
Other		**445.0**	437.5	458.8	7.5	-13.8
Government	696.4	**705.4**	710.3	717.8	-4.9	-12.4
Federal		**136.0**	135.8	139.6	0.2	-3.6
State		**135.9**	143.4	150.0	-7.5	-14.1
Local		**433.5**	431.1	428.2	2.4	5.3
PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.7	**0.7**	0.9	4.3	-0.2	-3.6

AP/ = Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data, used to compute change from columns.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

JOBS ROSE for the fifth consecutive month in June to 5,057,700, according to advance preliminary data from the monthly survey of employer payrolls. Most of the 15,400 gain from May involved goods-producing industries, particularly construction and nondurable goods manufacturing. Service-producing jobs rose a net 2,600 as a 9,000 seasonal drop in government-related jobs partly offset gains in trade and other industries. Total jobs were 63,000 under June 1991.

JOBS INCREASED in May for the fourth straight month to total 5,042,300. While Pennsylvania enjoyed a gain of 18,600 nonfarm jobs in May over April, this was only 60 percent of seasonal expectations. Jobs in May were down by 67,600 from the recession month of May 1991, and down by 162,100 from May 1990. (These figures include jobs involved in labor management disputes.)

While both the service-producing and goods-producing sectors posted job gains in May, neither came close to seasonal norms.

Jobs in the service-producing sector grew by 8,900 to 3,869,800 in May, half of its normal seasonal rise. Educational services, the major group to pull the sector down, had an over-the-month loss of 12,800 jobs since April to 158,300 — double the expected month-to-month drop. Another group, retail sales, however, reversed its three-month slump by adding 11,700 jobs to reach 881,300 for May. This was a 33 percent improvement over seasonal expectations. While coming late, this rise suggests that Pennsylvania's retail activity is beginning to climb along with the nation's.

Among other service-producing industries, gainers outpaced decliners by better than two to one. In nearly every case, however, job performance lagged seasonal expectations. This reflects the nation's well-publicized, sluggish recovery.

Jobs in the goods-producing sector grew by 9,900 since April, 18 percent below the seasonally anticipated gain of 12,100. At 1,171,800, goods-producing jobs were 34,800 below May 1991 and at the lowest May level on record. Virtually all of the April-to-May job gain — as well as the month-to-month shortfall — was from the construction industry, where only 8,800 of 11,200 anticipated new jobs were added. This industry has yet to show much sign of recovery from the recession.

There was very little over-the-month change in durable and nondurable goods manufacturing industries since April. Durable goods were up 1,100 jobs to 528,500, while nondurable goods declined by 300 to 422,800, another all-time low. This is the fourth record low posted in nondurable goods industries in four months.

Of all 19 manufacturing industries, gainers outnumbered losers for the month by about two-to-one. No single industry, however, gained or lost more than 500 jobs from April. Compared to May 1991, the most significant job change was in the industrial machinery industry, where jobs fell 5,300 over the year to 98,400.

The department's job count excludes farm workers, domestic workers, unpaid family workers and the self-employed.

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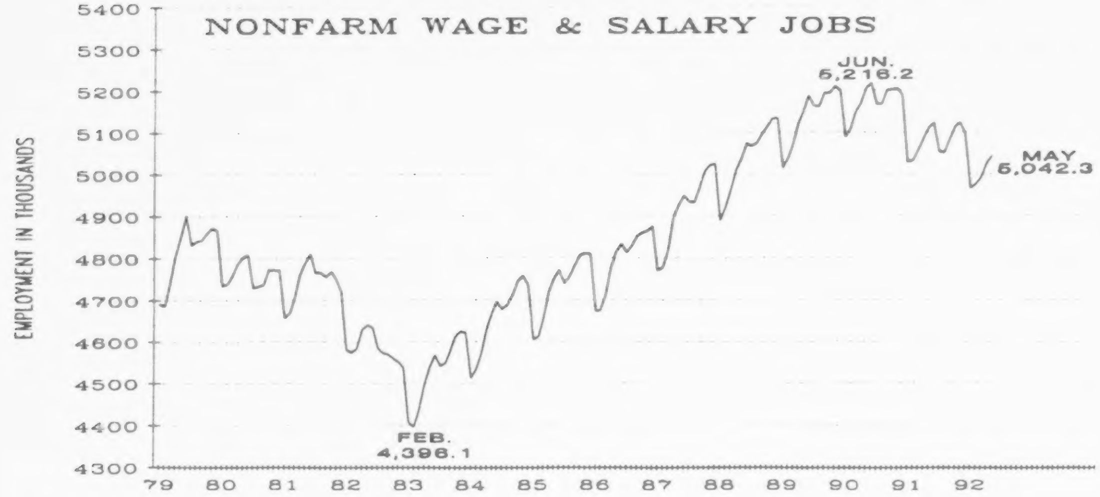
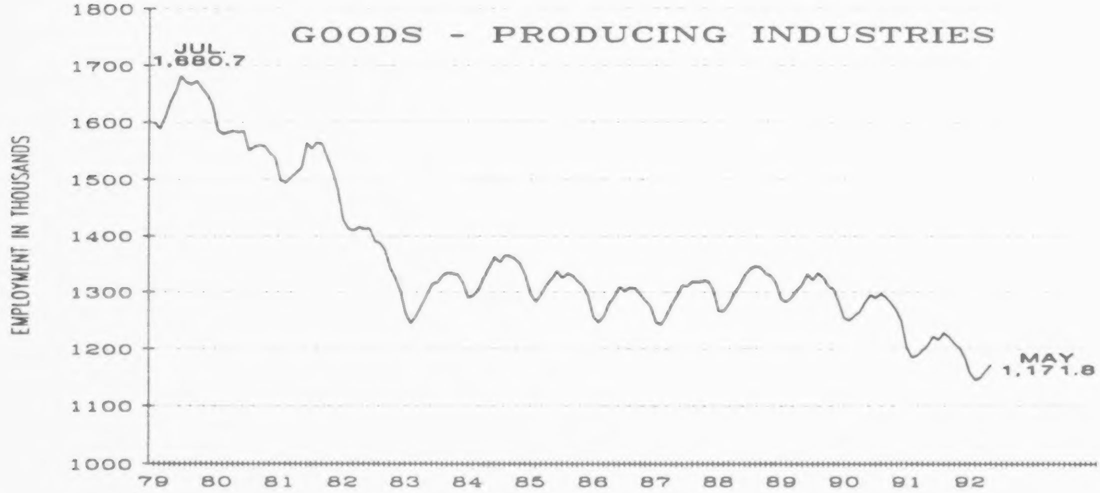
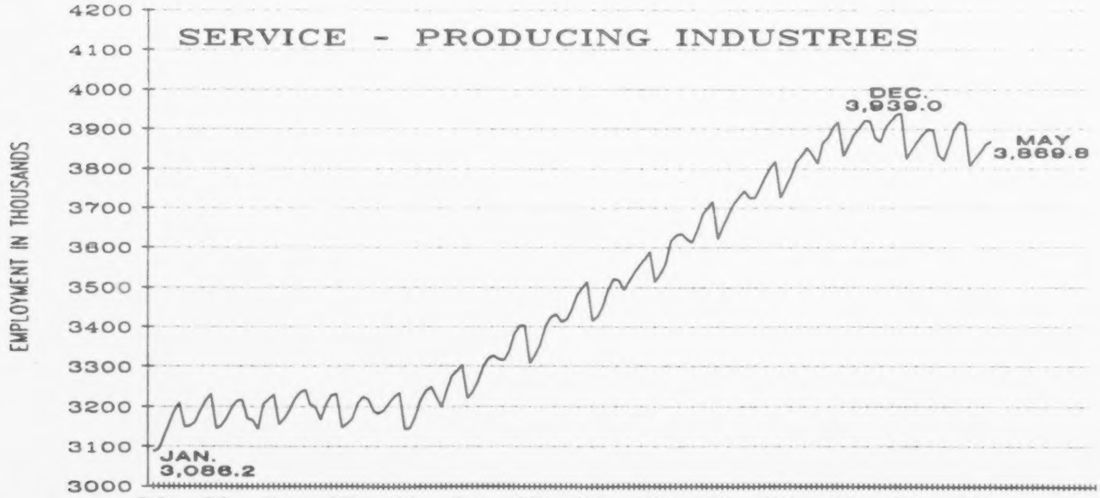
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT

in Pennsylvania







MONTH AND YEAR

ESTABLISHMENT PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS AND EARNINGS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	MAY 1992 P/	APR. 1992	MAY 1991	MAY 1992 P/	APR. 1992	MAY 1991	MAY 1992 P/	APR. 1992	MAY 1991
Manufacturing	**484.67**	475.91	455.66	**40.9**	40.4	39.9	**11.85**	11.78	11.42
Durable Goods	**527.52**	518.75	493.64	**42.0**	41.5	41.0	**12.56**	12.50	12.04
Lumber and Wood	**386.07**	378.18	374.62	**40.3**	39.6	39.6	**9.58**	9.55	9.46
Furniture and Fixtures	**385.88**	387.47	381.81	**39.7**	39.7	39.2	**9.72**	9.76	9.74
Stone, Clay, and Glass	**516.53**	506.32	491.78	**42.2**	41.4	41.5	**12.24**	12.23	11.85
Primary Metals	**621.07**	604.14	564.93	**43.1**	42.1	41.6	**14.41**	14.35	13.58
Fabricated Metals	**500.41**	468.45	464.43	**42.3**	41.4	41.1	**11.83**	11.75	11.30
Industrial Machinery	**544.85**	538.06	520.42	**42.5**	42.4	41.7	**12.82**	12.69	12.48
Electric and Electronic Equipment	**494.76**	494.00	462.85	**42.0**	41.9	41.4	**11.78**	11.79	11.18
Transportation Equipment	**639.15**	618.93	581.99	**42.3**	41.4	40.5	**15.11**	14.95	14.37
Instruments and Related	**497.31**	478.39	455.80	**41.1**	40.1	39.6	**12.10**	11.93	11.61
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	**463.32**	481.20	451.33	**39.0**	40.1	39.8	**11.88**	12.00	11.34
Nondurable Goods	**431.34**	424.24	408.39	**39.5**	39.1	38.6	**10.92**	10.85	10.58
Food and Kindred	**476.64**	456.25	441.83	**40.6**	39.4	39.1	**11.74**	11.58	11.30
Textile Mill	**331.89**	331.69	327.81	**39.0**	39.3	39.4	**8.51**	8.44	8.32
Apparel and Other Textiles	**244.64**	240.01	233.52	**34.7**	33.9	33.6	**7.05**	7.08	6.95
Paper and Allied	**521.73**	537.07	504.22	**42.8**	43.7	42.3	**12.19**	12.29	11.92
Printing and Publishing	**472.64**	463.97	444.06	**38.9**	38.6	37.6	**12.15**	12.02	11.81
Chemicals and Allied	**598.40**	586.32	571.72	**42.5**	42.0	42.1	**14.08**	13.96	13.58
Petroleum and Coal	**705.58**	680.21	673.10	**41.8**	41.2	42.9	**16.88**	16.51	15.69
Rubber and Plastics	**437.84**	440.54	414.94	**42.1**	42.4	40.8	**10.40**	10.39	10.17
Leather	**278.82**	279.99	281.18	**36.4**	36.6	38.1	**7.66**	7.65	7.38
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
Communications	**611.09**	623.84	574.55	**39.4**	40.3	38.1	**15.51**	15.48	15.08
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary	**755.04**	762.05	722.92	**42.9**	43.2	42.6	**17.60**	17.64	16.97

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

RECORD HIGH average weekly earnings were set by Pennsylvania's production workers in May. Average weekly earnings of $484.67 were $8.76 above April's and $29.01 above the level of May 1991. This record was the result of gains in both hours and pay; average weekly hours of 40.9 were at their 1992 high, and average hourly pay of $11.85 was at its highest ever.

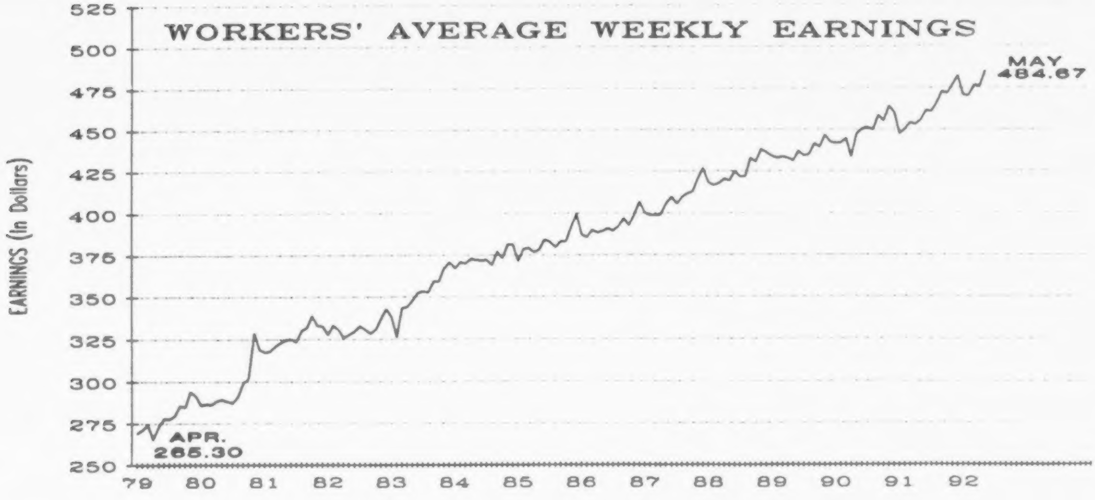
May marks the twelfth straight month when the workweek has exceeded 40 hours. Normally during a recession, the workweek drops below 40 hours with layoffs following. As business conditions improve, the workweek turns up before there is new hiring. Typically, employers hesitate to do much hiring until they are convinced the recovery can be sustained.

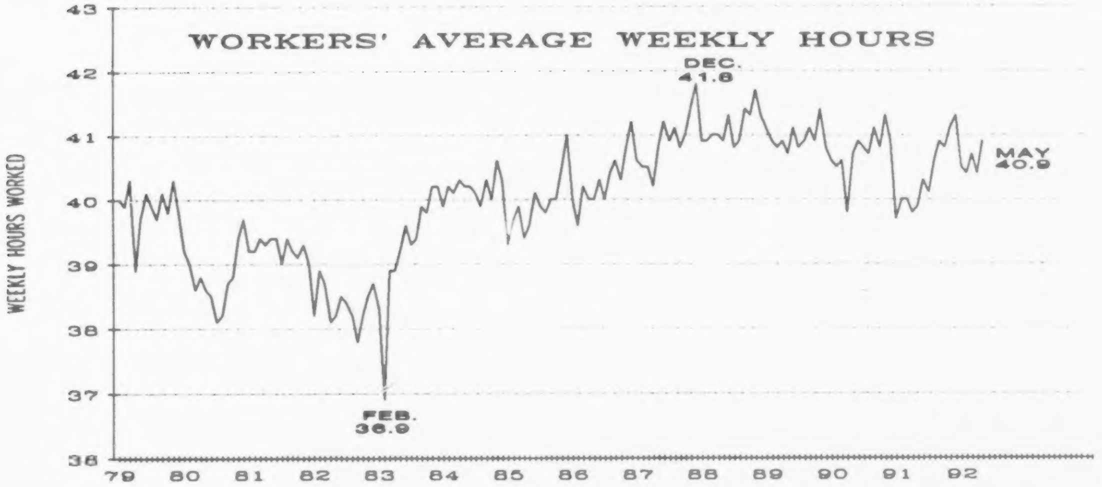
Durable goods industries, as a whole, tend to outshine nondurable goods industries in pay and hours worked. For May, durable goods set a record with average weekly earnings of $527.52 that exceeded nondurable goods earnings by $96.18. Durable goods pay, averaging $12.56 an hour in May, also set a record and exceeded average pay in nondurable goods by $1.64. Durable goods average hours worked were a comfortable 2.0 hours above the 40-hour standard and 2.5 hours over nondurable goods hours worked.

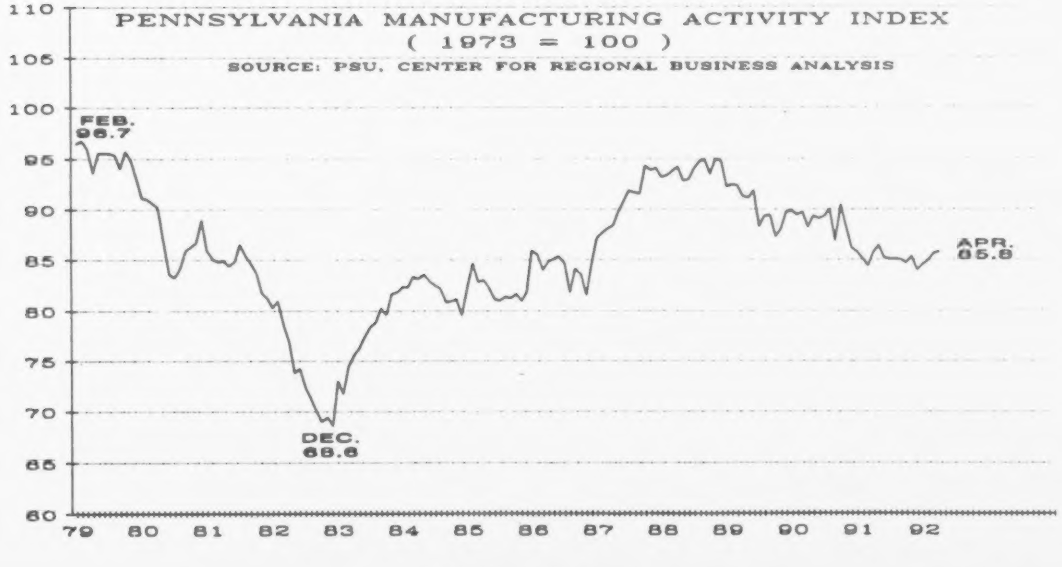
This difference in hours and pay is accounted for by three nondurable goods industries which regularly pull the averages down — textiles, apparel and leather products. Apparel and leather products have workweeks that tend to hover around the 35-hour level. Also, average hourly pay in all three of these industries has been consistently below $9. Ironically, petroleum and coal products, a nondurable goods industry, usually has the highest hourly pay of all the manufacturing industry groups. In May, for example, it was $16.88. However, workers earning these wages are outweighed by the much greater number of workers averaging under $10 per hour, pulling down the nondurable goods average.

MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

in Pennsylvania







MONTH AND YEAR

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

REGULAR PROGRAM ACTIVITY

	MAY 1992	APR. 1992	MAY 1991	CHANGE FROM APR. 1992	CHANGE FROM MAY. 1991
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	**92,062**	107,220	102,710	-15,158	-10,648
Weeks Claimed	**781,817**	928,667	862,892	-146,850	-81,075
...Average Weekly Volume	**186,147**	211,061	187,585	-24.914	-1,438
Insured Unemployment Rate	**3.9%**	4.4%	3.8%	-0.5	0.1
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	**33,087**	40,547	40,949	-7,460	-7,862
Final Payments	**15,520**	17,404	14,943	-1,884	577
Weeks Paid	**722,670**	935,527	867,043	-212,857	-144,373
Net Benefit Amount	**$134,203,935**	$177,221,834	$156,063,187	-$43,017,899	-$21,859,252
Average Check	**$185.71**	$189.44	$179.99	-$3.73	$5.72

UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FELL to 1992 lows in May and were under their year-ago levels. Initial claims declined from April by 15,158 to 92,062, and were 10 percent less than in May 1991. Weeks claimed were down 16 percent from April 1992 and 9 percent from May 1991 to 781,817. The insured unemployment rate dropped 0.5 percentage point from April to 3.9 percent, lowest since November 1991.

First payments declined for the fourth consecutive month to 33,087; they were 18 percent less than in April and 19 percent below May 1991. Weeks paid dropped 23 percent from April and 17 percent from May 1991 to 722,670. Net benefits were $43 million below April's level and $22 million less than a year ago. The May average check of $185.71 was the lowest of 1992.

The Unemployment Trust Fund balance rose sharply in May to $1,094 million as income of $517 million exceeded disbursements of $134 million.

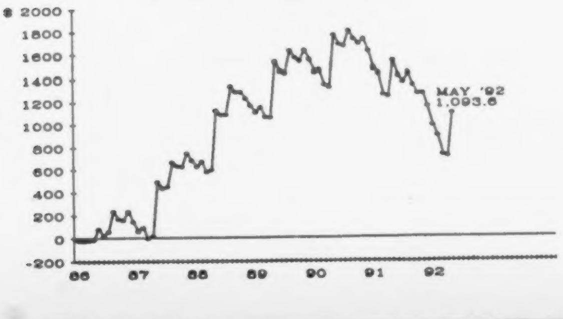
EUC PROGRAM ACTIVITY

	May 1992	Cumulative
First Payments	14,912	168,636
Weeks Comp.	415,395	2,286,994
Benefit Amount	$79,154,102	$435,845,525
Average Check	$190.55	$190.58

In May, 14,912 persons received checks for the first time. Net payments in May totaled $79 million or an average of $191 weekly for Emergency Unemployment Compensation benefits. These figures include payments to former federal employees and veterans, as well as to regular UC exhaustees. EUC began November 17, 1991 in all states. No new EUC claims may be filed after March 6, 1993, according to recent federal legislation extending the program to that date. EUC claimants who began filing prior to June 14, 1992 are eligible for varying maximum durations up to 33 weeks; those who began filing June 14 or later are eligible for up to 26 weeks.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY

BALANCES
1986 - 1992
(Dollars in Millions)



MAY 1992		
Income	$	517,002,810
Disbursements	$	134,204,938
Cash Reserves	$	1,093,564,731

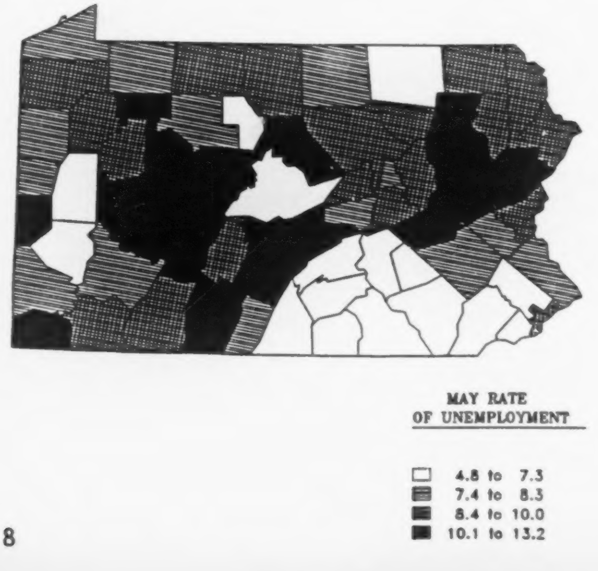
UNEMPLOYMENT ... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

LOWER UNEMPLOYMENT rates for May were reported in 47 of the state's 67 counties; 16 county rates were up while four were unchanged. However, since the county rates are not adjusted for seasonality, the lower rates did not necessarily suggest an improved economy but, instead, reflected the usual spring improvement.

While there were 10 counties whose rates dropped by more than a percentage point, no county had an increase of that magnitude. The counties with the greatest rate changes tended to have the smallest populations; rate changes in the larger counties were insignificant.

Again, for the fifth month in a row, Cumberland County had the state's lowest rate. And for the third month in a row, it was the only county whose rate was below 5 percent. Chester replaced Lancaster County for second place in May. Chester typically ranks second among the counties, while Dauphin typically ranks third.

From December 1991 to April 1992, three counties — Forest, Juniata and Huntingdon — have ranked at the bottom (from lowest to highest) of the 67 counties with rates consistently in the teens. For May, Juniata still ranked 67th with a rate of 13.2 percent. However, Huntingdon moved up to 64th, while Forest moved up to 62nd. While they had significantly improved rates of 12.6 and 12.0 percent respectively, the shift in the numbers of those unemployed was small. Based on the 1990 census, Forest and Juniata Counties are both classed as 100 percent rural, while Huntingdon has the lowest per capita income in the state.



COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RANKING

		MAY 1992 P/		APRIL -	
	RANK	RATE	VOLUME	RATE	DIFF.
Cumberland	1	4.8	5,400	4.7	0.1
Chester	2	5.5	10,800	5.8	-0.3
Lancaster	3	5.6	12,900	5.4	0.2
Centre	4	5.8	4,100	5.9	-0.1
Dauphin	4	5.8	8,000	5.9	-0.1
Lebanon	6	6.2	4,100	6.2	0.0
Montgomery	6	6.2	23,700	6.1	0.1
Allegheny	8	6.5	43,800	6.4	0.1
Franklin	9	6.7	4,100	7.0	-0.3
Cameron	10	6.8	200	7.4	-0.6
Delaware	11	6.9	20,000	6.7	0.2
Adams	12	7.1	2,900	7.1	0.0
Perry	12	7.1	1,500	7.0	0.1
Bradford	14	7.2	2,300	7.6	-0.4
York	14	7.2	13,400	7.5	-0.3
Butler	16	7.3	5,900	7.6	-0.3
Elk	17	7.4	1,300	7.7	-0.3
Fulton	18	7.5	500	9.3	-1.8
Warren	18	7.5	1,800	7.9	-0.4
Tioga	20	7.7	1,500	8.6	-0.9
Berks	21	7.8	13,900	7.9	-0.1
Bucks	21	7.8	23,200	7.6	0.2
Westmoreland	21	7.8	14,000	8.0	-0.2
Lehigh	24	7.9	12,200	7.7	0.2
Snyder	24	7.9	1,500	7.2	0.7
Washington	24	7.9	7,600	8.1	-0.2
Erie	27	8.0	11,000	8.2	-0.2
Montour	28	8.1	700	7.6	0.5
Lawrence	29	8.2	4,000	8.7	-0.5
Mercer	29	8.2	4,400	8.3	-0.1
Northampton	31	8.4	10,200	8.0	0.4
Sullivan	31	8.4	300	10.1	-1.7
Union	31	8.4	1,500	7.9	0.5
Potter	34	8.5	800	9.2	-0.7
Lycoming	35	8.6	5,200	8.8	-0.2
McKean	36	8.7	1,900	9.1	-0.4
Philadelphia	37	9.2	66,700	8.7	0.5
Wayne	37	9.2	1,900	11.2	-2.0
Blair	39	9.3	5,800	10.1	-0.8
Lackawanna	39	9.3	10,200	9.3	0.0
Venango	41	9.4	2,400	9.4	0.0
Pike	42	9.5	1,300	10.0	-0.5
Somerset	42	9.5	3,200	11.1	-1.6
Crawford	44	9.6	3,900	10.3	-0.7
Columbia	45	9.9	3,200	9.1	0.8
Fayette	45	9.9	6,000	11.0	-1.1
Northumberland	45	9.9	4,900	10.1	-0.2
Susquehanna	45	9.9	2,000	10.6	-0.7
Clarion	49	10.0	1,800	10.5	-0.5
Jefferson	50	10.1	2,100	11.7	-1.6
Wyoming	50	10.1	1,400	11.3	-1.2
Clinton	52	10.3	1,600	11.0	-0.7
Schuylkill	52	10.3	7,700	10.5	-0.2
Luzerne	54	10.4	16,900	10.8	-0.4
Monroe	54	10.4	5,200	11.1	-0.7
Bedford	56	10.5	2,500	10.9	-0.4
Clearfield	57	10.7	3,800	11.3	-0.6
Armstrong	58	10.8	3,200	11.4	-0.6
Cambria	59	10.9	7,400	11.3	-0.4
Beaver	60	11.0	6,900	10.4	0.6
Carbon	61	11.7	3,100	12.1	-0.4
Forest	62	12.0	200	14.7	-2.7
Indiana	63	12.5	4,600	12.6	-0.1
Huntingdon	64	12.6	2,500	13.9	-1.3
Greene	65	12.7	1,700	12.4	0.3
Mifflin	66	13.1	2,900	13.7	-0.6
Juniata	67	13.2	1,300	14.3	-1.1

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA UNEMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

	MAY 1992 P/		APR. 1992		MAY 1991	
	VOLUME	RATE	VOLUME	RATE	VOLUME	RATE
United States	**9,504.0**	**7.5%**	9,155.0	7.2%	8,529.0	6.8%
Pennsylvania	**464.0**	**7.8**	470.0	7.9	443.0	7.4
Labor Market Area						
Allentown-Bethlehem MSA	**27.9**	**8.1**	27.3	8.0	25.4	7.5
Altoona MSA	**6.0**	**9.6**	6.3	10.0	6.1	9.8
Beaver County PMSA	**6.9**	**11.0**	6.6	10.6	6.1	10.0
Erie MSA	**11.0**	**7.9**	11.2	8.1	10.0	7.3
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA	**18.7**	**5.5**	19.3	5.7	19.6	5.8
Johnstown MSA	**10.9**	**10.6**	11.3	11.1	10.0	10.0
Lancaster MSA	**13.0**	**5.6**	13.0	5.6	13.1	5.7
Philadelphia PMSA	**190.5**	**7.8**	180.9	7.4	171.2	7.0
Pittsburgh PMSA	**71.6**	**7.0**	71.6	7.0	65.0	6.4
Reading MSA	**12.6**	**7.1**	13.0	7.4	12.5	7.1
Scranton Wilkes-Barre MSA	**37.5**	**10.1**	38.1	10.3	34.7	9.4
Sharon MSA	**4.2**	**8.0**	4.1	7.9	3.8	7.2
State College MSA	**4.2**	**6.0**	4.4	6.4	4.5	6.6
Williamsport MSA	**5.1**	**8.3**	5.1	8.4	5.3	8.8
York MSA	**16.1**	**7.1**	16.4	7.3	15.2	6.7

P/ = Preliminary data.

Note: Data are seasonally adjusted.

PENNSYLVANIA'S RATE of unemployment dropped slightly in May to 7.8 percent from 7.9 percent in April. While Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted May rate remained above the national level, the difference was substantially narrowed as the U.S. rate rose from 7.2 percent to 7.5 percent over the month.

Among the 15 major labor market areas, there were nine decliners for the month and four advancers. Only the Johnstown Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) showed a reduction of as much as half a percentage point.

The Harrisburg and Lancaster MSAs, with rates of only 5.5 and 5.6 percent respectively, continued to have the state's lowest rates. These two labor market areas have ranked first and second in every month of the last couple of years. The Lancaster area has a well-diversified economy and the Harrisburg capital area is relatively less affected by economic fluctuations of the private sector compared with other areas.

With double-digit rates of 11.0 and 10.6 percent respectively, the Beaver County Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) and Johnstown MSA continued every month since June 1991 to rank at the bottom of the 15 labor market areas. Both of these areas, heavily dependent on steel, never really recovered from the recession of 1982-1983. In addition, Beaver County's problems have been compounded by weakness in the pottery industry, while Johnstown's problems have been compounded by declines in coal mining.

Nine of the 15 major labor market areas had higher unemployment rates this May than in May 1991. Except for Beaver County's rise from 10.0 percent, all of the rate changes from a year ago were by less than a percentage point.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from 5.5 percent in SDA 21 to 11.0 percent in SDA 05.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREA LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

MAY 1992 P/

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMPLOYMENT	
				VOLUME	RATE
01	Erie	137.9	127.0	11.0	8.0%
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	110.3	100.2	10.2	9.2
03	City of Pittsburgh	179.0	166.6	12.4	7.0
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	500.5	469.1	31.4	6.3
05	Beaver	62.7	55.8	6.9	11.0
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	146.7	133.0	13.7	9.3
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	241.9	221.8	20.0	8.3
08	Greene, Washington	110.3	100.9	9.3	8.5
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	107.3	97.3	10.0	9.3
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	213.9	192.0	21.9	10.2
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	237.8	217.8	20.0	8.4
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	87.9	80.5	7.4	8.4
14	Lackawanna	110.2	100.0	10.2	9.3
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	111.0	99.5	11.5	10.4
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	237.1	212.5	24.6	10.4
17	Philadelphia	726.5	659.8	66.7	9.2
18	Bucks	298.2	275.0	23.2	7.8
19	Montgomery	382.8	359.1	23.7	6.2
20	Delaware	288.3	268.3	20.0	6.9
21	Chester	196.6	185.8	10.8	5.5
22	Lehigh, Northampton	273.6	251.2	22.3	8.2
23	Berks	178.0	164.1	13.9	7.8
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	348.1	327.7	20.4	5.9
25	Lancaster	231.7	218.8	12.9	5.6
26	York	185.5	172.1	13.4	7.2
27	Adams, Franklin	101.8	94.8	7.0	6.9
28	Lawrence, Mercer	102.1	93.7	8.4	8.2
29	Montour, Northumberland	58.0	52.4	5.6	9.7
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	**5966.0**	**5497.0**	**469.0**	**7.9**

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

P/ = Preliminary data.

Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

SPECIAL INTEREST TOPIC

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS DOWN 161,000 FROM 1990

Although new employers continue to be attracted to Pennsylvania — SONY, DynCorp, and Little Tykes are recent examples — the persistent recession has affected the state's overall level of employment. Since mid-1990, Pennsylvania's nonagricultural wage and salary jobs fell by 161,200 between May 1990 and May 1992, a decline of three percent. Most (97,200) of the drop occurred between May 1990 and May 1991, with the rest (64,000) since May 1991. (These comparisons exclude jobs involved in labor disputes.)

Goods-producing industries accounted for 109,700, or two-thirds, of the job decline from May 1990, and service-producing industries for the remaining 51,500.

Manufacturing bore the biggest loss — almost 70,000 — from 1990. The chemicals industry was the only factory line to show an increase from May 1990, by a modest 300. Although factory jobs rose 1,600 from their all-time record low of March 1992 to 951,300 in May 1992, they remained 20,600 under their level of May 1991 and 69,800 below that of May 1990. Manufacturing's share of jobs declined further to 19 percent, from 20 percent in May 1990, after having dropped from 26 percent in May 1982 and 33 percent in May 1972. Historical trends suggest that only part of the manufacturing industry jobs lost from 1990 will be recovered, and that further losses may occur.

Recent seasonal hirings brought construction jobs to 196,200 in May 1992, but this total was still 12,900 under that of May 1991 and 36,500 under May 1990. Mining jobs, at 24,300 this May, were 3,400 fewer than in May 1990.

The decrease of 51,500 in service-producing industry jobs from May 1990 to 3,869,800 in May 1992 was the net result of decreases totaling 114,000 in some industries, especially trade, some service lines (e.g., business and legal services, lodging, amusements), and state and federal government, transportation, and finance, and increases totaling almost 63,000 mainly in health and social services and local government, as the table below shows.

Major job losses, May 1990 to May 1992 (Number and Percent Change)

Durable Goods Mfg.	-51,200	-8.8%	Federal Government	-14,900	-9.9%
Construction	-36,500	-15.7	Business Services	-12,600	-6.1
Other Services1/	-21,000	-4.5	Transportation	-6,200	-3.8
Retail Trade	-20,700	-2.3	Mining	-3,400	-12.3
Nondur. Goods Mfg.	-18,600	-4.2	Elec.,Gas & Sanit.	-1,600	-2.9
State Government	-18,100	-11.8	Finance	-1,100	-0.8
Wholesale Trade	-16,800	-6.1	Legal Services	-1,100	-2.6

Major job gains, May 1990 to May 1992

Health Services	36,000	7.7%	Communications	1,700	3.4%
Local Government	12,400	2.9	Educational Services	1,600	1.0
Social Services	10,200	9.8	Ins. & Real Estate	700	0.4

1/ Except business, health, social, educational and legal services.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by average annual covered employment. Average annual covered employment is estimated until six months after year's end due to a lag in reporting covered employment.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employee contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

S6845-1

ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

ISSUED: August 1992

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR FORCE

.... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

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JULY 1992 HIGHLIGHTS

- **Pennsylvania's joblessness increased in July; the statewide rate of unemployment, seasonally adjusted, rose to 7.7 percent.**
- **Nonfarm jobs fell seasonally by 43,000 in July to 5,010,400. They were about 42,100 under their level of July 1991.**

In June 1992 . . .

- **Average weekly earnings of production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries climbed to $486.26, as the average workweek increased by 0.1 hour and average hourly pay by 3 cents.**
- **The total number of initial claims rose 15 percent from May and weeks claimed by 10 percent.**
- **Almost $87 million benefits were paid to emergency unemployment compensation claimants.**
- **Unadjusted unemployment rates decreased in 56 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties.**
- **Seven of Pennsylvania's 15 major labor market areas had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates than in May, but changes were small.**

Special Interest Topic: **ADA Employment Provisions in Effect**

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Robert P. Casey, Governor
Department of Labor and Industry
Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force . . . A Monthly Statistical Analysis

is published monthly by the Bureau of Research and Statistics. Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

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Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania.

The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	Phone Number	Counties Served
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 Philadelphia	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314 Reading	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)963-3443 Scranton	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider Larry Baugher	(717)771-1299 York	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 Williamsport	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley Debra Nicholson	(814)533-2213 Johnstown	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron, Greene
William Ceriani Roberta Wilson	(412)565-5350 Pittsburgh	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler, Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 Erie	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

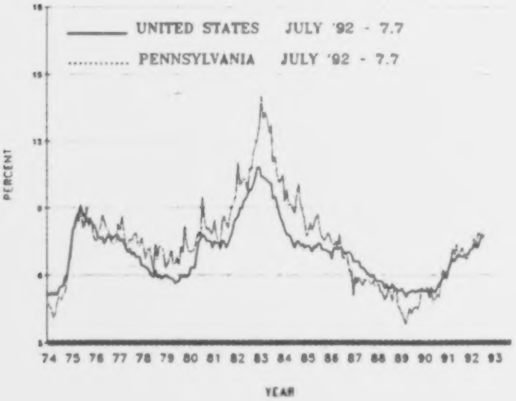
CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

LITTLE CHANGE in Pennsylvania's employment situation occurred in July. The state's seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment edged up to 7.7 percent in July from 7.6 percent in June. The nation's rate slipped to 7.7 percent in July from 7.8 percent following two sizeable increases in May and June.

Among the eleven largest states for which seasonally adjusted data are available, Pennsylvania's 7.7 percent rate of unemployment in July was the fourth lowest. Ohio at 7.4 percent, Texas at 7.2 percent, and North Carolina at 6.3 percent were lower. New Jersey had the highest rate at 9.8 percent. Five states, including Pennsylvania, had rate increases, while six had rate decreases.

Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show July's unemployment in Pennsylvania, adjusted for seasonality, up only 2,000 to 456,000. The July rate of 7.7 percent was the third highest rate of the recession; it reflects very little change during the past three months since the recession high of 7.9 percent in April. Compared to one year ago, unemployment was up 40,000, lifting the rate from last July's 7.0 percent.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

(in thousands)

				CHANGE FROM	
	JUL. 1992	JUN. 1992	JUL. 1991	JUN. 1992	JUL. 1991
Civilian Labor Force	**6,059**	6,057	6,051	2	8
Employment	**5,594**	5,604	5,625	-10	-31
Unemployment	**465**	453	426	12	39
Rate of Unemp.	**7.7%**	7.5%	7.0%	0.2	0.7
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
Civilian Labor Force	**5,962**	5,968	5,950	-6	12
Employment	**5,506**	5,514	5,534	-8	-28
Unemployment	**456**	454	416	2	40
Rate of Unemp.	**7.7%**	7.6%	7.0%	0.1	0.7

Employment, seasonally adjusted, slipped 8,000 during July to 5,506,000. This was 28,000 below the level of one year ago, and 39,000 above the recession low of March 1991.

The July figures reflect a continuation of the plateau reached earlier in the year. Pennsylvania's unemployment rate leveled out just below 7.0 percent during 1991 as a feeble economic recovery got under way. But as the recovery sputtered into 1992, unemployment moved up quickly to a new plateau just under 7.9 percent. The effects of the fading recovery were compounded by a rise in the labor force as discouraged workers returned to the job market pushing unemployment rates higher. Since April, both employment and unemployment have been moving in a narrow range. A consensus of economists says that there will not be a further setback in the economy; in fact, successive revisions of the nation's gross domestic product have generally been upward and are consistently exceeding economists' projections. But only after the recovery gains more strength will unemployment begin to recede.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

					CHANGE FROM	
	JULY 1992 AP/	JUN. 1992 P/	MAY 1992	JUN. 1991	MAY 1992	JUN. 1991
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	5,010.4	**5,053.4**	5,049.2	5,120.7	4.2	-67.3
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,179.1	**1,182.6**	1,172.4	1,222.4	10.2	-39.8
Mining	23.7	**24.6**	24.3	25.7	0.3	-1.1
Construction	208.1	**201.6**	196.1	216.3	5.5	-14.7
Manufacturing	947.3	**956.4**	952.0	980.4	4.4	-24.0
Durable Goods	526.7	**531.0**	528.6	548.9	2.4	-17.9
Lumber and Wood		**28.6**	28.3	30.2	0.3	-1.6
Furniture and Fixtures		**17.9**	17.6	17.9	0.3	0.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass		**42.6**	42.2	43.4	0.4	-0.8
Primary Metals		**81.8**	81.4	84.3	0.4	-2.5
Fabricated Metals		**81.6**	81.4	84.7	0.2	-3.1
Industrial Machinery		**98.4**	98.6	103.9	-0.2	-5.5
Electric and Electronic Equipment		**74.1**	73.6	77.3	0.5	-3.2
Transportation Equipment		**49.2**	48.5	49.1	0.7	0.1
Instruments and Related		**36.8**	37.0	38.5	-0.2	-1.7
Miscellaneous Manufacturing		**20.0**	20.0	19.6	0.0	0.4
Nondurable Goods	420.6	**425.4**	423.4	431.5	2.0	-6.1
Food and Kindred		**88.7**	87.7	88.8	1.0	-0.1
Textile Mill		**26.4**	26.0	26.4	0.4	0.0
Apparel and Other Textiles		**64.3**	64.7	66.9	-0.4	-2.6
Paper and Allied		**39.3**	38.5	39.7	0.8	-0.4
Printing and Publishing		**82.1**	82.7	83.8	-0.6	-1.7
Chemicals and Allied		**63.3**	62.9	63.5	0.4	-0.2
Petroleum and Coal		**11.3**	11.1	11.6	0.2	-0.3
Rubber and Plastics		**42.0**	41.6	41.6	0.4	0.4
Leather		**7.1**	7.3	8.2	-0.2	-1.1
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3,829.3	**3,869.1**	3,876.1	3,897.9	-7.0	-28.8
Transportation	147.3	**154.8**	156.9	157.5	-2.1	-2.7
Public Utilities	106.1	**105.9**	105.0	105.8	0.9	0.1
Communications		**51.8**	51.5	51.4	0.3	0.4
Electric, Gas and Sanitary		**54.1**	53.5	54.4	0.6	-0.3
Wholesale Trade	260.1	**260.5**	259.7	270.1	0.8	-9.6
Retail Trade	881.2	**884.8**	881.4	897.0	3.4	-12.2
General Merchandise Stores		**107.3**	107.0	111.1	0.3	-3.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	303.7	**303.5**	301.4	304.5	2.1	-1.0
Finance		**143.4**	142.3	140.3	1.1	3.1
Insurance		**117.1**	116.7	119.6	0.4	-2.5
Real Estate		**43.0**	42.4	44.6	0.6	-1.6
Services	1,470.1	**1,466.6**	1,466.2	1,460.9	0.4	5.7
Business		**197.7**	196.0	202.2	1.7	-4.5
Health		**511.2**	506.3	493.9	4.9	17.3
Hospitals		**271.9**	269.5	263.9	2.4	8.0
Legal		**42.1**	40.7	43.1	1.4	-1.0
Educational		**144.9**	162.8	140.9	-17.9	4.0
Social		**113.5**	114.5	110.6	-1.0	2.9
Other		**457.2**	445.9	470.2	11.3	-13.0
Government	660.8	**693.0**	705.5	702.1	-12.5	-9.1
Federal		**135.7**	135.9	139.6	-0.2	-3.9
State		**126.4**	136.0	139.2	-9.6	-12.8
Local		**430.9**	433.6	423.3	-2.7	7.6
PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	2.0	**1.7**	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.3

AP/ = Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data, used to compute change from columns.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

JOBS FELL seasonally in July by 43,000 to 5,010,400, according to advance preliminary data from the monthly survey of employer payrolls. Total jobs were 42,100 less than in July 1991, with losses in all major industry divisions except services and government. Jobs in goods-producing industries declined by 3,500 from June to 1,179,100 as losses in manufacturing outweighed gains in construction. Service-producing jobs fell by 39,800 to 3,829,300 reflecting chiefly temporary layoffs in transportation and government as schools closed for the summer.

JOBS INCREASED in June for the fifth month in a row to 5,053,400. The pickup of 4,200 jobs from May, however, was only one-fifth of the expected seasonal rise. June's job count was down 67,300 from June 1991 and 162,800 from the all-time-high level of June 1990. (These job counts include those involved in labor disputes.)

Job gains in the goods-producing sector were below expectations. Up 10,200 since May to 1,182,600, this was only two-thirds of the expected month-to-month gain. Goods-producing jobs were down 39,800 from June 1991 and 112,700 from June 1990. This confirms that goods-producing employers are not rehiring workers the way they used to do in previous fledgling recoveries.

Manufacturing, still at near-record lows, posted a small gain of 4,400 jobs since May to total 956,400. This was less than two-thirds of the expected May-to-June job gain. Jobs were off 24,000 from the June 1991 level.

Durable goods manufacturers, those whose products are expected to last three or more years, added 2,400 more jobs in June over May. Close to the seasonal norm, this gain registered in all but two of the ten industry groups.

Nondurable goods gained about the same number of jobs over the month. However, this gain was less than half of seasonal expectations.

An over-the-year comparison reveals nondurables fared somewhat better than durables — employment in durables fell by 17,900 while employment in nondurables was off by only 6,100, about one-third as many.

Service-producing industries provided 3,869,100 jobs in June, down 7,000 from May and 28,800 from June 1991. Nevertheless, reflecting the much discussed "service-sector recession", May and June have at least shown the best service-sector job counts of this lackluster year.

The end of the school year caused seasonal declines in several service-producing industries: transportation, which fell by 2,100; educational services, which fell by 17,900; and state and local government, which fell by a combined 12,300. Nevertheless, over three-fourths of the month-to-month slide of these industry groups can be considered normal for the month of June.

Since June 1991, the most significant service-sector job declines have occurred in retail trade, state government and miscellaneous services. But the standout industry, the biggest provider of new jobs, has been health services, where 17,300 jobs were created since June 1991.

The department's job count excludes farm workers, domestic workers, unpaid family workers and the self-employed.

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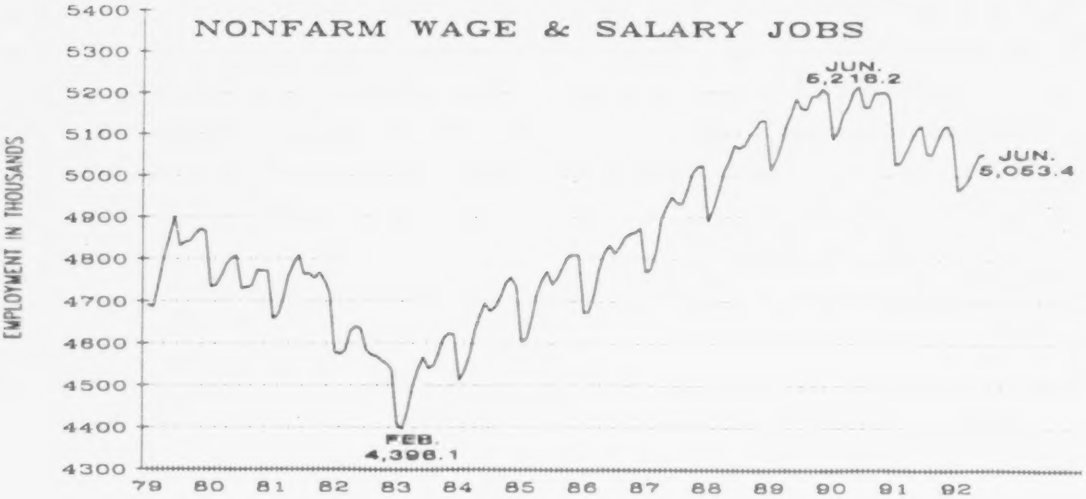
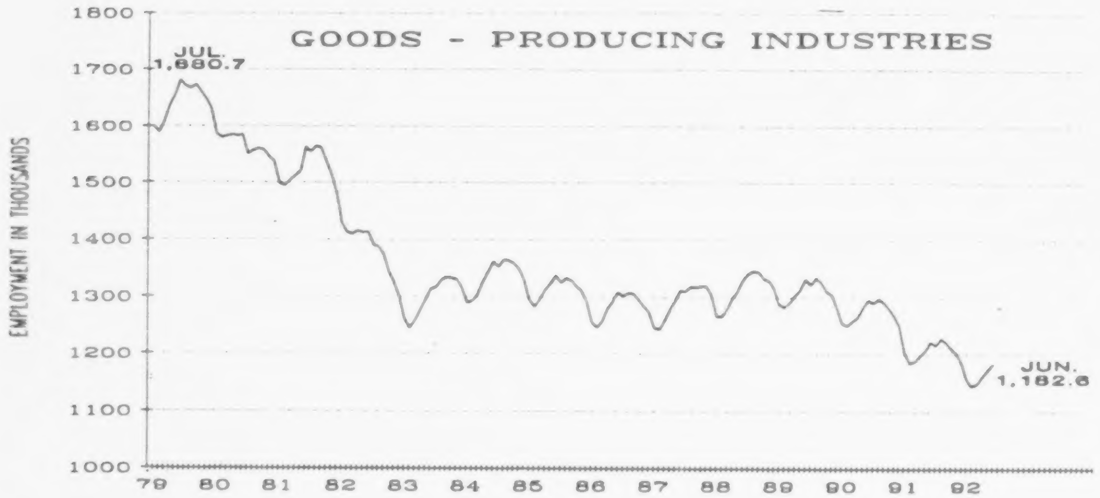
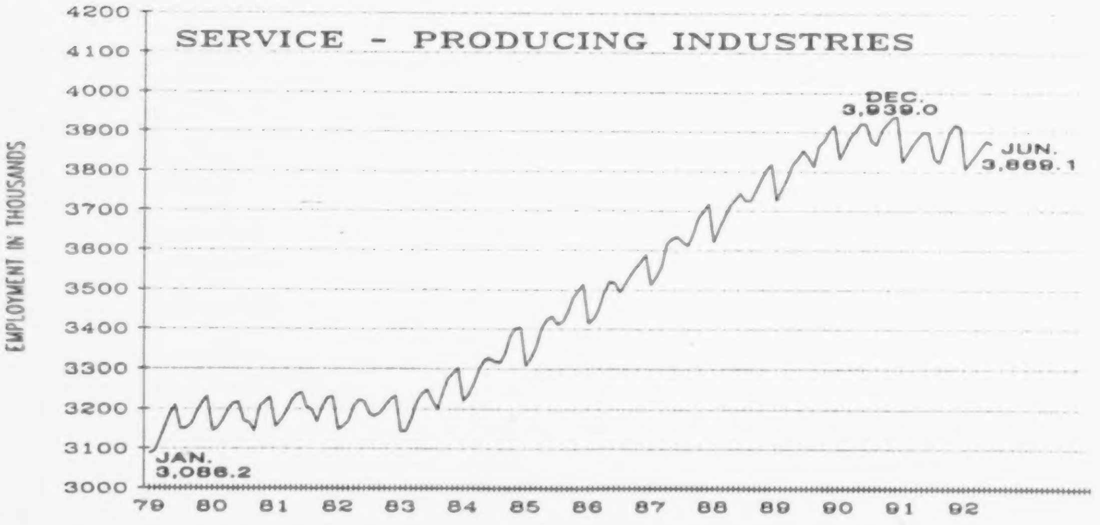
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT

in Pennsylvania







MONTH AND YEAR

ESTABLISHMENT PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS AND EARNINGS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	JUN. 1992 P/	MAY 1992	JUN. 1991	JUN. 1992 P/	MAY 1992	JUN. 1991	JUN. 1992 P/	MAY 1992	JUN. 1991
Manufacturing	**486.26**	483.85	461.03	**41.0**	40.9	40.3	**11.86**	11.83	11.44
Durable Goods	**528.78**	525.01	500.53	**42.1**	41.9	41.4	**12.56**	12.53	12.09
Lumber and Wood	**388.95**	389.09	382.32	**40.6**	40.7	40.5	**9.58**	9.56	9.44
Furniture and Fixtures	**393.01**	387.25	390.84	**40.6**	39.8	39.8	**9.68**	9.73	9.82
Stone, Clay, and Glass	**517.23**	514.00	502.52	**42.5**	42.2	42.3	**12.17**	12.18	11.88
Primary Metals	**617.34**	611.15	571.62	**42.4**	42.5	42.0	**14.56**	14.38	13.61
Fabricated Metals	**497.54**	498.72	476.21	**42.2**	42.3	41.7	**11.79**	11.79	11.42
Industrial Machinery	**544.00**	542.30	527.08	**42.6**	42.4	42.2	**12.77**	12.79	12.49
Electric and Electronic Equipment	**505.14**	498.72	468.23	**42.7**	42.3	41.4	**11.83**	11.79	11.31
Transportation Equipment	**631.18**	634.87	572.62	**41.8**	42.1	39.6	**15.10**	15.08	14.46
Instruments and Related	**498.52**	493.27	473.04	**41.2**	40.8	40.5	**12.10**	12.09	11.68
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	**472.80**	463.73	447.19	**40.0**	39.1	39.4	**11.82**	11.86	11.35
Nondurable Goods	**433.22**	432.04	413.01	**39.6**	39.6	39.0	**10.94**	10.91	10.59
Food and Kindred	**471.18**	473.45	455.20	**40.1**	40.5	40.0	**11.75**	11.69	11.38
Textile Mill	**329.94**	331.43	328.25	**39.0**	38.9	39.5	**8.46**	8.52	8.31
Apparel and Other Textiles	**243.21**	243.93	237.66	**34.4**	34.6	34.0	**7.07**	7.05	6.99
Paper and Allied	**523.55**	526.38	498.89	**42.6**	42.9	42.1	**12.29**	12.27	11.85
Printing and Publishing	**475.85**	471.81	448.40	**39.1**	38.8	38.0	**12.17**	12.16	11.80
Chemicals and Allied	**604.15**	595.72	576.30	**43.0**	42.4	42.5	**14.05**	14.05	13.56
Petroleum and Coal	**682.27**	693.46	659.19	**41.4**	41.8	43.0	**16.48**	16.59	15.33
Rubber and Plastics	**452.57**	450.75	416.77	**43.6**	43.3	40.7	**10.38**	10.41	10.24
Leather	**293.76**	284.93	282.59	**38.4**	37.1	38.5	**7.65**	7.68	7.34
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
Communications	**620.08**	610.70	571.16	**39.8**	39.4	37.7	**15.58**	15.50	15.15
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary	**739.50**	752.42	704.72	**42.5**	42.8	42.3	**17.40**	17.58	16.66

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

THE WORKWEEK ROSE for the second month in a row to average 41.0 hours. June is the first month in 1992 for the workweek to reach 41 hours. It is also the 13th straight month for the workweek to exceed 40 hours. This suggests that while manufacturing activity overall is expanding, manufacturing companies are not yet in the hiring phase of the business cycle. At this point, manufacturers, unclear about their prospects, are boosting their production by increasing their overtime. This practice will continue until the expansion looks sustainable. It is estimated to take from four to eight weeks to train a new employee; overtime avoids the cost and productivity lag of this training.

All of the workweek gain was in durable goods —products whose expected life span is three years or more. Not only did all 10 of its industries reach or exceed 40 hours for the first time in a year, but five of the ten, plus durable goods as a whole, had workweeks that exceeded 42 hours.

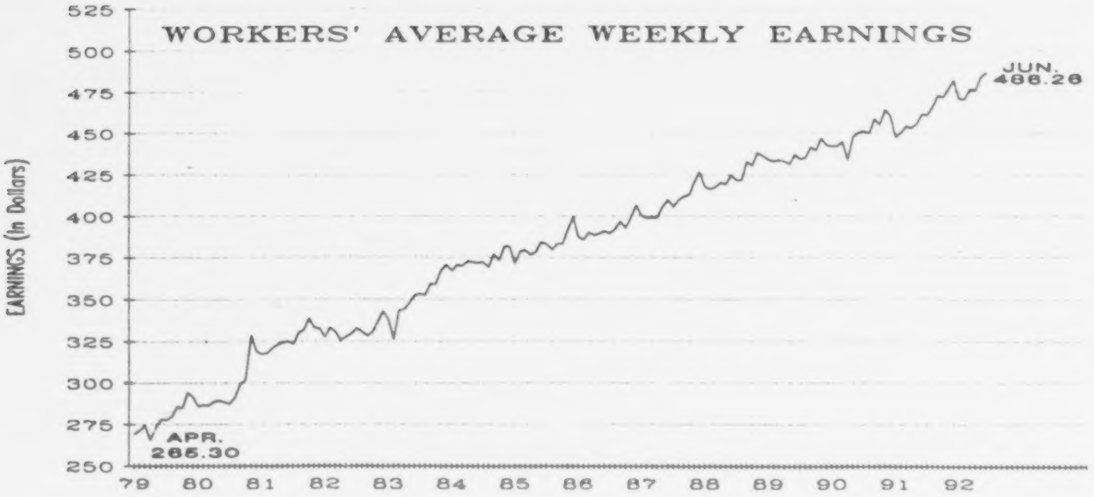
As it has for every month this year, nondurable goods as a whole had an average workweek below 40 hours. Of its nine industries, apparel primarily has been responsible for its low average each month. The average workweek in apparel was only 34.4 hours in June and has averaged below 35 hours since March.

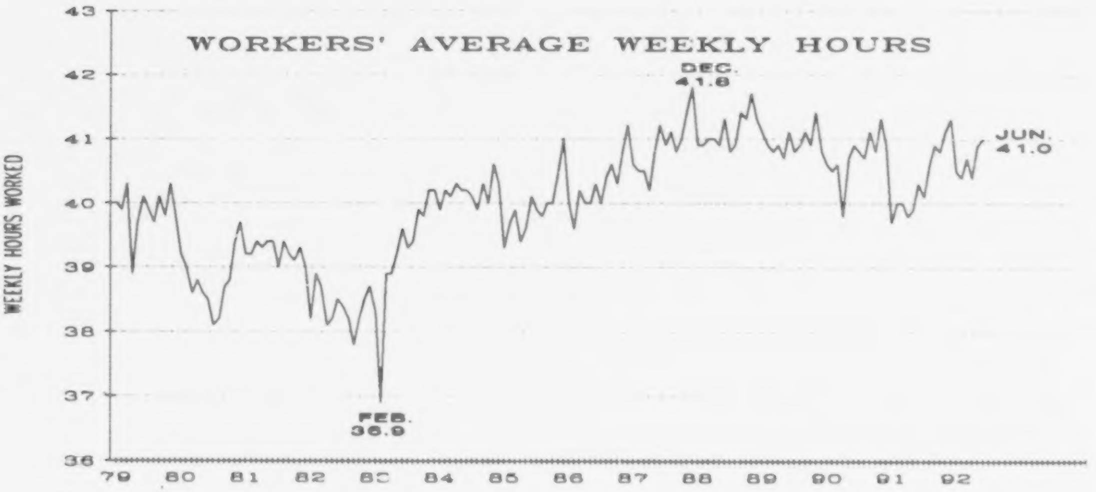
June's average weekly earnings of $486.26 set another record. It was $2.41 above May's average and $25.23 above the average of June 1991. These increases resulted from gains in both hourly pay and weekly hours worked.

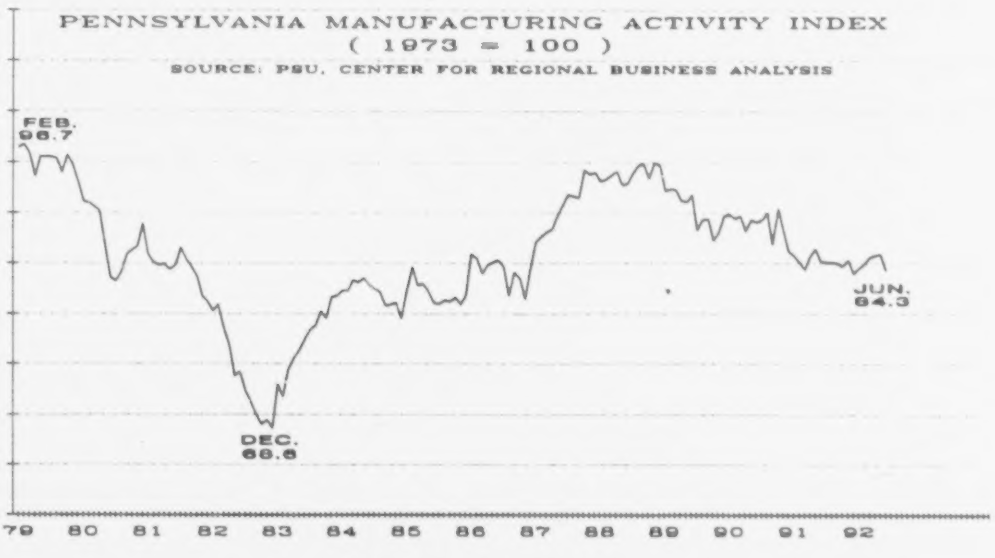
Not all industries participated in the over-the-month rise. Of the 19 manufacturing industries, eight showed a May-to-June decline in weekly earnings. This reflected a drop in hours in eight of the industries and a drop in hourly pay in another eight. Only one of the 19 industries, petroleum and coal products, experienced a drop in all three.

MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

in Pennsylvania







MONTH AND YEAR

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

REGULAR PROGRAM ACTIVITY

	JUN. 1992	MAY 1992	JUN. 1991	CHANGE FROM MAY 1992	CHANGE FROM JUN. 1991
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	**105,420**	92,062	97,940	13,358	7,480
Weeks Claimed	**856,782**	781,817	749,118	74,965	107,664
...Average Weekly Volume	**194,723**	186,147	187,280	8,576	7,443
Insured Unemployment Rate	**4.1%**	3.9%	3.8%	0.2	0.3
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	**37,152**	33,087	34,364	4,065	2,788
Final Payments	**15,942**	15,520	12,818	422	3,124
Weeks Paid	**729,707**	722,670	710,015	7,037	19,692
Net Benefit Amount	**$132,332,565**	$134,203,935	$130,223,297	-$1,871,370	$2,109,268
Average Check	**$181.35**	$185.71	$183.41	-$4.36	-$2.06

UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS ROSE in June from 1992 lows in May. Initial claims of 105,420 were 15 percent higher than in May and eight percent above a year ago. Weeks claimed at 856,782 were 10 percent higher than in May and 14 percent above a year ago. The insured unemployment rate rose 0.2 percentage point from May to 4.1 percent but still was the second lowest of the year.

First payments advanced 4,065 in June to 37,152, breaking a four-month decline. Although weeks paid rose by 7,037 to 729,707, the net benefit amount dropped to a seven-month low of $132 million. This decrease was due to an average check of $181, which was $4 less than in May and was the lowest amount of the year.

The Unemployment Trust Fund balance dropped by almost $100 million from May to $997 million, as disbursements of $132 million exceeded income of $36 million.

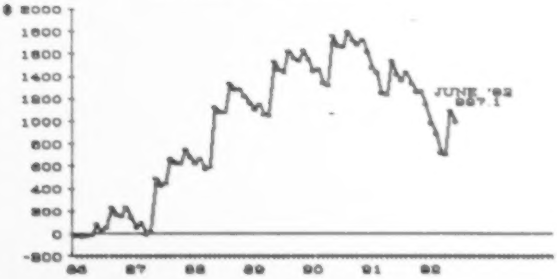
EUC PROGRAM ACTIVITY

	June 1992	Cumulative
First Payments	16,185	184,821
Weeks Comp.	467,672	2,754,666
Benefit Amount	$86,937,725	$522,783,250
Average Check	$185.89	$189.78

In June, 16,185 claimants received checks for the first time. Net payments in June totaled $87 million, or an average of $186 weekly for Emergency Unemployment Compensation benefits. These figures include payments to former federal employees and veterans, as well as to regular UC exhaustees. EUC began November 17, 1991 in all states. No new EUC claims may be filed after March 6, 1993, according to recent federal legislation extending the program to that date. EUC claimants who began filing prior to June 14, 1992 are eligible for varying maximum durations up to 33 weeks; those who began filing June 14 or later are eligible for up to 26 weeks.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY

BALANCES
1986 - 1992
(Dollars in Millions)



JUNE 1992		
Income	$	35,857,627
Disbursements	$	132,328,997
Cash Reserves	$	997,093,361

UNEMPLOYMENT ... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

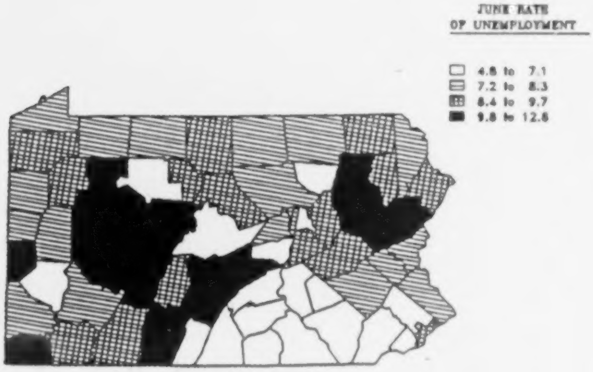
LOWER UNEMPLOYMENT rates were posted in 56 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties between May and June. However, most of the widespread improvement was minor; the rates in only nine counties fell by more than a percentage point from May. Since the county rates are not seasonally adjusted, much of the apparent rise would indicate only the expected spring upturn.

For the sixth consecutive month, Cumberland County had Pennsylvania's lowest rate. For the fourth month in a row, it was the only county with a rate below 5 percent — at 4.8 percent in June, it was down from 4.9 percent in May.

In May, Chester County replaced Lancaster County in holding the state's second lowest unemployment rate. In June, Lancaster moved down to fifth due to 800 additional unemployed persons in the county from May to June.

Thirteen counties had double-digit unemployment rates in June. However, the number of unemployed in all 13 counties — 43,500 — barely exceeded Allegheny County's count of 42,700. Allegheny County ranked ninth — near the top — in June with an unemployment rate of just 6.2 percent.

From December 1991 through April 1992, three counties — Forest, Juniata and Huntingdon — ranked in the bottom three positions in the state based on unemployment rates. In May, Forest and Huntingdon moved up a bit, and in June all three were off the bottom. However, the numbers of unemployed in those counties were small. The count of unemployed for the three combined changed by only 300 from May to June.



COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RANKING

	JUNE 1992 P/			MAY	
	RANK	RATE	VOLUME	RATE	DIFF.
Cumberland	1	4.8	5,500	4.9	-0.1
Chester	2	5.2	10,300	5.6	-0.4
Lebanon	3	5.5	3,700	6.2	-0.7
Montgomery	4	5.7	22,200	6.2	-0.5
Dauphin	5	5.8	8,100	5.8	0.0
Lancaster	5	5.8	13,700	5.6	0.2
Montour	7	5.9	500	8.1	-2.2
Franklin	8	6.0	3,800	6.7	-0.7
Allegheny	9	6.2	42,700	6.5	-0.3
Centre	9	6.2	4,200	5.8	0.4
Elk	11	6.7	1,200	7.4	-0.7
Snyder	11	6.7	1,300	7.9	-1.2
York	11	6.7	12,600	7.2	-0.5
Delaware	14	6.8	20,000	7.0	-0.2
Adams	15	7.0	2,800	7.2	-0.2
Fulton	15	7.0	500	7.4	-0.4
Perry	15	7.0	1,500	7.2	-0.2
Sullivan	15	7.0	200	8.3	-1.3
Berks	19	7.2	13,100	7.8	-0.6
Bradford	19	7.2	2,300	7.1	0.1
Butler	19	7.2	5,900	7.3	-0.1
Lehigh	19	7.2	11,100	7.9	-0.7
Warren	19	7.2	1,700	7.1	0.1
Erie	24	7.3	10,300	8.0	-0.7
Washington	24	7.3	7,100	7.8	-0.5
Bucks	26	7.4	22,500	7.8	-0.4
Union	26	7.4	1,300	8.4	-1.0
Westmoreland	26	7.4	13,700	7.7	-0.3
Tioga	29	7.6	1,400	7.3	0.3
Wayne	30	7.8	1,700	9.3	-1.5
Lycoming	31	7.9	4,800	8.6	-0.7
Mercer	32	8.0	4,300	8.2	-0.2
Lawrence	33	8.2	4,100	8.2	0.0
Northampton	33	8.2	10,000	8.4	-0.2
McKean	35	8.3	1,900	8.6	-0.3
Blair	36	8.4	5,300	9.4	-1.0
Potter	36	8.4	800	8.5	-0.1
Pike	38	8.5	1,200	9.5	-1.0
Philadelphia	39	8.7	64,300	9.2	-0.5
Susquehanna	39	8.7	1,700	9.4	-0.7
Columbia	41	8.9	2,900	10.1	-1.2
Crawford	41	8.9	3,700	9.6	-0.7
Lackawanna	43	9.0	10,100	9.2	-0.2
Venango	43	9.0	2,300	9.5	-0.5
Clinton	45	9.2	1,400	10.4	-1.2
Northumberland	46	9.3	4,700	10.0	-0.7
Schuylkill	46	9.3	7,000	10.3	-1.0
Somerset	46	9.3	3,200	9.6	-0.3
Fayette	49	9.6	6,000	9.9	-0.3
Cameron	50	9.7	300	7.0	2.7
Bedford	51	9.9	2,400	10.5	-0.6
Clarion	51	9.9	1,800	10.0	-0.1
Jefferson	51	9.9	2,100	10.1	-0.2
Luzerne	51	9.9	16,300	10.3	-0.4
Cambria	55	10.0	6,900	10.9	-0.9
Clearfield	56	10.1	3,700	10.6	-0.5
Monroe	57	10.2	5,200	10.6	-0.4
Forest	58	10.7	200	12.1	-1.4
Beaver	59	10.8	6,900	10.9	-0.1
Armstrong	60	10.9	3,300	10.8	0.1
Wyoming	60	10.9	1,500	10.1	0.8
Carbon	62	11.5	3,100	11.7	-0.2
Huntingdon	63	11.6	2,300	12.7	-1.1
Juniata	64	11.7	1,200	13.1	-1.4
Indiana	65	12.4	4,600	12.5	-0.1
Mifflin	66	12.5	2,800	13.0	-0.5
Greene	67	12.8	1,800	12.8	0.0

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA UNEMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

	JUNE 1992 P/		MAY 1992		JUNE 1991	
	VOLUME	**RATE**	VOLUME	RATE	VOLUME	RATE
United States	**9,975.0**	**7.8%**	9,504.0	7.5%	8,615.0	6.9%
Pennsylvania	**454.0**	**7.6**	464.0	7.8	404.0	6.8
Labor Market Area						
Allentown-Bethlehem MSA	**28.0**	**8.2**	27.9	8.1	23.4	6.8
Altoona MSA	**5.5**	**8.9**	5.9	9.5	6.5	10.3
Beaver County PMSA	**7.0**	**11.2**	6.9	11.0	5.5	9.1
Erie MSA	**10.5**	**7.6**	10.9	7.9	8.9	6.5
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA	**18.8**	**5.6**	18.7	5.5	17.2	5.1
Johnstown MSA	**10.4**	**10.1**	10.7	10.5	9.0	9.0
Lancaster MSA	**13.3**	**5.7**	13.0	5.6	11.1	4.9
Philadelphia PMSA	**185.7**	**7.6**	191.4	7.8	155.4	6.4
Pittsburgh PMSA	**70.7**	**6.9**	71.3	7.0	59.9	6.0
Reading MSA	**13.1**	**7.3**	12.7	7.2	11.8	6.6
Scranton Wilkes-Barre MSA	**36.7**	**9.9**	37.2	10.0	30.7	8.3
Sharon MSA	**4.4**	**8.3**	4.3	8.1	3.5	6.6
State College MSA	**4.3**	**6.2**	4.2	6.0	3.9	5.7
Williamsport MSA	**5.1**	**8.4**	5.1	8.4	4.9	8.2
York MSA	**15.8**	**6.9**	15.8	7.0	13.8	6.1

P/ = Preliminary data.   **Note: Data are seasonally adjusted.**

PENNSYLVANIA'S RATE of unemployment dropped for the second month in a row, down from 7.8 percent in May to 7.6 percent in June. For the first time since March, Pennsylvania's rate was better than the U.S. rate, which rose from 7.5 percent to 7.8 percent over the month. Since these rates are seasonally adjusted, Pennsylvania's June decline excludes such factors as warmer weather and school closings.

There were an equal number of advancers as decliners from May among Pennsylvania's major labor market areas. Only Altoona Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), whose rate fell from 9.5 percent to 8.9 percent, moved — up or down — by as much as 0.5 percentage point. Altoona MSA was the only one of the 15 to show a drop in their unemployment rate over the year. However, in June 1991, Altoona MSA had been the only major labor market area with a double-digit rate, and the only one of the 15 to register a May-to-June increase.

While the rates of 14 labor market areas advanced over the year, only Beaver County Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA), which rose from 9.1 percent to 11.2 percent, climbed by more than 2 percentage points. Most of the remaining areas had minor rises of less than a percentage point each.

The Harrisburg and Lancaster MSAs continued to have Pennsylvania's lowest rates. For the last couple of years, these two contiguous labor market areas have ranked first and second every month. However, with rates of 5.6 percent and 5.7 percent, respectively, each are up by 0.1 percentage point from May, and proportionally well above their respective levels of 5.1 percent and 4.9 percent in June 1991.

The Beaver County and Johnstown labor market areas continued to have Pennsylvania's highest rates. These two areas have had double-digit rates every month since February, and have consistently ranked 14th and 15th over the past year. Both areas are dependent on steel, and Johnstown MSA is, additionally, tied to coal. These industries have been in a long-term down spiral.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREA LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

		JUNE 1992 P/			
SDA		LABOR		UNEMPLOYMENT	
NO.	COUNTIES	FORCE	EMP.	VOLUME	RATE
01	Erie	140.1	129.8	10.3	7.3%
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	111.6	101.9	9.8	8.8
03	City of Pittsburgh	182.1	170.1	12.0	6.6
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	509.9	479.1	30.8	6.0
05	Beaver	63.6	56.7	6.9	10.8
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	148.7	135.0	13.7	9.2
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	246.2	226.5	19.7	8.0
08	Greene, Washington	111.9	103.0	8.9	8.0
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	109.9	100.0	9.9	9.0
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	217.1	196.6	20.5	9.4
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	236.9	218.1	18.8	7.9
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	88.4	81.1	7.2	8.2
14	Lackawanna	111.9	101.8	10.1	9.0
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	114.2	103.0	11.2	9.8
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	239.9	216.6	23.3	9.7
17	Philadelphia	736.8	672.5	64.3	8.7
18	Bucks	302.8	280.3	22.5	7.4
19	Montgomery	388.2	366.0	22.2	5.7
20	Delaware	293.4	273.4	20.0	6.8
21	Chester	199.6	189.3	10.3	5.2
22	Lehigh, Northampton	277.8	256.6	21.2	7.6
23	Berks	181.1	168.0	13.1	7.2
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	354.8	334.8	20.1	5.7
25	Lancaster	236.9	223.2	13.7	5.8
26	York	188.2	175.6	12.6	6.7
27	Adams, Franklin	103.4	96.8	6.6	6.4
28	Lawrence, Mercer	103.1	94.8	8.3	8.1
29	Montour, Northumberland	58.7	53.5	5.2	8.8
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	**6057.0**	**5604.0**	**453.0**	**7.5**

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

P/ = Preliminary data.

Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

SPECIAL INTEREST TOPIC

ADA Employment Provisions in Effect

Employment provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act (**ADA**) took effect July 26, 1992 for the estimated 26,000 employers in Pennsylvania with 25 or more employees. This prohibits private employers, state and local governments, employment agencies and labor unions from discriminating against qualified individuals with disabilities in job application procedures, hiring, firing, advancement, compensation, job training, and other terms and conditions of employment. (On July 26, 1994, an estimated 25,000 other employers will be covered by the law, on which date the employment requirement drops to 15 or more workers.)

After the ADA was signed in July 1990, the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry's Office of Vocational Rehabilitation (OVR) took the initiative in an aggressive effort to help employers learn their obligations under the ADA. This fits in perfectly with OVR's mission to rehabilitate and train people with disabilities so they can function as independently as possible both in society and on the job. In addition to helping educate employers, OVR's outreach effort emphasized the opportunities the law presents.

> *"The ADA isn't just another set of regulations that businesses have to deal with. The law represents an opportunity for businesses interested in the bottom line, and for Pennsylvanians with disabilities whose skills and abilities have for too long been overlooked and underutilized."*
>
> — Labor and Industry Secretary Tom Foley

National studies indicate that over the next decade the number of jobs will grow while the number of available workers won't grow at the same rate. These same studies indicate that skill requirements are increasing because of technological changes, job growth in high-skill categories, and job restructurings toward more diverse functions and away from simple repetitive tasks.

OVR estimates that Pennsylvania has over 600,000 persons of working age with disabilities. While only a third of them have jobs, studies indicate two-thirds would like to work. This is a valuable pool of workers that can help ease the skill shortages expected during the next decade.

Several state and federal resources are available to help both employers and people with disabilities. For example, among the various services offered to employers and individuals by the 15 district OVR offices is an on-the-job program providing shared payment of an employee's wages for up to 12 weeks. Federal tax credits are available for architectural and transportation barrier removal. Other programs include job training or retraining and disabled access credit for small businesses. Related state agencies are also adapting; over 60 of the 90 state Job Centers to date have installed telecommunication devices for the deaf (TDDs), also known as text telephones (TTs), for better communication access for job applicants with speech or hearing disabilities.

The Pennsylvania Human Relations Act **(HRA)**, with provisions much similar to those of the ADA, covers employers with four or more employees.

For specific information on employment provisions . . .

regarding ADA, call:

1-800-257-4ADA	This number automatically connects to the ADA specialist in the nearest District Office of the Pennsylvania Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.
1-800-669-EEOC	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Washington, DC Office

regarding HRA, call:

(717) 783-8266	Penna. Human Relations Commission Public Information

An OVR-produced video, Making ADA Work For You, will be available from several locations, including some Blockbuster Video outlets in the coming weeks. For further information about this video, call 1-800-257-4ADA.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by average annual covered employment. Average annual covered employment is estimated until six months after year's end due to a lag in reporting covered employment.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

S6845-1

ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

ISSUED: September 1992

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR FORCE

.... *A Monthly Statistical Analysis*

AUGUST 1992 HIGHLIGHTS

- **Pennsylvania's unemployed increased in August; the statewide rate of unemployment, seasonally adjusted, jumped to 8.2 percent.**
- **Nonfarm jobs fell seasonally by 2,900 in August to 5,000,100. They were about 51,000 below their level of August 1991.**

In July 1992 . . .

- **Average weekly earnings of production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries dipped to $485.52, as average hourly pay rose by 4 cents but the average workweek shrank by 0.2 hour.**
- **The total number of initial claims rose 8 percent from June but weeks claimed fell by 3 percent.**
- **Almost $92 million benefits were paid to emergency unemployment compensation claimants.**
- **Unadjusted unemployment rates rose in 40 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties.**
- **Only 3 of Pennsylvania's 15 major labor market areas had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates than in June, and changes were small.**

Special Interest Topic: N.A.P. Tax Credits

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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Robert P. Casey, Governor
Department of Labor and Industry
Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force . . . A Monthly Statistical Analysis

is published monthly by the Bureau of Research and Statistics. Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

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SEVENTH AND FORSTER STREETS
HARRISBURG, PA 17121
PHONE: (717) 787-6466

Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania.

The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	Phone Number	Counties Served
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 Philadelphia	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314 Reading	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)963-3443 Scranton	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider Larry Baugher	(717)771-1299 York	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 Williamsport	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley Debra Nicholson	(814)533-2213 Johnstown	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron, Greene
William Ceriani Roberta Wilson	(412)565-5350 Pittsburgh	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler, Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 Erie	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

PENNSYLVANIA'S number of jobless workers and rate of unemployment jumped to their highest levels of the recession in August. The state's seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment moved up to 8.2 percent in August from 7.7 percent in July. The nation's rate edged down to 7.6 percent from 7.7 percent in July.

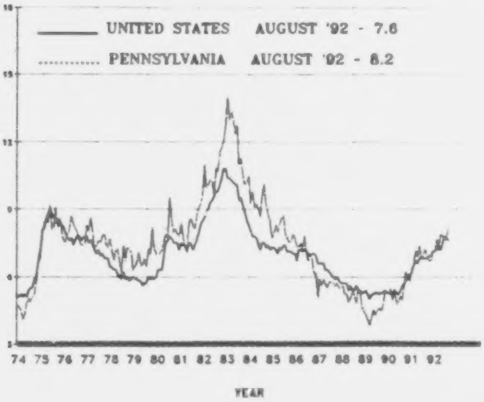
Data, made available through the Current Population Survey (CPS) of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show August's unemployment in Pennsylvania, adjusted for seasonality, up 40,000 to 496,000. August's rate of 8.2 percent was the highest since June 1985 when the rate was 8.7 percent. On the surface, this looks like an alarming deterioration in the state's economy. However, a closer look reveals a sharp decline in the number of job losers during the month, with entrants into the labor force, many of whom were unsuccessful in finding a job, accounting for all of the unemployment rise. Compared to one year ago, unemployment was up 70,000, raising the rate one full percentage point from last August's rate of 7.2 percent.

RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

				CHANGE FROM	
	AUG. 1992	JUL. 1992	AUG. 1991	JUL. 1992	AUG. 1991
Civilian Labor Force	**6,082**	6,059	5,950	23	132
Employment	**5,627**	5,594	5,566	33	61
Unemployment	**455**	465	384	-10	71
Rate of Unemp.	**7.5%**	7.7%	6.5%	-0.2	1.0
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
Civilian Labor Force	**6,061**	5,962	5,925	99	136
Employment	**5,565**	5,506	5,499	59	66
Unemployment	**496**	456	426	40	70
Rate of Unemp.	**8.2%**	7.7%	7.2%	0.5	1.0

Employment, seasonally adjusted, showed a strong gain of 59,000 to 5,565,000, its highest level in ten months. This gain was responsible for the healthy decline in job losers during the month, but was insufficient to accommodate the large influx of entrants. Compared to one year ago, employment was up 66,000.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



The combination of August's healthy employment gain and large increase in labor force entrants who were unable to find jobs pushed the statewide labor force up 99,000 to a new all-time high of 6,061,000. This exceeded, by a wide margin, the previous high of 6,008,000 in March 1990. Also, it was the largest monthly gain since November 1989 when economic expansion pushed the labor force up 104,000.

August claims for unemployment compensation confirm the CPS report of fewer job losers. Declining by nearly 19,000 during the month, weekly claims counts suggest that total unemployment may have shown improvement during the month if it were not for the large influx of entrants to the labor force. This has been apparent for much of the year. During the past four months, employment has gained nearly 100,000, yet unemployment and the labor force are considerably higher as renewed confidence in job availability brings workers back into the labor force.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

	AUG. 1992 AP/	**JUL. 1992 P/**	JUN. 1992	JUL. 1991	CHANGE FROM JUN. 1992	CHANGE FROM JUL. 1991
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	5,000.1	**5,003.0**	5,053.0	5,052.5	-50.0	-49.5
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,184.9	**1,177.7**	1,182.5	1,215.8	-4.8	-38.1
Mining	24.2	**24.2**	24.7	25.6	-0.5	-1.4
Construction	208.1	**206.6**	201.6	218.7	5.0	-12.1
Manufacturing	952.6	**946.9**	956.2	971.5	-9.3	-24.6
Durable Goods	528.1	**526.9**	531.7	544.7	-4.8	-17.8
Lumber and Wood		**28.5**	28.8	30.1	-0.3	-1.6
Furniture and Fixtures		**18.0**	17.9	17.6	0.1	0.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass		**42.4**	42.6	43.3	-0.2	-0.9
Primary Metals		**80.8**	81.4	83.8	-0.6	-3.0
Fabricated Metals		**81.1**	82.2	83.9	-1.1	-2.8
Industrial Machinery		**97.7**	98.7	102.8	-1.0	-5.1
Electric and Electronic Equipment		**73.4**	74.0	76.7	-0.6	-3.3
Transportation Equipment		**48.3**	49.2	48.8	-0.9	-0.5
Instruments and Related		**36.8**	36.9	38.4	-0.1	-1.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing		**19.9**	20.0	19.3	-0.1	0.6
Nondurable Goods	424.5	**420.0**	424.5	426.8	-4.5	-6.8
Food and Kindred		**88.5**	88.7	88.7	-0.2	-0.2
Textile Mill		**26.0**	26.4	25.9	-0.4	0.1
Apparel and Other Textiles		**61.5**	64.2	64.4	-2.7	-2.9
Paper and Allied		**39.2**	39.3	39.6	-0.1	-0.4
Printing and Publishing		**81.4**	82.0	83.8	-0.6	-2.4
Chemicals and Allied		**62.5**	62.7	62.9	-0.2	-0.4
Petroleum and Coal		**11.4**	11.3	11.7	0.1	-0.3
Rubber and Plastics		**41.7**	41.9	41.0	-0.2	0.7
Leather		**6.9**	7.1	7.9	-0.2	-1.0
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3,814.1	**3,823.4**	3,868.8	3,835.4	-45.4	-12.0
Transportation	149.3	**148.7**	155.2	151.5	-6.5	-2.8
Public Utilities	105.9	**106.0**	105.7	106.2	0.3	-0.2
Communications		**51.9**	51.8	51.6	0.1	0.3
Electric, Gas and Sanitary		**54.1**	53.9	54.6	0.2	-0.5
Wholesale Trade	258.8	**260.4**	260.7	269.4	-0.3	-9.0
Retail Trade	882.0	**881.4**	884.8	890.2	-3.4	-8.8
General Merchandise Stores		**106.5**	107.8	110.0	-1.3	-3.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	304.3	**304.8**	304.4	304.6	0.4	0.2
Finance		**144.3**	143.8	140.2	0.5	4.1
Insurance		**116.8**	117.2	119.6	-0.4	-2.8
Real Estate		**43.7**	43.4	44.8	0.3	-1.1
Services	1,457.6	**1,459.6**	1,464.6	1,455.8	-5.0	3.8
Business		**196.9**	196.7	199.5	0.2	-2.6
Health		**512.7**	511.2	495.3	1.5	17.4
Hospitals		**273.0**	272.1	265.4	0.9	7.6
Legal		**42.0**	42.1	42.7	-0.1	-0.7
Educational		**132.1**	142.4	133.4	-10.3	-1.3
Social		**113.4**	114.0	109.9	-0.6	3.5
Other		**462.5**	458.2	475.0	4.3	-12.5
Government	656.2	**662.5**	693.4	657.7	-30.9	4.8
Federal		**135.5**	135.7	138.2	-0.2	-2.7
State		**126.6**	126.8	138.4	-0.2	-11.8
Local		**400.4**	430.9	381.1	-30.5	19.3
PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.1	**1.9**	1.7	1.3	0.2	0.6

AP/ = Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data, used to compute change from columns.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

JOBS FELL in August by 2,900 to 5,000,100, according to advance preliminary data from the monthly survey of employer payrolls. The August total was 51,000 less than that of August 1991. Goods-producing jobs increased by 7,200, chiefly in the nondurable goods industries, with smaller gains in construction and durable goods, but lagged 43,000 behind their August 1991 total. Service-producing jobs declined by 9,300 from July as seasonal losses in government and services (chiefly public and private schools) and wholesale trade overcame modest gains in transportation and retail trade. Service-producing jobs were 8,100 below August 1991.

JOBS TUMBLED 50,000 in July, reversing the five-month climb since February. This loss was just one percent of July's total job count of 5,003,000 but greater than the average 29,000 seasonal drop for July. Jobs were off by 49,500 from July 1991.

Most of the decline from June involved service sector jobs, which fell 45,400–about twice the seasonal norm–chiefly in local government. Nevertheless, jobs in local government were up by a hefty 19,300 from July 1991.

Goods-producing jobs totaled 1,177,700 in July–down 4,800 from June. While this was smaller than the average seasonal slide, July's count was down a substantial 38,100 from July 1991.

Manufacturing jobs fell 9,300 since June to 946,900–a record low. Here again, the decline was less than the average July decrease, but there were almost 25,000 fewer manufacturing jobs this July than in July 1991.

With 420,000 jobs in July, nondurable goods also set a record low. Petroleum and coal products was the only industry group to show a month-to-month rise, a scant pickup of only 100 jobs. Nevertheless, only one nondurable goods industry lost more than 600 jobs. Since June, apparel lost 2,700 jobs due to the summer layoffs typical of that industry.

The pattern of durable goods manufacturing was much the same. The job count of 526,900 in July was off a modest 4,800 from June–about two-thirds of the seasonally expected decline. As with nondurables, only one industry group rose for the month–and that by just 100 jobs. However, job losses have hit durable goods disparately hard. While jobs in nondurable goods were down by 6,800 over the year, durable goods jobs were down by 17,800.

Manufacturers have dismissed employees as business turned down, and increased their workweeks as business turned around. Given today's uncertain economy, there has been a reluctance by manufacturers to add to their work force. Hiring what may prove to be short-term employees is more costly than paying a smaller, permanent work force overtime.

Changes in the service sector have been varied. At one end of the job spectrum is trade–both retail and wholesale–that has contributed to a job loss of nearly 18,000 over the year. At the other end is health services, which in the same time period added 17,400 new jobs to payrolls.

Employers

Looking for workers for employee training that's specific to your business? Then you're looking for the Pennsylvania Job Center near you; where employers find the employees they need, and workers find the jobs they want.

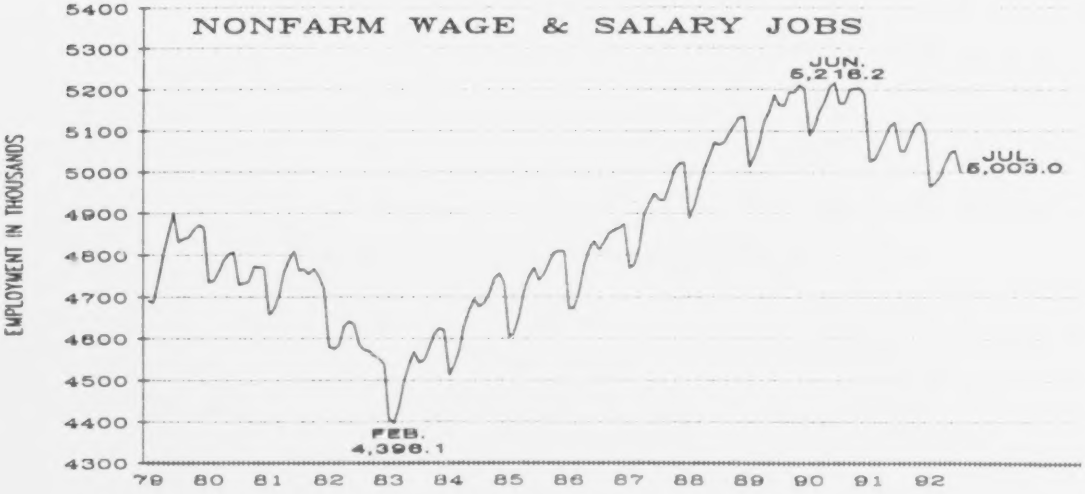
For a working future, this is the place.

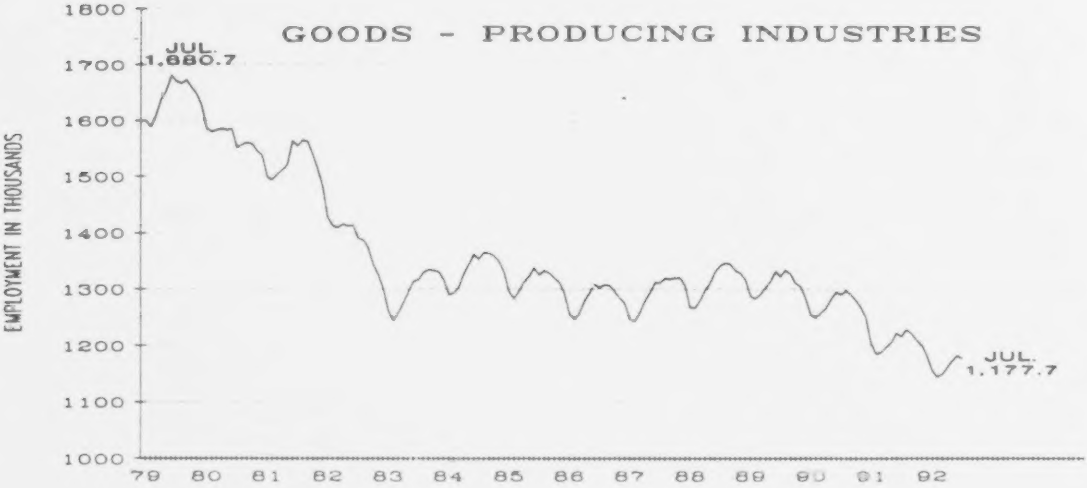
For the Job Center near you call:

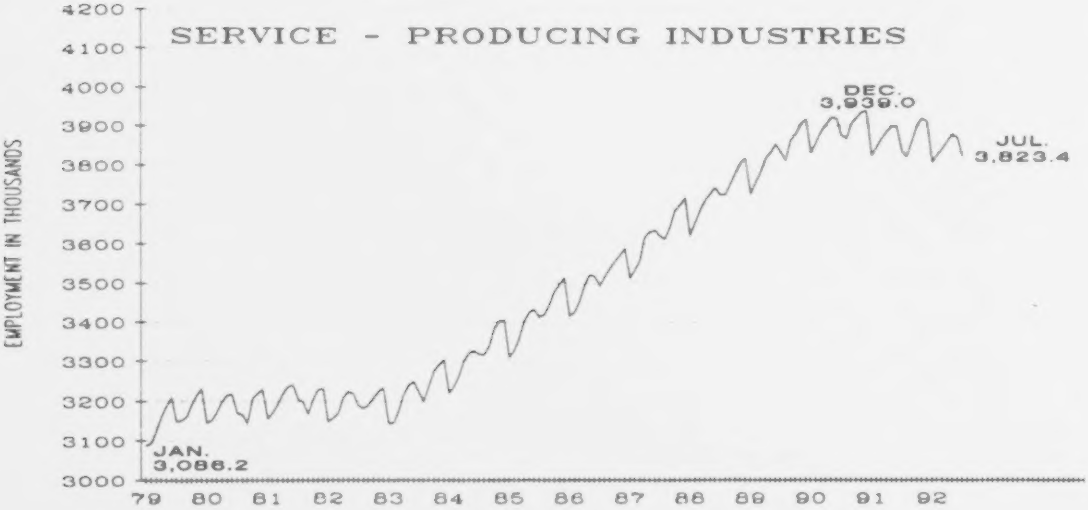
1-800-622-JOBS

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT

in Pennsylvania







MONTH AND YEAR

ESTABLISHMENT PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS AND EARNINGS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	JUL. 1992 P/	JUN. 1992	JUL. 1991	JUL. 1992 P/	JUN. 1992	JUL. 1991	JUL. 1992 P/	JUN. 1992	JUL. 1991
Manufacturing	485.52	486.26	460.75	40.8	41.0	40.1	11.90	11.86	11.49
Durable Goods	526.26	528.78	498.54	41.8	42.1	41.1	12.59	12.56	12.13
Lumber and Wood	391.94	390.86	372.49	40.7	40.8	39.5	9.63	9.58	9.43
Furniture and Fixtures	402.97	394.38	395.75	41.5	40.7	40.3	9.71	9.69	9.82
Stone, Clay, and Glass	509.41	514.31	485.48	42.1	42.4	40.9	12.10	12.13	11.87
Primary Metals	621.50	617.27	572.12	43.1	42.6	41.7	14.42	14.49	13.72
Fabricated Metals	499.45	502.78	467.81	41.9	42.5	41.0	11.92	11.83	11.41
Industrial Machinery	538.02	544.85	526.25	42.0	42.5	42.1	12.81	12.82	12.50
Electric and Electronic Equipment	491.83	502.25	464.62	41.4	42.6	40.9	11.88	11.79	11.36
Transportation Equipment	636.20	636.88	590.65	41.8	41.9	40.4	15.22	15.20	14.62
Instruments and Related	486.00	496.51	480.39	40.0	41.0	41.2	12.15	12.11	11.66
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	477.58	470.84	441.48	39.6	39.5	39.0	12.06	11.92	11.32
Nondurable Goods	436.70	434.32	414.57	39.7	39.7	39.0	11.00	10.94	10.63
Food and Kindred	474.21	474.73	452.07	40.6	40.3	39.9	11.68	11.78	11.33
Textile Mill	324.23	333.32	321.86	38.1	39.4	38.5	8.51	8.46	8.36
Apparel and Other Textiles	250.60	242.84	243.59	35.0	34.3	34.7	7.16	7.08	7.02
Paper and Allied	523.64	523.50	503.52	42.4	42.7	42.1	12.35	12.26	11.96
Printing and Publishing	479.46	475.85	450.41	39.3	39.1	38.3	12.20	12.17	11.76
Chemicals and Allied	612.26	608.69	595.52	43.3	43.2	43.5	14.14	14.09	13.69
Petroleum and Coal	663.39	690.09	625.24	40.5	41.9	40.6	16.38	16.47	15.40
Rubber and Plastics	437.44	450.82	412.17	41.9	43.6	39.9	10.44	10.34	10.33
Leather	299.86	299.92	278.85	39.3	38.8	39.0	7.63	7.73	7.15
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
Communications	646.76	618.13	594.66	41.3	39.7	39.2	15.66	15.57	15.17
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary	750.35	736.49	722.83	43.0	42.4	43.0	17.45	17.37	16.81

P/ = Preliminary data. Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

AVERAGE WEEKLY PAY for Pennsylvania's factory production workers pulled back 74 cents from June's record high. July's monthly gain of 4 cents an hour in average hourly pay was not enough to overcome a loss of 0.2 of an hour in the average workweek. Nevertheless, July's weekly pay average of $485.52 was up $24.77 from July 1991, and was the second highest average on record.

While there were more manufacturing industries paying a lower average weekly wage in July than in June, all 19 industries showed wage gains over the year. These gains ranged from $2.37 in textile mills to $49.38 in primary metals. In general, those industries with the highest average pay had the largest gains. Petroleum and coal products, transportation equipment, and primary metals ranked first, second and third in average pay among the 19 manufacturing industries.

While retreating slightly from 41.0 hours in June, July's average workweek of 40.8 hours marked the 14th consecutive month where the manufacturing workweek averaged over 40 hours.

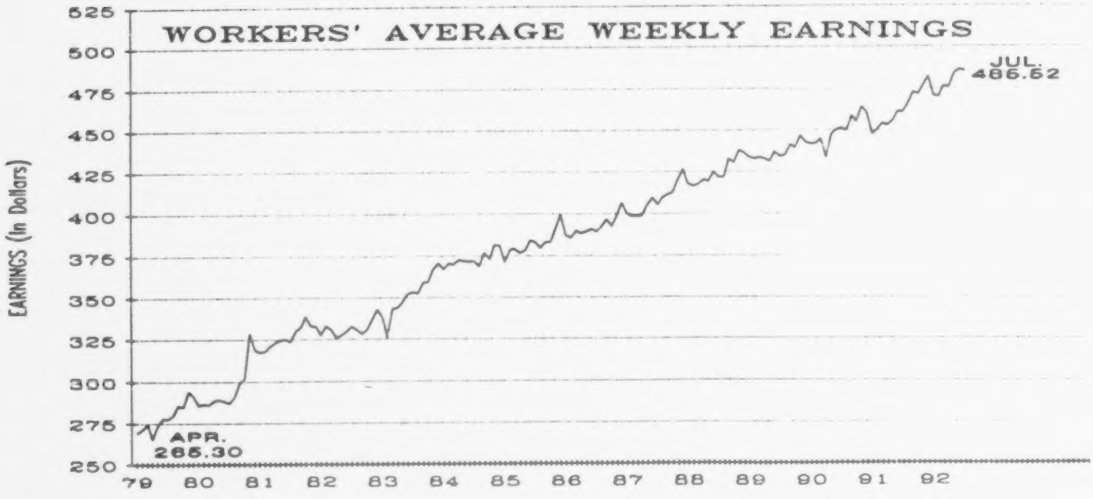
Nondurables or "soft goods" industries are dichotomous. On the one hand, there are high-paying soft goods industries such as chemicals and allied products and paper products whose workweeks consistently average over 40 hours. On the other hand, there are the low-paying industries, most often associated with soft goods, such as leather and apparel, whose hours of work have typically averaged in the mid 30's.

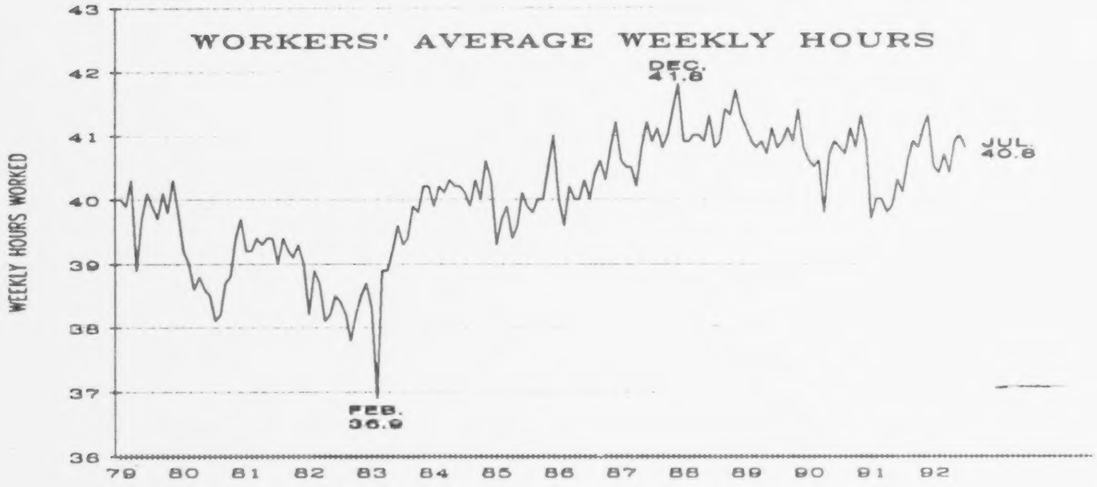
Ordinarily, all durable or "hard goods" industries have average workweeks of 40 hours or more. In July, out of its 10 industry groups, only miscellaneous manufacturing fell below 40 hours.

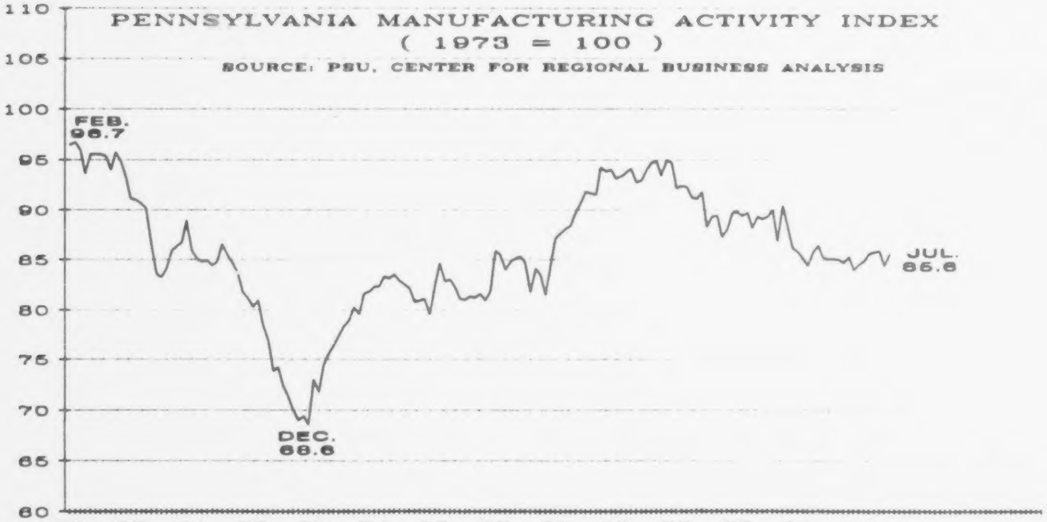
There is a tendency for average hourly pay to rise each month and July 1992 was no exception. July's average hourly pay of $11.90 set the fifth monthly record in a row. Both durable goods and nondurable goods set records as well; durable goods averaged $12.59 an hour in July while nondurable goods averaged $11.

MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

in Pennsylvania







MONTH AND YEAR

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

REGULAR PROGRAM ACTIVITY

				CHANGE FROM	
	JUL. 1992	JUN. 1992	JUL. 1991	JUN. 1992	JUL. 1991
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	**113,991**	105,420	123,194	8,571	-9,203
Weeks Claimed	**828,873**	856,782	911,999	-27,909	-83,126
...Average Weekly Volume	**180,190**	194,723	198,261	-14,533	-18,071
Insured Unemployment Rate	**3.8%**	4.1%	4.1%	-0.3	-0.3
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	**47,878**	37,152	47,622	10,726	256
Final Payments	**20,701**	15,942	18,178	4,759	2,523
Weeks Paid	**819,273**	729,707	761,214	89,566	58,059
Net Benefit Amount	**$149,661,472**	$132,332,565	$137,161,674	$17,328,907	$12,499,798
Average Check	**$182.68**	$181.35	$180.19	$1.33	$2.49

INITIAL CLAIMS ROSE to 113,991 in July, their highest level in six months and 8 percent higher than in June. Weeks claimed, however, declined by 27,909 or 3 percent to 828,873, the second lowest in 1992. This cut the insured unemployment rate by 0.3 percentage point to 3.8 percent, the lowest so far in 1992.

Payment activity in July was the highest since April. First payments at 47,878 jumped 29 percent over June, weeks paid increased by 90,000, net benefits were $17 million or 13 percent more than in June, and the average check at $182.68 rose by $1.33.

The Unemployment Trust Fund balance dropped by $61 million from June to July as disbursements of $150 million exceeded income of $89 million.

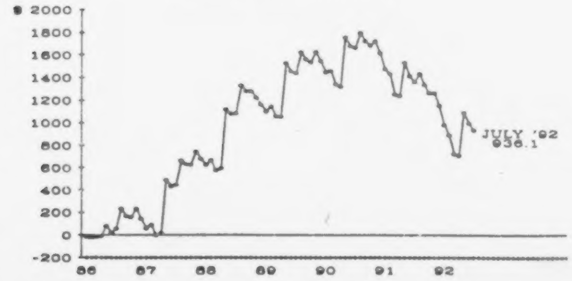
EUC PROGRAM ACTIVITY

	July 1992	Cumulative
First Payments	18,577	203,398
Weeks Comp.	481,187	3,235,853
Benefit Amount	$91,719,099	$614,502,349
Average Check	$190.61	$189.90

In July, 18,577 claimants received checks for the first time. Net payments in July totaled $92 million, or an average of $191 weekly for Emergency Unemployment Compensation benefits. These figures include payments to former federal employees and veterans, as well as to regular UC exhaustees. EUC began November 17, 1991 in all states. No new EUC claims may be filed after March 6, 1993. EUC claimants who began filing prior to June 14, 1992 are eligible for varying maximum durations up to 33 weeks. Those who began filing between June 14 and August 15 are eligible for up to 26 weeks. The maximum was reduced to 20 weeks for new claimants effective August 16.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY

BALANCES
1986 - 1992
(Dollars in Millions)



JULY 1992		
Income	$	88,625,274
Disbursements	$	149,658,367
Cash Reserves	$	936,060,268

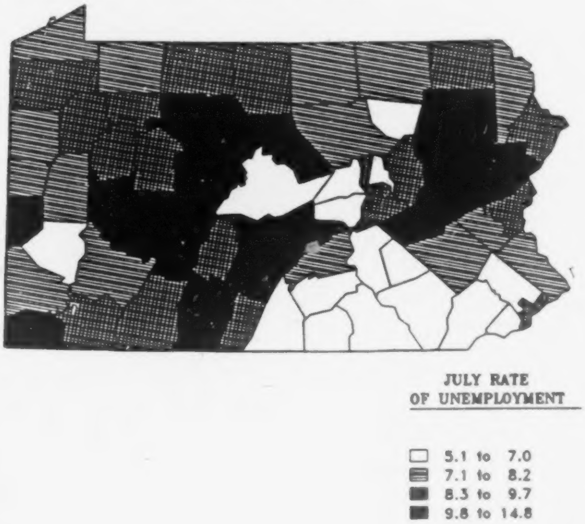
UNEMPLOYMENT ... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

HIGHER UNEMPLOYMENT rates were posted in 40 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties from June to July. Rates were down in 23 counties and unchanged in the remaining four. However, since these rates were not adjusted to seasonal factors, comparisons between counties are more meaningful than those between successive months.

At 5.1 percent, Cumberland County had the lowest unemployment rate for the seventh straight month. Its rate was up slightly from its 4.9 percent level of a year ago.

At 14.8 percent, Cameron County had the highest unemployment rate for July. For the second month in a row, it also had the largest percentage increase, soaring 5.3 percentage points in July following a rise of 2.5 percentage points in June. In just two months, it leaped from 10th to 67th place among the state's counties. Cameron is largely rural, however, and with its small labor force, its unemployment count had to climb by just about 100 in each of the two months to effect such a swing.

More populous counties such as Philadelphia or Allegheny can show large numerical swings that have little effect on rates or state rankings. For example, Allegheny County added 1,100 to its unemployment count over the month. Yet, its rate moved up just 0.2 of a percentage point to 6.5 percent and its county position dipped only slightly from 9th to 10th place.



COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RANKING

	JULY 1992 P/			JUNE	
	RANK	RATE	VOLUME	RATE	DIFF.
Cumberland	1	5.1	5,900	4.7	0.4
Lebanon	2	5.2	3,500	5.5	-0.3
Dauphin	3	5.4	7,700	5.8	-0.4
Lancaster	4	5.5	13,000	5.7	-0.2
Chester	5	5.8	11,700	5.2	0.6
Franklin	5	5.8	3,600	6.1	-0.3
Montgomery	7	6.1	23,900	5.7	0.4
Montour	8	6.2	500	5.9	0.3
Centre	9	6.3	4,300	6.2	0.1
Allegheny	10	6.5	44,800	6.3	0.2
Adams	11	6.7	2,700	7.0	-0.3
Sullivan	11	6.7	200	7.7	-1.0
Union	11	6.7	1,200	7.3	-0.6
York	11	6.7	12,600	6.7	0.0
Delaware	15	6.9	20,300	6.8	0.1
Snyder	16	7.0	1,300	6.7	0.3
Washington	17	7.1	6,900	7.3	-0.2
Bradford	18	7.2	2,300	7.1	0.1
Perry	18	7.2	1,600	6.9	0.3
Berks	20	7.3	13,100	7.2	0.1
Lehigh	20	7.3	11,200	7.1	0.2
Warren	20	7.3	1,700	7.2	0.1
Bucks	23	7.4	22,300	7.4	0.0
Butler	23	7.4	6,000	7.3	0.1
Wayne	23	7.4	1,700	7.6	-0.2
Westmoreland	26	7.5	13,700	7.4	0.1
Erie	27	7.7	10,800	7.3	0.4
Lycoming	28	7.8	4,800	7.9	-0.1
Lawrence	29	8.1	4,000	8.0	0.1
Mercer	29	8.1	4,400	8.2	-0.1
Tioga	31	8.2	1,600	7.4	0.8
Columbia	32	8.3	2,700	9.0	-0.7
Pike	32	8.3	1,300	8.8	-0.5
Blair	34	8.6	5,500	8.5	0.1
Northampton	35	8.7	10,600	8.1	0.6
Potter	36	8.8	800	8.3	0.5
McKean	37	8.9	2,000	8.3	0.6
Philadelphia	37	8.9	65,400	8.7	0.2
Northumberland	39	9.0	4,400	9.3	-0.3
Crawford	40	9.1	3,700	9.1	0.0
Fayette	40	9.1	5,600	9.6	-0.5
Fulton	40	9.1	600	7.1	2.0
Somerset	43	9.2	3,200	9.4	-0.2
Venango	43	9.2	2,400	8.9	0.3
Forest	45	9.4	200	10.6	-1.2
Susquehanna	45	9.4	1,900	8.9	0.5
Jefferson	47	9.6	2,000	9.9	-0.3
Clarion	48	9.7	1,800	9.8	-0.1
Monroe	49	9.8	5,100	10.5	-0.7
Lackawanna	50	10.0	11,400	9.0	1.0
Schuylkill	50	10.0	7,700	9.3	0.7
Cambria	52	10.1	6,900	9.9	0.2
Elk	53	10.2	1,800	6.6	3.6
Clearfield	54	10.6	3,800	10.1	0.5
Juniata	54	10.6	1,100	11.8	-1.2
Luzerne	56	10.8	18,100	9.9	0.9
Clinton	57	11.1	1,700	9.2	1.9
Wyoming	57	11.1	1,600	10.8	0.3
Beaver	59	11.2	7,200	10.9	0.3
Bedford	60	11.4	2,800	9.8	1.6
Armstrong	61	11.5	3,400	10.8	0.7
Carbon	62	11.6	3,100	11.6	0.0
Greene	63	12.1	1,700	13.0	-0.9
Mifflin	63	12.1	2,700	12.7	-0.6
Huntingdon	65	12.6	2,400	11.8	0.8
Indiana	66	13.2	4,900	12.3	0.9
Cameron	67	14.8	400	9.5	5.3

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA UNEMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

	JULY 1992 P/		JUNE 1992		JULY 1991	
	VOLUME	RATE	VOLUME	RATE	VOLUME	RATE
United States	**9,760.0**	**7.7%**	9,975.0	7.8%	8,615.0	6.9%
Pennsylvania	**456.0**	**7.7**	454.0	7.6	404.0	6.8
Labor Market Area						
Allentown-Bethlehem MSA	**27.9**	**8.2**	27.8	8.2	23.9	7.0
Altoona MSA	**5.5**	**8.9**	5.6	9.0	5.6	9.0
Beaver County PMSA	**7.1**	**11.2**	7.0	11.2	6.0	9.8
Erie MSA	**11.0**	**7.9**	10.6	7.6	9.6	7.0
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA	**18.5**	**5.5**	18.6	5.5	18.8	5.5
Johnstown MSA	**10.1**	**10.0**	10.3	10.1	9.0	9.0
Lancaster MSA	**13.0**	**5.7**	13.2	5.7	11.3	4.9
Philadelphia PMSA	**188.4**	**7.7**	185.3	7.6	159.4	6.5
Pittsburgh PMSA	**71.4**	**7.0**	71.3	7.0	60.8	6.1
Reading MSA	**13.0**	**7.3**	13.0	7.3	12.1	6.9
Scranton–Wilkes-Barre MSA	**37.0**	**10.0**	36.8	9.9	32.0	8.7
Sharon MSA	**4.3**	**8.1**	4.3	8.1	3.8	7.2
State College MSA	**4.3**	**6.2**	4.3	6.2	4.1	6.0
Williamsport MSA	**5.0**	**8.2**	5.2	8.5	4.9	8.2
York MSA	**15.5**	**6.8**	15.7	6.9	14.3	6.3

P/ = Preliminary data. **Note: Data are seasonally adjusted.**

PENNSYLVANIA'S RATE of unemployment rose in July from 7.6 percent to 7.7 percent. Pennsylvania was tied with the U.S. whose rate fell slightly from its recession high of 7.8 percent in June. Both the state and national rates were under 7 percent in July 1991, and both rates were well under 6 percent a year before that.

Since these rates are seasonally adjusted, they exclude factors that are tied–directly or indirectly– to the weather and time of the year.

Out of Pennsylvania's 15 major labor market areas, eight had rates that were unchanged from June. Of the rest, only two had rates that were changed by more than 0.1 percentage point: the Erie Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), whose rate rose from 7.6 percent to 7.9 percent, and the Williamsport MSA, whose rate fell from 8.5 percent to 8.2 percent.

July rates ranged from a low of 5.5 percent in the Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA to a high of 11.2 percent in the Beaver County Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA). The Harrisburg MSA has ranked the lowest with a 5.5 percent rate in each of the last three months. The Beaver County PMSA, still suffering from the collapse of its steel industry, has ranked highest in each of the last three months, with rates of 11 percent or higher.

Twelve of the 15 labor market areas had higher rates of unemployment in July 1992 than in July 1991; two areas remained unchanged; and only one area, the Altoona MSA, showed an over-the-year decline. On the whole, Pennsylvania has yet to reflect signs of economic recovery.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from 5.5 percent in SDAs 24 and 25 to 11.2 percent in SDA 05.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREA LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

		JULY 1992 P/			
SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME	RATE
01	Erie	140.6	129.8	10.8	7.7%
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	111.3	101.4	9.8	8.8
03	City of Pittsburgh	181.4	169.0	12.4	6.8
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	508.2	475.8	32.4	6.4
05	Beaver	64.3	57.1	7.2	11.2
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	148.6	134.2	14.3	9.6
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	244.3	225.0	19.3	7.9
08	Greene, Washington	111.3	102.7	8.6	7.7
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	110.2	99.2	11.0	10.0
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	216.4	195.1	21.3	9.9
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	236.6	217.9	18.7	7.9
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	88.6	81.1	7.5	8.5
14	Lackawanna	113.8	102.4	11.4	10.0
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	117.2	106.0	11.2	9.6
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	243.5	217.8	25.7	10.6
17	Philadelphia	738.7	673.3	65.4	8.9
18	Bucks	303.0	280.6	22.3	7.4
19	Montgomery	390.3	366.4	23.9	6.1
20	Delaware	294.1	273.8	20.3	6.9
21	Chester	201.3	189.5	11.7	5.8
22	Lehigh, Northampton	276.3	254.6	21.8	7.9
23	Berks	179.0	165.9	13.1	7.3
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	355.2	335.6	19.7	5.5
25	Lancaster	234.7	221.7	13.0	5.5
26	York	187.1	174.5	12.6	6.7
27	Adams, Franklin	102.0	95.7	6.3	6.2
28	Lawrence, Mercer	103.8	95.4	8.4	8.1
29	Montour, Northumberland	57.4	52.4	4.9	8.6
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	**6059.0**	**5594.0**	**465.0**	**7.7**

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

P/ = Preliminary data.

Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

SPECIAL INTEREST TOPIC

Neighborhood Assistance Program (NAP) Tax Credits

Pennsylvania businesses can benefit from a state corporate net income tax credit of up to 50 percent of the amount they contribute to one or more of 120 designated community service organizations located in 28 counties that are participating in the Neighborhood Assistance Program (NAP).

The state-approved nonprofit agencies may offer tax credits ranging from $2,100 to $331,000 and totaling $7.5 million.

The primary goal of NAP is to encourage businesses to contribute to initiatives being developed by local groups in five program categories: community service, crime prevention, education, job training, and neighborhood assistance. The program fosters development of strong grassroots partnerships between nonprofit agencies and the private sector working cooperatively to solve pressing local needs.

A company may receive up to $250,000 a year in Neighborhood Assistance Program tax credits which, when combined with federal deduction for charitable contributions, allow a business to invest in its community at an average out-of-pocket cost of 25 cents on the dollar. Contributions may be in the form of cash, technical assistance, real estate, on-the-job training, or equipment and supplies.

More information can be obtained by calling Darlene Ferrier at (717) 787-4140 at the Bureau of Human Resources of the Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs.

The 28 counties involved are:

Adams
Allegheny
Bedford
Berks
Blair
Bucks
Cambria
Centre
Dauphin
Delaware
Elk
Erie
Fayette
Greene
Indiana
Jefferson
Lackawanna
Lancaster
Lehigh
Luzerne
Lycoming
Montgomery
Philadelphia
Schuylkill
Tioga
Washington
Westmoreland
York

Tax credits have been used in other programs, such as federal programs for architectural and transportational barrier removal and for small business compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, and in the recently expired state Targeted Jobs Tax Credit program.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by average annual covered employment. Average annual covered employment is estimated until six months after year's end due to a lag in reporting covered employment.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

S 6845-1A

ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

ISSUED: October 1992

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR FORCE

.... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

September 1992 Highlights

- **Pennsylvania's joblessness fell sharply in September; the statewide rate of unemployment, seasonally adjusted, dropped to 7.6 percent.**
- **Nonfarm jobs rose seasonally by 23,500 in September to 5,015,100. They were about 67,900 under their level of September 1991.**

In August 1992 . . .

- **Average weekly earnings of production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries rose to $486.34, as the average workweek stayed at 40.8 hours and average hourly pay rose by 1 cent.**
- **The total number of initial claims fell 29 percent from July and weeks claimed by 10 percent.**
- **About $74 million benefits were paid to emergency unemployment compensation claimants.**
- **Unadjusted unemployment rates fell in 53 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties.**
- **Fourteen of Pennsylvania's 15 major labor market areas had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates than in July.**

Special Interest Topic: Pennsylvania Workforce 2000

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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Robert P. Casey, Governor
Department of Labor and Industry Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force . . . A Monthly Statistical Analysis is published monthly by the Bureau of Research and Statistics. Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

ADDRESS INQUIRIES TO:
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
LABOR AND INDUSTRY BUILDING
SEVENTH AND FORSTER STREETS
HARRISBURG, PA 17121
PHONE: (717) 787-6466

Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania.

The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

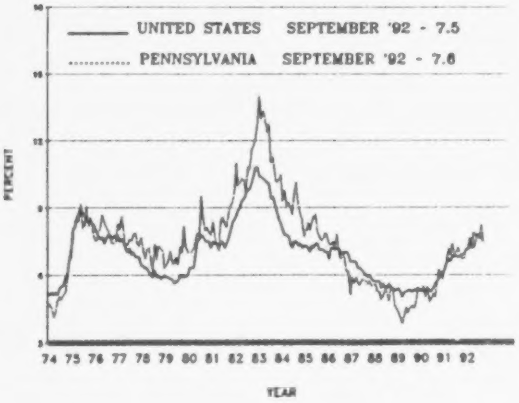
Analyst	Phone Number	Counties Served
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 Philadelphia	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314 Reading	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)963-3443 Scranton	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider Larry Baugher	(717)771-1299 York	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 Williamsport	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley Debra Nicholson	(814)533-2213 Johnstown	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron, Greene
William Ceriani Roberta Wilson	(412)565-5350 Pittsburgh	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler, Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 Erie	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

PENNSYLVANIA'S number of jobless workers and rate of unemployment fell sharply in September, erasing the steep increase of August. The state's seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment dropped to 7.6 percent in September from 8.2 percent in August. The nation's rate edged down to 7.5 percent in September from 7.6 percent in August.

Data, made available through the Current Population Survey (CPS) of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show September's unemployment in Pennsylvania, adjusted for seasonality, down 40,000 to 456,000. Most of this improvement was among longer-term unemployed who were permanently dislocated from jobs during the recession. Unemployment among recent entrants to the labor force, including those who pushed the rate up sharply last month, remained high. At 7.6 percent, September's seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment returned to the middle of the range held through the first eight months of 1992. Compared to one year ago, unemployment was up 48,000, lifting the rate from 6.9 percent of September 1991.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

	SEP. 1992	AUG. 1992	SEP. 1991	CHANGE FROM AUG. 1992	CHANGE FROM SEP. 1991
Civilian Labor Force	**6,004**	6,082	5,915	-78	89
Employment	**5,585**	5,627	5,542	-42	43
Unemployment	**419**	455	373	-36	46
Rate of Unemp.	**7.0%**	7.5%	6.3%	-0.5	0.7
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
Civilian Labor Force	**6,030**	6,061	5,935	-31	95
Employment	**5,574**	5,565	5,527	9	47
Unemployment	**456**	496	408	-40	48
Rate of Unemp.	**7.6%**	8.2%	6.9%	-0.6	0.7

Employment, seasonally adjusted, showed a small gain of 9,000 to 5,574,000, its highest level in eleven months. In fact, it was the highest September employment ever. Employment is now about 100,000 above the low of the recession in March 1991 and 150,000 below the record high of March 1989. A factor in the modest September improvement was a smaller-than-usual drop in summer jobs as youth headed back to school. Compared to one year ago, employment was up 47,000.

The Commonwealth's labor force receded somewhat following August's spectacular gain, giving up 31,000 in September. At 6,030,000, it held on to the second highest level ever, behind last month's record 6,061,000. Over the year, the labor force showed a gain of 95,000.

Among the eleven largest states for which seasonally adjusted data are available, Pennsylvania's 7.6 percent rate of unemployment in September was fourth lowest. Pennsylvania ranked fifth lowest last month. Only Ohio at 7.1 percent, Illinois at 6.7 percent, and North Carolina at 5.9 percent ranked lower. California topped the list with a rate of 9.4 percent. Six states, including Pennsylvania, had rate decreases, while five states saw higher rates.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

	SEP. 1992 AP/	AUG. 1992 P/	JUL. 1992	AUG. 1991	CHANGE FROM JUL. 1992	CHANGE FROM AUG. 1991
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	5,015.1	**4,991.6**	5,004.4	5,051.1	-12.8	-59.5
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,178.9	**1,184.4**	1,178.2	1,227.8	6.2	-43.4
Mining	24.5	**24.5**	24.5	25.9	0.0	-1.4
Construction	203.6	**208.5**	206.1	222.5	2.4	-14.0
Manufacturing	950.8	**951.4**	947.6	979.4	3.8	-28.0
Durable Goods	526.9	**527.9**	526.9	546.7	1.0	-18.8
Lumber and Wood		**28.7**	28.5	30.0	0.2	-1.3
Furniture and Fixtures		**18.1**	18.0	18.0	0.1	0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass		**42.9**	42.3	43.8	0.6	-0.9
Primary Metals		**80.6**	80.9	84.0	-0.3	-3.4
Fabricated Metals		**81.8**	81.3	84.5	0.5	-2.7
Industrial Machinery		**97.2**	97.6	102.7	-0.4	-5.5
Electric and Electronic Equipment		**74.0**	73.3	76.4	0.7	-2.4
Transportation Equipment		**48.6**	48.3	49.6	0.3	-1.0
Instruments and Related		**36.5**	37.0	38.6	-0.5	-2.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing		**19.5**	19.7	19.1	-0.2	0.4
Nondurable Goods	423.9	**423.5**	420.7	432.7	2.8	-9.2
Food and Kindred		**89.8**	88.9	91.0	0.9	-1.2
Textile Mill		**26.2**	26.0	26.5	0.2	-0.3
Apparel and Other Textiles		**64.0**	61.9	67.1	2.1	-3.1
Paper and Allied		**38.8**	39.0	40.1	-0.2	-1.3
Printing and Publishing		**81.8**	81.5	83.2	0.3	-1.4
Chemicals and Allied		**62.2**	62.6	62.7	-0.4	-0.5
Petroleum and Coal		**11.1**	11.3	11.7	-0.2	-0.6
Rubber and Plastics		**41.7**	41.7	41.4	0.0	0.3
Leather		**7.0**	6.9	8.0	0.1	-1.0
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3,835.0	**3,806.1**	3,824.3	3,822.2	-18.2	-16.1
Transportation	154.5	**148.7**	148.1	152.5	0.6	-3.8
Public Utilities	104.7	**105.7**	105.9	105.9	-0.2	-0.2
Communications		**51.9**	51.9	51.6	0.0	0.3
Electric, Gas and Sanitary		**53.8**	54.0	54.3	-0.2	-0.5
Wholesale Trade	258.3	**259.5**	260.5	267.8	-1.0	-8.3
Retail Trade	878.6	**880.5**	881.3	892.2	-0.8	-11.7
General Merchandise Stores		**107.0**	106.1	110.8	0.9	-3.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	300.2	**303.3**	305.0	304.7	-1.7	-1.4
Finance		**143.7**	144.3	140.4	-0.6	3.3
Insurance		**116.5**	117.0	119.9	-0.5	-3.4
Real Estate		**43.1**	43.7	44.4	-0.6	-1.3
Services	1,465.1	**1,457.6**	1,461.0	1,450.4	-3.4	7.2
Business		**198.0**	197.4	201.4	0.6	-3.4
Health		**514.8**	513.6	496.3	1.2	18.5
Hospitals		**273.4**	273.6	265.4	-0.2	8.0
Legal		**41.4**	42.0	42.3	-0.6	-0.9
Educational		**128.5**	132.9	131.1	-4.4	-2.6
Social		**114.2**	113.9	109.6	0.3	4.6
Other		**460.7**	461.2	469.7	-0.5	-9.0
Government	673.6	**650.8**	662.5	648.7	-11.7	2.1
Federal		**134.5**	135.2	137.1	-0.7	-2.6
State		**126.4**	126.5	138.3	-0.1	-11.9
Local		**389.9**	400.8	373.3	-10.9	16.6
PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.1	-0.8	0.0

AP/ = Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data, used to compute change from columns.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

JOBS ROSE seasonally in September by 23,500, according to advance preliminary data from the monthly survey of employer payrolls. Total nonagricultural wage and salary jobs increased to 5,015,100, but remained 67,900 under their September 1991 total.

Goods-producing jobs declined by a net 5,500, with gains only in the nondurable goods industries and were 42,200 fewer than a year ago. Service-producing sector jobs jumped 28,900, with strong seasonal gains in government (especially in public schools and colleges) and modest gains in transportation and services outweighing losses in other service-producing industries.

JOBS FELL in Pennsylvania for the second consecutive month. After tumbling by 48,600 in July, they dropped by another 12,800 in August. This drop was the reverse of normal seasonal expectations. Ordinarily there is a modest employment gain of about 5,000 between July and August each year.

Jobs were down nearly 60,000 from the recession month of August 1991. About three-fourths of the decline was in the goods-producing sector. This sector, which now accounts for less than one-quarter of the Commonwealth's total jobs, has been in a long downward spiral. The number of goods-producing jobs in Pennsylvania was off by a third from its level of almost 1,800,000 in August 1973.

Over the month, however, jobs in the goods-producing sector increased by 6,200 since July. This was three-fourths of their average seasonal gain for August. Most of the shortfall was among nondurable goods industries, where gains of only 2,800 jobs contrasted with their average July-to-August increase of 6,700.

Despite their net gains from July to August, durable goods and nondurable goods both showed their lowest August job levels on record.

The service-producing sector decreased by 18,200 jobs from July, far more than their average August job decline of 3,000. Local government jobs fell 10,900, more than double their usual August pullback. Another large July-to-August job drop was 4,400 in educational services. Despite a net 3,400 loss from July, the services industry, boosted by another over-the-month gain in health services, posted its highest August job level on record.

Since August 1991, the service-producing sector as a whole was down by just 16,100 jobs. Essentially, most of that reduction can be explained by a decline in trade – both wholesale and retail. Over the year, 20,000 jobs were lost in trade as establishments cut back employment in response to lower margins and lessened demand for their goods. By far the largest job gains for the year were in health services, up 18,500, and local government, which added 16,600 jobs to their payrolls.

The department's job count excludes farm workers, domestic workers, unpaid family workers and the self-employed.

Employers

Looking for workers for employee training that's specific to your business? Then you're looking for the Pennsylvania Job Center near you; where employers find the employees they need, and workers find the jobs they want.

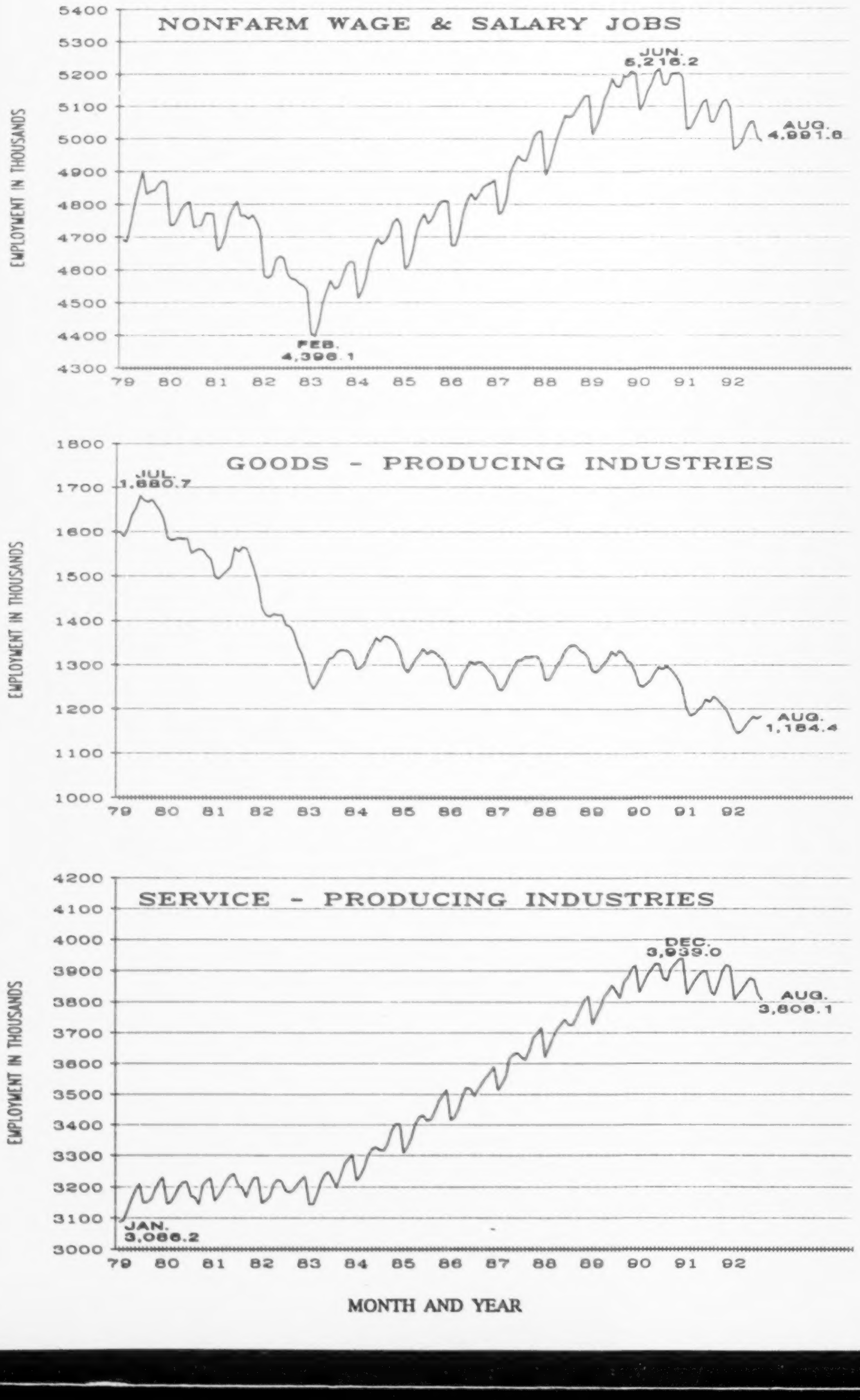
For a working future, this is the place.

For the Job Center near you call:

1-800-622-JOBS

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT

in Pennsylvania



ESTABLISHMENT PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS AND EARNINGS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	AUG. 1992 P/	JUL. 1992	AUG. 1991	AUG. 1992 P/	JUL. 1992	AUG. 1991	AUG. 1992 P/	JUL. 1992	AUG. 1991
Manufacturing	**486.34**	485.93	465.68	**40.8**	40.8	40.6	**11.92**	11.91	11.47
Durable Goods	**527.10**	527.10	503.42	**41.9**	41.9	41.4	**12.58**	12.58	12.16
Lumber and Wood	**389.21**	392.90	379.69	**40.5**	40.8	39.8	**9.61**	9.63	9.54
Furniture and Fixtures	**404.77**	401.99	391.38	**41.6**	41.4	40.6	**9.73**	9.71	9.64
Stone, Clay, and Glass	**513.89**	509.41	494.21	**42.4**	42.1	41.6	**12.12**	12.10	11.88
Primary Metals	**622.31**	619.48	585.97	**42.8**	42.9	42.4	**14.54**	14.44	13.82
Fabricated Metals	**501.76**	494.15	475.49	**42.2**	41.7	41.6	**11.89**	11.85	11.43
Industrial Machinery	**541.41**	538.44	531.29	**42.1**	42.0	42.3	**12.86**	12.82	12.56
Electric and Electronic Equipment	**499.23**	496.93	464.21	**42.2**	41.9	41.3	**11.83**	11.86	11.24
Transportation Equipment	**639.58**	634.94	591.46	**42.3**	41.8	40.4	**15.12**	15.19	14.64
Instruments and Related	**486.75**	505.11	470.66	**39.8**	41.2	40.4	**12.23**	12.26	11.65
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	**462.56**	477.18	460.05	**39.2**	39.6	39.9	**11.80**	12.05	11.53
Nondurable Goods	**436.48**	435.69	418.31	**39.5**	39.5	39.5	**11.05**	11.03	10.59
Food and Kindred	**482.38**	477.56	463.32	**40.4**	40.3	40.5	**11.94**	11.85	11.44
Textile Mill	**326.17**	325.55	331.97	**38.6**	38.3	39.9	**8.45**	8.50	8.32
Apparel and Other Textiles	**245.93**	249.52	243.95	**34.3**	34.8	34.8	**7.17**	7.17	7.01
Paper and Allied	**539.14**	527.03	509.12	**43.2**	42.4	43.0	**12.48**	12.43	11.84
Printing and Publishing	**477.89**	479.46	458.25	**39.3**	39.3	39.0	**12.16**	12.20	11.75
Chemicals and Allied	**604.20**	608.75	585.85	**42.4**	42.9	43.3	**14.25**	14.19	13.53
Petroleum and Coal	**685.03**	663.39	627.68	**40.8**	40.5	40.6	**16.79**	16.38	15.46
Rubber and Plastics	**440.79**	438.90	419.20	**42.1**	42.0	41.3	**10.47**	10.45	10.15
Leather	**305.37**	294.32	273.78	**39.2**	39.4	37.3	**7.79**	7.47	7.34
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
Communications	**627.60**	641.98	592.11	**41.1**	41.1	38.7	**15.27**	15.62	15.30
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary	**748.48**	747.29	723.72	**42.6**	42.8	42.9	**17.57**	17.46	16.87

P/ = Preliminary data.   **Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.**

RECORD HIGH average weekly pay was set in August by Pennsylvania's production workers. At $486.34, August's average weekly pay exceeded the previous record set in June 1992 by eight cents, was higher than July's pay level by 41 cents, and surpassed the level of August 1991 by $20.66. Since average weekly hours of 40.8 were unchanged from July, all of August's earnings pickup came from the one cent increase in hourly earnings to $11.92.

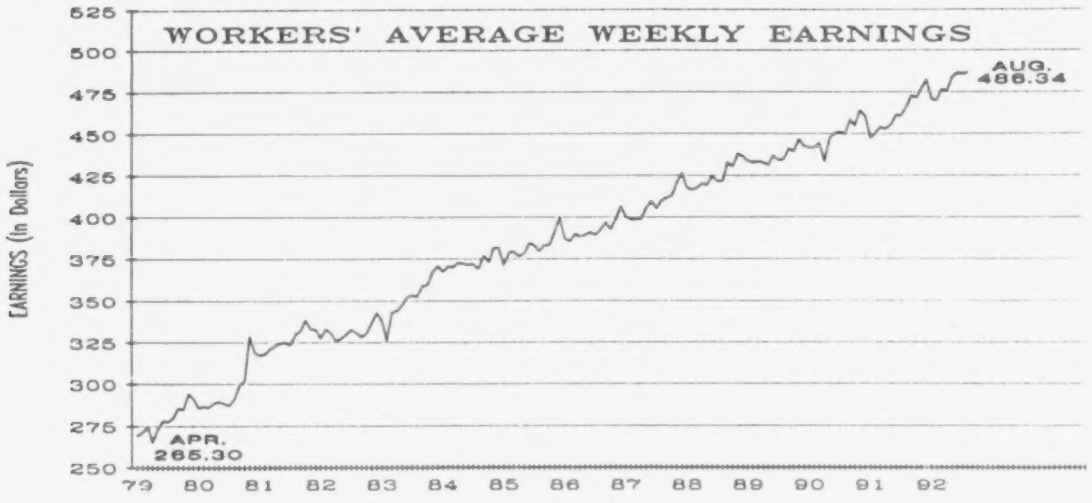
Average hourly pay tended to rise with some regularity; in 1992 hourly pay was up in every month. Compared to August 1991, pay rates were up 45 cents for a 3.9 percent increase over the year.

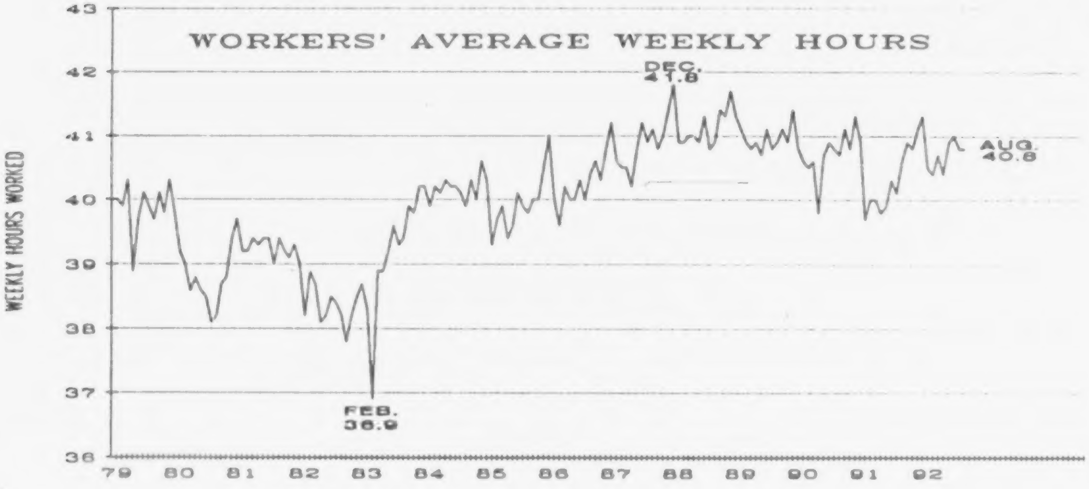
Nondurable goods average hourly earnings closely followed those in manufacturing as a whole. Nondurable goods hourly pay was up two cents for the month and 46 cents for the year. Similarly, nondurable goods weekly pay was up 79 cents for the month and $18.17 for the year. Nevertheless, nondurable goods weekly pay is always below the manufacturing average, and in August it was nearly $50.00 below. Like manufacturing, the nondurable goods workweek was unchanged from July, averaging only 39.5 hours. Pulled down primarily by apparel, the nondurable goods workweek has averaged less than 40 hours every month since January 1992.

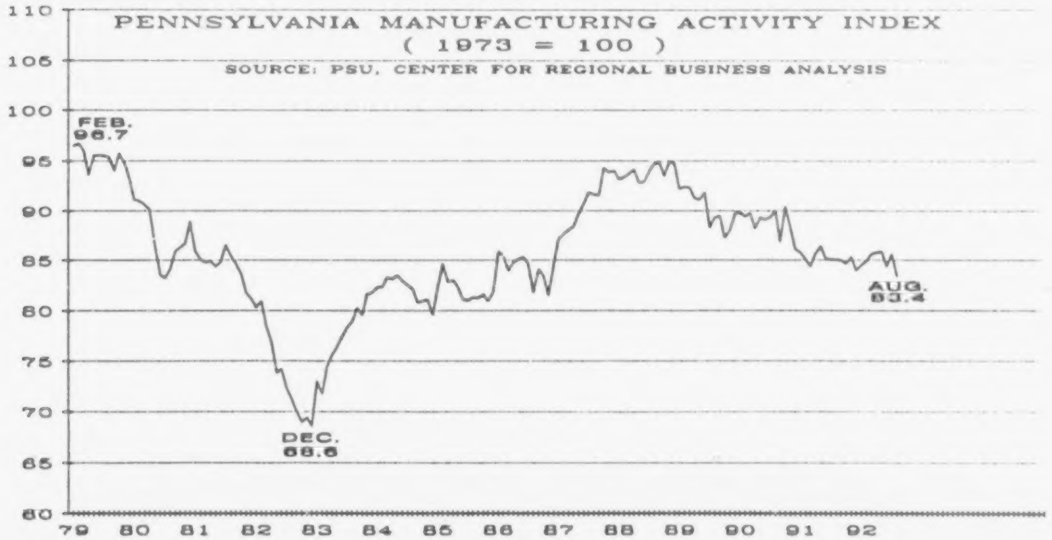
Durable goods industries also had an unchanged workweek from July. At 41.9 hours, it averaged 2.4 hours longer than nondurable goods. Only two of its industries– instruments and related and miscellaneous manufacturers– had workweeks below 40 hours in August. While the durable goods hourly pay rate also was unchanged for July, it always exceeds the nondurable rate. In August, it exceeded nondurables by $1.53. Since both the pay rates and hours for durable goods were unchanged from July, weekly earnings were unchanged as well. Reflecting both high hours and high average pay, durable goods weekly earnings exceeded nondurable goods weekly earnings by more than $90 in August.

MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

in Pennsylvania







MONTH AND YEAR

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

REGULAR PROGRAM ACTIVITY

	AUG. 1992	JUL. 1992	AUG. 1991	CHANGE FROM JUL. 1992	CHANGE FROM AUG. 1991
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	**80,390**	113,991	87,688	-33,601	-7,298
Weeks Claimed	**747,721**	828,873	732,456	-81,152	15,265
...Average Weekly Volume	**178,029**	180,190	166,467	-2,161	11,562
Insured Unemployment Rate	**3.7%**	3.8%	3.4%	-0.1	0.3
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	**30,216**	47,878	34,392	-17,662	-4,176
Final Payments	**16,422**	20,701	17,952	-4,279	-1,530
Weeks Paid	**671,751**	819,273	751,575	-147,522	-79,824
Net Benefit Amount	**$121,723,239**	$149,661,472	$133,092,970	-$27,938,233	-$11,369,731
Average Check	**$181.20**	$182.68	$177.09	-$1.48	$4.11

MOST ACTIVITIES FELL in August to their lowest level in 1992. Initial claims at 80,390 were the fewest in nearly two years. Weeks claimed declined 10 percent from July to 747,721 but were 15,265 more than in August 1991. The insured unemployed rate dropped 0.1 percentage point to 3.7 percent.

Payment activity in August, except final payments, was the lowest yet in 1992. First payments dropped 37 percent from July to 30,216, weeks paid were down by 148,000, net benefits were $28 million or 19 percent less, and the average weekly check shrank by almost $1.50.

The Unemployment Trust Fund balance rose by $114 million from July to August as income of $236 million, which included interest earnings of $20 million, exceeded disbursements of $122 million.

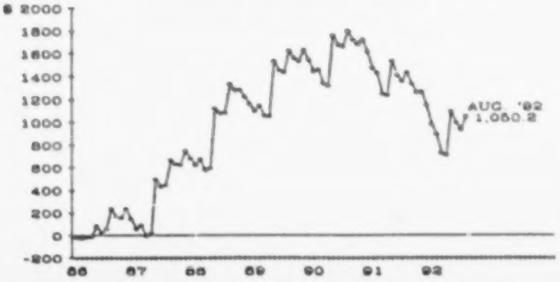
EUC PROGRAM ACTIVITY

	August 1992	Cumulative
First Payments	18,708	222,106
Weeks Comp.	387,476	3,623,329
Benefit Amount	$74,466,107	$688,968,456
Average Check	$192.18	$190.15

In August, 18,708 claimants received checks for the first time. Net payments in August totaled $74 million, or an average of $192 weekly for Emergency Unemployment Compensation benefits. Since the federally funded EUC program began in November 1991, a total of 222,106 persons have been paid $689 million. No new EUC claims may be filed after March 6, 1993. The week ending June 19, 1993 will be the final compensable week under EUC.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY

BALANCES
1986 - 1992
(Dollars in Millions)



AUGUST 1992

Income	$	235,824,963
Disbursements	$	121,722,708
Cash Reserves	$	1,050,162,524

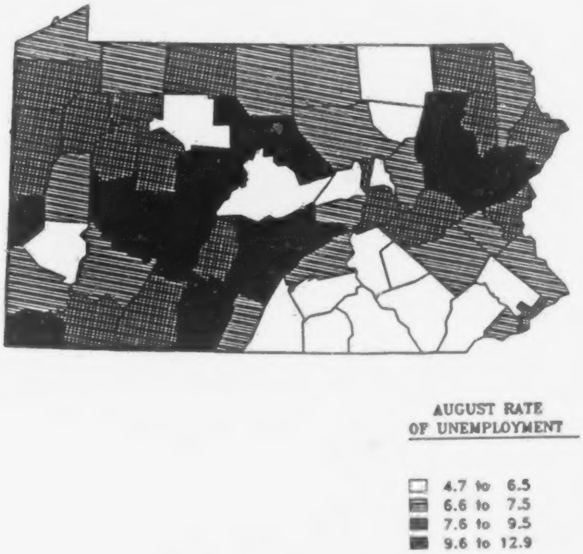
UNEMPLOYMENT ... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

LOWER UNEMPLOYMENT rates for August were reported in 53 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties. Ten rates were up and four were unchanged. In August 1991, unemployment rates fell in 63 counties and rose in three. There were three counties with double-digit rates in August 1991 compared to 13 in August 1992.

August was the first month in 1992 when Cumberland County failed to have the state's lowest unemployment rate. It was bumped from first place by Lebanon County which ranked second in July. Cumberland County actually had 100 fewer unemployed in August than it had in July, but Lebanon County's unemployment volume was down by 300 over the month.

Cameron County, which ranked tenth in May and 67th in July, moved back to 61st place in August. This county, which has fewer than 6,000 people, has gained or lost only about 100 claimants each month. Cameron's August unemployment rate of 10.9 percent involves only about 300 unemployed, down from 400 in July.

The most striking change occurred in Elk County which moved from 53rd to 11th place over the month. Elk County's rate dropped by 3.9 percentage points, with the number of unemployed falling nearly 40 percent. A major electronics company in St. Mary's, having laid off about one-half of their labor force in July, brought them back again in August.



COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RANKING

	AUGUST 1992 P/			JULY	
	RANK	RATE	VOLUME	RATE	DIFF.
Lebanon	1	4.7	3,200	5.2	-0.5
Cumberland	2	5.0	5,800	5.1	-0.1
Lancaster	3	5.2	12,200	5.6	-0.4
Franklin	4	5.3	3,300	5.8	-0.5
Dauphin	5	5.5	7,900	5.4	0.1
Montour	6	5.7	500	6.1	-0.4
Chester	7	5.8	11,600	5.9	-0.1
Centre	8	5.9	4,000	6.2	-0.3
Union	8	5.9	1,000	6.7	-0.8
Montgomery	10	6.1	23,900	6.1	0.0
Adams	11	6.2	2,500	6.7	-0.5
Elk	11	6.2	1,100	10.1	-3.9
Sullivan	13	6.3	200	6.8	-0.5
Allegheny	14	6.5	45,300	6.7	-0.2
Bradford	14	6.5	2,100	7.0	-0.5
York	14	6.5	12,300	6.7	-0.2
Perry	17	6.6	1,500	7.2	-0.6
Washington	18	6.7	6,600	7.0	-0.3
Tioga	19	6.8	1,300	8.0	-1.2
Delaware	20	6.9	20,400	6.8	0.1
Berks	21	7.0	12,600	7.3	-0.3
Snyder	21	7.0	1,400	7.0	0.0
Butler	23	7.1	5,800	7.3	-0.2
Fulton	23	7.1	500	9.0	-1.9
Lehigh	23	7.1	11,000	7.3	-0.2
Wayne	23	7.1	1,700	7.6	-0.5
Bucks	27	7.2	21,900	7.4	-0.2
Westmoreland	27	7.2	13,300	7.4	-0.2
Lycoming	29	7.3	4,500	7.8	-0.5
Potter	29	7.3	700	8.7	-1.4
Columbia	31	7.5	2,400	8.3	-0.8
Erie	31	7.5	10,500	7.8	-0.3
Warren	31	7.5	1,800	7.2	0.3
Forest	34	8.0	200	9.7	-1.7
Lawrence	35	8.2	4,100	8.0	0.2
Mercer	36	8.4	4,600	8.2	0.2
Blair	37	8.6	5,500	8.7	-0.1
McKean	37	8.6	1,900	8.9	-0.3
Northampton	37	8.6	10,600	8.6	0.0
Northumberland	37	8.6	4,300	9.0	-0.4
Pike	37	8.6	1,400	8.4	0.2
Somerset	42	8.7	3,000	9.2	-0.5
Crawford	43	8.8	3,700	9.1	-0.3
Lackawanna	43	8.8	9,900	9.9	-1.1
Philadelphia	43	8.8	65,200	8.8	0.0
Venango	43	8.8	2,400	9.2	-0.4
Schuylkill	47	9.0	6,900	10.0	-1.0
Susquehanna	47	9.0	1,800	9.1	-0.1
Fayette	49	9.2	5,700	9.0	0.2
Jefferson	50	9.4	2,000	9.7	-0.3
Clarion	51	9.5	1,700	9.8	-0.3
Monroe	52	9.7	5,000	10.1	-0.4
Bedford	53	9.8	2,400	11.4	-1.6
Clearfield	53	9.8	3,600	10.6	-0.8
Juniata	55	10.0	1,000	10.6	-0.6
Wyoming	56	10.3	1,500	10.9	-0.6
Luzerne	57	10.4	17,500	10.8	-0.4
Beaver	58	10.6	6,800	11.2	-0.6
Carbon	58	10.6	2,800	11.7	-1.1
Clinton	58	10.6	1,600	11.0	-0.4
Cameron	61	10.9	300	14.6	-3.7
Mifflin	62	11.1	2,400	12.0	-0.9
Cambria	63	11.2	7,800	10.1	1.1
Armstrong	64	11.3	3,300	11.4	-0.1
Huntingdon	65	12.7	2,400	12.6	0.1
Greene	66	12.9	1,800	12.1	0.8
Indiana	66	12.9	4,700	13.1	-0.2

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA UNEMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

	AUG. 1992 P/		JUL 1992		AUG. 1991	
	VOLUME	**RATE**	VOLUME	RATE	VOLUME	RATE
United States	**9,700.0**	**7.6%**	9,760.0	7.7%	8,520.0	6.8%
Pennsylvania	**496.0**	**8.2**	456.0	7.7	426.0	7.2
Labor Market Area						
Allentown-Bethlehem MSA	**30.1**	**8.7**	28.2	8.3	24.7	7.2
Altoona MSA	**6.1**	**9.7**	5.6	9.0	5.5	8.9
Beaver County PMSA	**7.2**	**11.2**	7.1	11.3	6.2	10.2
Erie MSA	**11.8**	**8.4**	11.2	8.1	10.0	7.3
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA	**19.7**	**5.8**	18.6	5.5	18.8	5.5
Johnstown MSA	**11.4**	**11.1**	10.1	10.0	9.1	9.2
Lancaster MSA	**13.8**	**5.9**	13.2	5.7	12.6	5.5
Philadelphia PMSA	**193.7**	**7.9**	188.5	7.7	161.7	6.7
Pittsburgh PMSA	**75.3**	**7.3**	72.4	7.1	61.5	6.2
Reading MSA	**14.1**	**7.8**	13.0	7.3	12.1	6.9
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre MSA	**39.2**	**10.5**	37.2	10.0	32.9	9.0
Sharon MSA	**4.7**	**8.8**	4.4	8.3	4.0	7.7
State College MSA	**4.5**	**6.5**	4.4	6.3	4.3	6.3
Williamsport MSA	**5.2**	**8.5**	5.0	8.2	4.9	8.1
York MSA	**16.2**	**7.1**	15.6	6.9	13.7	6.1

P/ = Preliminary data.

Note: Data are seasonally adjusted.

PENNSYLVANIA'S RATE of unemployment soared in August to 8.2 percent, up from 7.7 percent in July. This was in contrast to the nation's rate which dipped from 7.7 percent to 7.6 percent over the same period. In August 1991, Pennsylvania's rate had registered 7.2 percent and in August 1990, at the start of the recession, it was only 5.0 percent.

Since these rates are seasonally adjusted, the fluctuations caused by recurring seasonal patterns have been filtered out. This means that any changes in these seasonally adjusted rates reflect economic trends.

Only one of the 15 major labor market areas had a lower unemployment rate this month. Ironically, this isolated improvement was shown by the Beaver County Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA). For the fourth month in a row, Beaver County has had the highest rate in the state. Totally dependent on steel, Beaver County has suffered from the gradual deterioration of this industry.

The Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), which surrounds the state capital, had the state's lowest rate of 5.8 percent in August. The Lancaster MSA, with its well-balanced economy, was next lowest at 5.9 percent. For more than two years, these contiguous labor market areas have ranked first and second every month. However, the recession has affected them as well as the other 13 areas; in August 1990 the Harrisburg MSA had a rate of 4.3 percent while the rate for Lancaster MSA was only 3.9 percent.

Johnstown MSA was the only area with an over-the-month rate hike in August of more than a percentage point. Johnstown, tied both to coal and steel, has ranked either 14th or 15th among the labor market areas over the past year. A major steel-making facility in Johnstown is being phased out and August was the first month of the retrenchment.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREA LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

			AUGUST 1992 P/		
SDA		LABOR		UNEMPLOYMENT	
NO.	COUNTIES	FORCE	EMP.	VOLUME	RATE
01	Erie	141.3	130.8	10.5	7.5%
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	112.7	103.0	9.7	8.6
03	City of Pittsburgh	182.7	170.0	12.6	6.9
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	511.6	478.9	32.7	6.4
05	Beaver	64.0	57.2	6.8	10.6
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	148.4	134.5	13.9	9.4
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	245.5	226.5	19.0	7.7
08	Greene, Washington	111.6	103.2	8.4	7.5
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	110.4	100.7	9.6	8.7
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	217.8	196.3	21.5	9.9
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	236.8	219.4	17.4	7.3
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	88.3	81.5	6.8	7.7
14	Lackawanna	113.5	103.6	9.9	8.8
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	118.3	107.4	10.9	9.2
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	245.2	220.8	24.4	10.0
17	Philadelphia	740.0	674.8	65.2	8.8
18	Bucks	303.2	281.3	21.9	7.2
19	Montgomery	391.1	367.2	23.9	6.1
20	Delaware	294.8	274.4	20.4	6.9
21	Chester	201.6	190.0	11.6	5.8
22	Lehigh, Northampton	277.7	256.1	21.6	7.8
23	Berks	179.0	166.5	12.6	7.0
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	357.5	338.2	19.3	5.4
25	Lancaster	234.2	222.1	12.2	5.2
26	York	188.9	176.6	12.3	6.5
27	Adams, Franklin	102.6	96.8	5.8	5.7
28	Lawrence, Mercer	104.9	96.2	8.7	8.3
29	Montour, Northumberland	58.0	53.3	4.8	8.2
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	**6082.0**	**5627.0**	**455.0**	**7.5**

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

P/ = Preliminary data.

Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

SPECIAL INTEREST TOPIC

Pennsylvania Workforce 2000

What changes will Pennsylvania see by the year 2000 in terms of population, labor force, and industrial and occupational employment? A new publication, which provides a glimpse of these aspects of the state's economy, will soon be available from the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry's Bureau of Research and Statistics. The following is a hint of what can be found in the publication, PENNSYLVANIA WORKFORCE 2000.

Population...

Total population in Pennsylvania is expected to grow by 0.7 percent, to just under 12 million people by the end of the decade. While this growth rate is slow, it is still an improvement over the 1980-1990 decade when the Commonwealth's population grew by only 0.1 percent. Persons 40 to 59 years of age will increase sharply, while those between 15 and 39 will decrease. People of Hispanic, Asian and other races (except non-Hispanic white and black) will increase at rapid rates through the year 2000.

Labor Force...

Pennsylvania's labor force, at 5,901,000 in 1990, consists of those individuals working or available for and looking for work. Projected to rise by almost seven percent to 6,301,000 in the year 2000, its size and composition are highly influenced by population. Each decade since 1970 has shown a slower percent increase in the state's labor force. Slower growth rates in the labor force tend to slow economic expansion.

The largest influx into the labor force will be from women and minorities. The trend of more women entering the labor force will continue and many will want both jobs and children, increasing the pressure to rethink many current workplace policies.

Although non-Hispanic whites in the labor force will increase by only five percent, they will still account for 88 percent of the labor force in the year 2000, compared with 89 percent in 1990. Non-Hispanic blacks will increase by 10 percent and continue to make up eight percent of the labor force. In contrast, mainly reflecting population trends, Hispanics in the labor force will increase nearly 40 percent and Asians and other races by more than 60 percent, adding to the cultural diversity of available workers.

Industrial Growth...

The uptrend in service-producing jobs is expected to continue, but at a slower pace than in the past. Between 1990 and 2000, service-producing jobs are projected to grow almost 470,000, compared with their gain of 720,000 from 1980 to 1990. Goods-producing jobs are projected to continue to decline, by 142,000 in the 1990-2000 period, after having fallen by almost 300,000 from 1980 to 1990.

The service-producing industries will have major job gains of 149,000 in health care and 60,000 in business services between 1990-2000. Continued growth in the service-producing industries will boost the current economy as well as provide a foundation for the future.

Major industrial declines will be in the goods-producing sector, especially manufacturing, where jobs are projected to decrease by 127,000 or almost 13 percent from 1990 to 2000. Steel industry employment has never fully recovered from the shakeout of the 1970's and early 1980's. Other manufacturers continue to have difficulties due largely to foreign competition.

Occupational Growth...

All major occupational groups in Pennsylvania are projected to have openings through the year 2000. "Blue collar" jobs, especially in manufacturing and farming, are projected to drop by almost 10,000 each year, but even these will have almost 35,000 openings annually to fill replacement needs. Two other broad groups – service occupations and professional, paraprofessional and technical occupations, will each have over 35,000 openings per year due to both growth and replacement needs. The marketing and sales group, and administrative support/clerical group, will each have about 25,000 openings a year. There will be almost 10,000 openings annually in the executive, administrative and managerial category.

Look for PENNSYLVANIA WORKFORCE 2000 order information in next month's Pennsylvania's Labor Force.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by average annual covered employment. Average annual covered employment is estimated until six months after year's end due to a lag in reporting covered employment.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.